REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1883-84.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS.
MDCCCLXXXIV.

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REPORT

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1883-84.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE Administration Report for the year 1882-83 contained the standing information prescribed by the orders of the Government of India. Particulars regarding the physical features of the Punjab, its area, climate and chief staples, its political history, and the like, will thus be found in the previous Report, and have not been repeated in the present one.

2. THE YEAR.—The year 1883-84 was an uneventful one in the Punjab. Progress was not interrupted by famine, pestilence, or war ; and education, trade and agriculture, and the proceedings designed to increase the local and public control of local institutions all made a certain advance. Transactions, as evidenced by the registration returns, increased and the jail population diminished. The spring harvest of 1883 was good or average in most districts, though in the south and east of the Province the outturn was poor. A broken monsoon was followed by prolonged drought which, for some time, occasioned no little anxiety. Happily rain fell in September in most parts of the Province, and the autumn crop, though bad in the south and most of the frontier districts, was average elsewhere and in some places even excellent. The spring crop of 1884 was widely sown and satisfactory, except in certain districts of the late Delhi and Hissar Divisions. Prices were generally easy throughout the year, though at one time they tended to rise considerably in the south-east. The public health was good.

3. NATIVE STATES.—It is a source of satisfaction and pride to the Punjab Government that the Native States under its political control are, as a rule, well administered, and without exception distinguished for their loyalty to the British Empire. Proofs of the admirable spirit which prevails amongst the Rulers of these territories have been abundant during the present unsettled political time. The history of these States during the year 1883-84 is happy in being monotonous. Since the close of the year the railway joining the capital of the Patiála State with the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Rájpura has been opened by the Lieutenant-Governor. Irrigation from the Sirhind Canal is shortly about to commence. The Superintendentship of the

Kapurthala State has now changed hands, Mr. C. M. Rivaz having been succeeded by Major Napier as Superintendent. The unfortunate illness of the Nawáb of Máler Kotla has again compelled him to withdraw from public affairs. The future of the Farídkot State, under the able administration of *Rája* Bikrama Singh, seems to be one of much promise, as that part of the country is now being opened up by canals and railways. The Rája of Chamba completed his eighteenth year on the 7th of July 1884, and was invested with full powers in his State, although the office of Superintendent was continued under certain conditions for a period of eighteen months. The death of Nawáb Alá-ud-dín Khán of Loháru is recorded with much regret. He has been succeeded by his son, Mirza Farrukh, who had previously been entrusted with the administration of the State.

4. The North-West Frontier.—It cannot be said that the tranquillity of the Punjab border has remained quite so unbroken as it was at the time when the official year under consideration closed. Raids have occurred in the Agror Valley of the Hazára District, and the lawless proceedings of Abdulla Khán of Dilbori, who has been joined in his contempt for British authority and the lives of British subjects by several border tribes, have led to a blockade in that quarter. Similarly, the Bonerwáls have committed themselves in attacks upon Puzai and other places, and the Daulatzai and Núrazai and Ashuzai sections are at present blockaded. With these exceptions, which do not interfere to any material extent with the general peace of the border, the frontier is quiet from Abbott-abad to Rájanpur. In the Bannu District numerous cases have occurred of a peculiarly malignant form of crime—that of kidnapping—and strong measures are being taken, it is hoped with success, to suppress it. The tribes on the Biluch border, who are prominent amongst the staunch adherents of the British Government, have, as usual, behaved well. No serious occurrences have been reported from the Derajat; and on the Kohát border some interesting proceedings have lately been taken in connection with the Turi tribe of the Kurram Valley.

Beyond the border it has been noticed, from a variety of reports, that the Amír of Afghánistán is taking measures to consolidate and extend his authority. The various petty territories which lie to the west and north of the Pesháwar and Hazára Districts, in the angle between the Punjab and Afghánistán, have been disturbed by their usual internal dissensions and by fears, perhaps not altogether unfounded, of absorption in the dominions of the Amír. The Kháns, who from time to time rise to prominence in these interminable struggles are no doubt willing enough to coquet with the Government of either of the great countries adjoining them, and to receive from both such presents or rewards as they may be able to obtain; but it is certain that these countries—Búnér, Swát, Aláhdand, Nawagai, Dir, Kunar and Bajaur—really desire to retain their independence; and it is in accordance with the policy of the British Government that their wish in this respect should be fulfilled. Whether Afghán influence will ever be effectively established over such tribes as the Wazírs is a problem for the future. But come what may, with all the tribes of the Punjab frontier, the principle that the British authorities shall reserve the right to continue direct relations with them has been asserted, and will be maintained.

The affairs of the Turi tribe may receive more than a passing notice. Last summer the Amír of Afghánistán renewed his complaints against them, and deputed an officer to confer with a delegate on the part of the British Government in order to bring about a settlement of the outstanding cases between the Turis and their neighbours with whom they were at feud. Accordingly, Shahzáda Sultán Ján, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was deputed for six months to the Kurram Valley, and, in consultation with the Deputy of His Highness the Amír, effected a complete clearance of all scores. The Turi elders came down with Shahzáda Sultán Ján and met the Lieutenant-Governor in Camp at Attock last spring. They renewed the request they had made on previous occasions, that a Governor might be appointed over them, but this has been declined. It has, however, been arranged, with the approval of the Government of India, that an outpost shall be established at Thal to be officered, in the first instance, by Shahzáda Sultán Ján, and subsequently by an Assistant Commissioner. An officer of the British Government will thus be established in a locality where he will be able to receive the Turi delegates to advise them as occasion requires, and also to proceed occasionally up the Valley for the settlement of disputes, as was recently done by the Shahzáda.

5. THE KHYBER.—The conduct of the Khyber Afrídís has been good. The Pass is effectually guarded by the Jezailchís, or Khyber Rifles, enlisted from amongst the Afrídís themselves, and is said to be now as safe as the Grand Trunk Road.

6. THE KOHAT PASS.—In the Kohát Pass the contumacy of the Kohát Afrídís in connection with the increase of the salt duty has been satisfactorily dealt with and is at an end. The Afrídís first declared that, when the new duty came into force, they would stop all trade in salt through the pass. They were told, in reply, that if they did so their allowances would cease. It was not necessary to enforce this penalty, for, though for a short time they resisted the salt traffic, they gave in early in September 1883. For some months they then refused themselves to trade in salt, but, when they found the profits passing into other hands, a full tribal council finally declared the trade free to all concerned. None of the neighbouring tribes joined in this agitation. Of late the conduct of the Pass Afrídís has been quite satisfactory.

7. SURVEYS.—During the year only one party under Lieutenant-Colonel F. Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, was at work in the Punjab. The area surveyed was 1857 square miles in the Hissar District. On the new system mentioned in the Summary of last year's Report, fixed points were recorded, providing a professional basis for the settlement maps. The Hissar District is now due for settlement, but arrangements have not so far been made for beginning the work.

8. SETTLEMENTS.—Eight districts were under settlement at the beginning of the year 1883-84, *viz.* :—

(1) Ludhiána.	(5) Ráwalpindi.
(2) Jullundur.	(6) Simla.
(3) Hoshiárpur.	(7) Karnál-Umballa.
(4) Sirsa.	(8) North-Umballa.

The settlements of the Ludhiána, Sirsa and Simla Districts have been completed. The Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, Karnál-Umballa and North-Umballa settlements still continue. The settlement of the Ferozépore District has been begun, and that of the Gurdáspur District is in early contemplation. It is probable that the Ráwalpindi establishment, when the settlement of that district has been completed, will be moved to Shahpur. The business of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur settlements is rapidly drawing to a close.

Allusion was made last year to the policy of Government in the matter of the continuous maintenance of the record of rights. It is now generally intended that the introduction of settlement operations in any district shall not break the continuity of the ordinary revenue work of the district, and that, as far as possible, the records shall be kept up to date throughout the currency of the term of settlement, so that at its close the last of the annual papers shall provide those statistical data which have hitherto been collected at great cost by a special agency. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture was entrusted with the important duty of taking the preliminary steps for the introduction of these arrangements. In the scheme for re-organizing the Civil Administration of the Punjab his appointment was abolished, but a substitute has been found in the appointment of the Director of Settlements and Revenue Records, who will be charged with this work under the immediate superintendence of one of the Financial Commissioners. The success of the undertaking must ultimately depend on the efficiency of the Subordinate Revenue Officials employed on actual work in the field. Attention has, therefore, been directed to the training of Patwárís, while the maintenance of a practically permanent settlement establishment affords security that, in course of time, a sufficient number of supervisors shall be forthcoming to be appointed gradually, as funds admit, to separate charges in the various districts for the effective control of the Village Accountants. All this will be the work of time; but it is satisfactory that a beginning has been made, and that the Government of India, recognizing the Imperial interests involved, has consented to share in the cost of the improvement.

Not only is it an object of the Government to adopt such measures as shall ensure the proper training of Revenue Subordinates, but it is also desired that the Superior Officers of the Commission shall, in the early stages of their service, receive such a variety of training as shall fit them well for their future parts in the extremely diverse work of the administration. It has been mentioned on previous occasions that Assistant Commissioners are now deputed in turn for six months in the year for settlement training under officers of the Settlement Department. A similar step has recently been taken in limiting the period during which the Under-Secretaryships to Government in the several Departments may be held. By this means a greater number of men will have the advantage of Secretariat experience; and the new District Judgeships will also afford the younger members of the Commission, when holding them on an officiating tenure, special opportunities of completing their official education in the Judicial line. It is thus hoped that, during the first ten years of an officer's service in the Punjab Commission, he will gain experience in most branches of the administration.

9. Land Revenue.—During the last three years there has been a steady decrease in the collections on account of fixed land revenue. This is partly due to the substitution of fluctuating for fixed assessments in certain tracts, but chiefly to the liberal scale of suspensions in the south-east of the Province, more particularly in parts of the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts. Owing to these causes the land revenue balance increased from nearly five to nearly nine lakhs of rupees. At the close of the year 1883-84 more than two lakhs of balance from former years were still outstanding, while a fresh balance of more than six lakhs had accumulated. Of the total amount, Rs 6,68,671 stood against the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts alone. In the Karnál District there was a balance of Rs 47,695; but in no other district did the balance exceed Rs 16,000. Matters have improved since March 1884, and under the influence of favourable seasons these balances are now being cleared off.

10. Agricultural Advances.—Of late years there has been a great stimulus to the grant of agricultural advances in this Province. In some districts, perhaps, the grant has been on even too liberal a scale. The work is rapidly expanding, and although any check to agricultural improvement procured by this means would be most objectionable, it is no doubt necessary that the matter should be regulated by well-considered rules. Proposals in this sense are accordingly in contemplation.

11. Legislation.—It is not an exaggeration to say that during the last two or three years all the most important Acts which especially affect the Punjab have either been actually recast or proposed to be amended. The Punjab Municipal Act of 1873 is being superseded by Act XIII of 1884. There is now a new Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884) upon the Statute-Book. The place of the Local Rates Act of 1878 has been taken in many districts by the District Boards Act (XX of 1883). This is an Act to make better provision for Local Self-Government in the Punjab, and is one of great importance to the Province. Bills have been under consideration on different occasions for the amendment of the Punjab Laws Act, the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, the Punjab Tenancy Act, and the Punjab Land Revenue Act. These numerous proposals for legislation have originated in representations made by various responsible authorities, but it has not been thought advisable to proceed concurrently with an amount of legislation which would practically recast the most important laws bearing directly upon the practical work of the Punjab administration. What is absolutely necessary to prevent a dead-lock of business or to cure acknowledged evils, will be done; but progress must not be more rapid than the strength of the administrative forces at the disposal of Government can bear, and changes proposed with a view to mere improvement must be allowed to stand by until they can be gradually introduced. In accordance with this view, it has been decided, for the present at all events, to postpone the amendment of the Punjab Land Revenue Act and the Punjab Laws Act. It is possible that the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act and of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act may be proceeded with; but if so, alterations will be limited to those points in regard to which a change is demonstrated to be unavoidable.

12. Crime.—There was in 1883-84 an increase in the number of offences reported, which is explained to be partly due to a difference in the manner of

compiling statistics. No doubt the police are more careful now than formerly to record all complaints made to them. The increase in the number of offences admitted to have occurred has arisen generally under the minor heads of crime. The bulk of it is accounted for in the classes of "criminal trespass," "criminal force and assult," "offences under 'Local and Special Laws;'" "Hurt" and "criminal intimidation." Offences against "public tranquillity" were, as usual, most numerous in the Pesháwar Division. Complaints and offences relating to religion are more frequent in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provincec and Bengal. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences affecting human life; as also in the number of dacoities and robberies.

13. Criminal Tribes.—The instructions issued by Government on several occasions in regard to dealing with the Sánsís, Mínás, Biluchís, Tágús Hárnís, Bauriás, and Pakhíwárs, who are the Criminal Tribes registered in the Punjab under Act XXVII of 1871, have been observed with considerable attention in the majority of districts. Efforts have been made with success to reduce the registers by eliminating persons from whom society has nothing to fear. District Officers have also been urged to provide means, when possible, to enable the persons struck off the register to earn an honest livelihood. No doubt the criminal tribes of the Punjab have not yet abandoned their predatory habits; and their apparent good behaviour at their homes is often no proof of innocence, because their depredations usually occur, not in the districts where they reside, but in distant localities. At the same time many of the members of these tribes are now settling down to quiet avocations, and it is hoped that the day is not now far distant when individuals belonging to them will rapidly merge in the general population, and the tribes begin to lose their hereditary character for crime.

14. Prisons.—The total prison population was less by 5,258 than in the previous year. The number of corporal punishments fell from 697 to 432. The health of the prisoners improved. The mark system has been under consideration, and draft rules on the subject have been received from the Government of India and returned to that authority with the criticisms and proposals of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Local Government. The tent manufactory and the typographic press in the Lahore Central Jail have been closed, and arrangements have been made for the employment of a large number of prisoners on extra-mural labour at the Chenáwán Jail. On the abolition of the Rúpar Jail, it was at first decided that the surplus prisoners should be located in a temporary jail at Mooltan. At that time it was not known how much labour would be available for them at any early date; but, when the decision to construct the Chenab Canal was come to, it was soon found that the temporary jail first built in the neighbourhood of the canal under construction was not large enough to accommodate the total number of prisoners that could profitably be employed upon the work. It was therefore decided to build a second temporary jail at Chenáwán, and to close the jail at Mooltan. This decision is now being carried out, and thus the position practically is, that the extra-mural labour formerly employed at Rúpar has been transferred to Wazirabad, though not without a break in the arrangement which has, from a financial point of view, been unfortunate.

15. Civil Justice.—The number of institutions of civil suits in District Courts of general jurisdiction was 239,814—the highest figure on record.

Suits for money or moveable property, that is, suits of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, constituted more than 81 per cent. of the entire Civil litigation of the Province. Original work is heaviest in the Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Amritsar and Lahore Districts.

Since the close of the year to which the Report refers the Civil judicial agency of the Province has been entirely remodelled by the Re-organization Scheme, and the substantive law of appeal has also been altered by the passing of the Punjab Courts Act. Beginning at the bottom of the scale, a further step has been taken in the direction of separating Judicial and Executive functions. As far as practicable, each district, not under Settlement, will now have a Revenue Officer, a Judicial Officer, and a Treasury Officer, though, in some cases, the functions of the Judicial and Treasury Officer must necessarily be combined. In the districts under Settlement, the Settlement Officer is himself the chief supervisor of the Revenue work. The place of the Judicial Assistant, under the old arrangement, has now been taken by the District Judge. Where District Judges are not appointed under the Act, Extra Judical Assistants are, in nearly all districts, invested with appellate powers, and take up the Civil appellate work. Commissioners (except in the case of the Derajat Division) have been relieved of all Judicial functions other than those connected with the Revenue jurisdiction, under the Courts Act ; and seven Divisional Benches have been established with extensive powers of final decision. The Revenue Commissionerships have been reduced from ten to six ; and one district, that of Sirsa, has been abolished. A second Financial Commissioner has been appointed. It is as yet too early to pronounce in any way on the effect of the new scheme.

16. Registration.—The statistics of the Registration Department show an increase in 1883-84 over the preceding year in every class of registrations, except wills, the figures approximating to those of 1881-82. It is an anomaly, which must no doubt have struck every Revenue Officer who has considered the principles of the registration system in the Punjab, that, whereas the rules under the Land Revenue Act provide for the mutation of names in the revenue record, the Registration Department also offers other facilities for the formal record of transactions in revenue-paying land. It would, however, be a hasty conclusion that this double system of registration is at the present time an unnecessary evil. When the reforms in the revenue system already mentioned have been effectively carried out, it will be time to consider whether the registration provided by the revenue records is of itself a sufficient security for titles in land, and whether the more formal and detailed procedure of the Registration Department can be dispensed with. At present it is shown by the resort to registration that the action of the Department has a popular value ; and it may well be left to its operation until the revenue system of the Province is much more perfect than it can as yet claim to be.

17. Municipal Administration.—The substitution of partially elected for wholly nominated Committees has been of late rapidly carried out in the Cis-Indus Districts of the Province. Rules have been drawn up under the Act of 1873 for regulating municipal elections, and have quite recently

been revised so as to bring them into accordance with the Act of 1884. As a part of the contemplated reform of the Octroi System, it is intended to abolish many of the petty Municipalities—a measure which should certainly relieve trade in a considerable number of places from unnecessary imposts. But the abolition of Municipal Committees and taxtion in these small towns will not mean the neglect of local sanitation and local improvement. On the contrary, it is hoped that local undertakings of all kinds will be properly cared for by the Local Boards which are being, or have been, appointed and elected under the District Boards Act.

In the majority of the Municipalities which it is intended to maintain elections were held last summer and succeeded beyond expectation. There can be little doubt that election has brought to the Municipal Committees as good a class of men as was obtained under the previous system. Most of the new Committees seem, so far as is known, to be working well ; and though complaints have no doubt been made in some quarters, on the whole they have been very rare. Much work still lies before the Committees, and the Government is elaborating the subsidiary measures which are necessary to give effect to the new Municipal Act. In addition to the published draft of the revised rules for elections, a draft of the general rules under the Act has also been prepared and gazetted. The Act leaves much for the Committees themselves to do ; and proposed rules have been received from the Simla Municipality which are now being revised by the Government in communication with the Government Advocate. It is hoped that these rules, when reduced to a satisfactory form, will serve as a model for many of the Municipalities of the Province.

18. District and Local Boards.—The District Boards Act has been introduced in 21 districts. Elections have been held in 14 districts, and here, also, it is satisfactory to be able to record a decided success. There was no lack of candidates, and both in the rural and municipal elections great interest was evinced in the proceedings. General rules under the Act have been framed and issued. The local rate in the districts, where the Act is in force, has been consolidated with the other cesses, and proposals have now been made, and are about to be put into operation, for holding elections in the Hissar, Rohtak and Gujrát Districts, and in the old Sirsa District, now divided between the districts of Ferozepore and Hissar. The more effective application of the Act in the Mooltan District, and in the Districts of the Ráwalpindi Division, other than Gujrát, has also been receiving attention.

19. Military.—The chief matter of interest in the Chapter of the Report which falls under this head is the account given of the Takht-i-Sulemán expedition. The party, commanded by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., left Dera Ismail Khan on the 15th November 1883. Some opposition was encountered at the Puzai Kotal, but by skilful arrangements easily overcome, the loss being slight on either side. The object was to utilize the height and position of the Takht to fix trigonometrically a number of peaks in the interior of Afghánistán as a basis for future surveys, and a check on a large amount of geographical reconnaissance already made ; and further to improve the topographical knowledge possessed of this part of the country. All that was

required was done; the Kaisar Ghar, which is the highest peak of the Takht Mountain, being used as one of the trigonometrical stations. The Takht itself proved impracticable, and was not scaled.

20. The Volunteers.—The inspection reports show a satisfactory standard of efficiency amongst the Punjab Volunteers. The 2nd, or Simla, Volunteer Corps, sustained a serious loss in the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson, C.I.E., the Commandant, who was compelled by ill-health to leave India.

A strong contingent of Punjab Volunteers has recently attended the Ráwalpindi Assemblage, where their soldierly bearing on parade elicited the well-earned praise of the spectators.

21. Veterinary Instruction and Horse-Breeding.—The Lahore Veterinary School continues to do good work, a large increase in the number of horses and cattle treated at the hospital attached to the school giving proof of the popularity and success of the institution. It is to be hoped that amongst the community at large the recognition of the value of skilled treatment in cases of equine and bovine disease will gradually become more general than it is at present. Mule-breeding has had much success in the Punjab; a large and particularly full supply of these useful animals was exhibited at the Ráwalpindi Fair of 1884. The young Biluch mares of the Dera Ghází Khan District, the produce of the cross with the Government Arab stallions, are a most excellent stock, being larger and stronger than the original breed. The Gujrát District possesses some of the best brood mares in the Punjab.

22. Agriculture.—The weather of the year has been noticed above (para. 2). The cropped area was on the whole less than in 1882-83 by 900,000 acres, but more by 400,000 acres than in 1881-82. The area under wheat has been growing steadily, having risen since 1881-82 from 6,596,605 acres to 7,209,721. The cultivation of bájra, barley, gram, jowar and makai is pretty constant; that of sugar-cane and indigo subject to great fluctuations; while that of rice and cotton has declined. The great wheat-growing country spreads at the foot of the Himalaya, reaching down to the level of Ferozepore, between Hoshiárpur and Ráwalpindi. Wheat is also grown largely in proportion to the cultivated area in Mooltan and the Derajat. Barley is most widely sown in districts as far apart as Sirsa and Siálkot, Ferozepore and Pesháwar; gram is chiefly produced Cis-Sutlej and Cis-Ravi. The yields of the year were normal; and the prices of the chief food-grains had a downward tendency. Experiments were made with ensilage and various staples.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Lahore was dissolved, and the Lahore gardens were entrusted to the management of a Government Committee. The new method of management promises success.

23. Agricultural Live Stock.—The figures given in the body of the Report abstract the returns for four successive quinquennial periods. The returns for 1883-84 are better under every head than those of 1878-79; but if the figures for 1868-69 are accurate, cows and bullocks, horses and ponies are fewer in number now than they were then. On the other hand, the stock of donkeys, sheep and goats has largely increased. It is satisfactory to

observe that camels are believed to be more numerous now than they were 15 years ago; they have increased by nearly fifty thousand during the last five years.

24. FORESTS.—The whole question of forest administration in the Kángra District, and the Shahpur-Kandi tract of the Gurdáspur District, has been exhaustively discussed; and additions are being made, or are about to be made, to the areas under reserves in Kulu, Simla, Bashahr and Gujránwála, and to the areas under protection in the first and last of these tracts, and in the Ráwalpindi and Lahore Districts. The principles upon which the Civil and Forest Officers are to work in closer association than heretofore have been laid down by Government. Good progress has been made in the demarcation of forest boundaries; and since the close of 1883-84 a special division has been organized for the purpose of preparing working plans. The financial results of the operations of the Department continue to be satisfactory. An immense deal has been written on an interesting project for the afforestation of the lower Siwálik range in the Hoshiárpur District, where denudation, resulting in the formation of sand torrents, has done much damage to arable lands. So far practical measures have been in abeyance owing to the absence, on the one hand, of the necessary legal powers to authorize effective action, and the risk, on the other hand, of incommensurate expenditure if the legal difficulties are not surmounted. The problem is one not easy to solve, but will receive further attention when financial pressure has diminished, and matters of more consequence to the country at large admit of the necessary leisure.

25. MANUFACTURES.—It has now been arranged that a separate report shall be prepared each year of some particular manufacture. The report for 1883-84 dealt with the manufacture of cotton; and the conclusions arrived at are of so much general interest that they are worth quoting here at length :—

"The conclusions drawn in the report were that the rate of increase in the import of European piece-goods seemed to be hardly so large as would be accounted for by the growth of the purchasing power of the people, and that notwithstanding the competition of Manchester, the Punjab weaver's trade was extending rather than diminishing, and that there was still plenty of room for both. Though some of the finer native fabrics are undoubtedly being replaced by imported stuffs, it would appear that it is not yet in the power of the European manufacturer to supply the plain substantial cloth containing a good weight of strong cotton which the mass of the native population require at a rate sufficiently low to command their custom."

26. TRADE.—The total foreign trade of the year, that is to say, with countries and provinces beyond the north-west frontier, diminished in value. The trade with Kashmír to some extent revived, but there was a further decline in the Kabul trade most marked in the exports, and this is no doubt the consequence of the prohibitive duties imposed by Russia which prevent the advance of Indian goods beyond the Oxus. In rail-borne trade there was an increase in value of about 5 per cent. under imports, and no less than 22 per cent. under exports. This is rightly ascribed to the great development of the export trade in wheat and oil seeds. On the whole, there has been greater commercial activity, especially in the north of the Province, than in former years, as is shown by the increase in the export of cotton, Indian piece-goods, hides and sugar. The tendency of the trade between the Punjab and countries beyond the sea to prefer the railway routes of Bombay and Kurrachee to that of Calcutta is even more marked in the operations

of 1883-84 than before. Imports from the direction of Calcutta are still large, because the trade in European piece-goods is mainly in the hands of Calcutta firms. Notwithstanding the improvement of land communications the boat trade of the Punjab has expanded. It remains to be seen whether this expansion will not cease when the bridge over the Indus at Sukkur is finished.

27. PUBLIC WORKS.—The state of communications and of other public works in the Punjab is, with reference to commercial, agricultural and political requirements, deplorably incomplete. This Province is the bulwark of India. Its strength, now and in times of greater need, must depend in a large measure on its material resources; and these cannot be utilized without adequate expenditure, which it is not at the present time within the power of the Local Government to incur. It is, however, right in considering the public works of the Province to distinguish between those which are constructed from Imperial Funds and those of which the cost is debitable to Provincial finances. Much might be said for a comprehensive estimate of the real requirements of the Province at large from the point of view of commerce, agriculture and policy. It might be considered at one time what Railways and Telegraphs must necessarily be made; what Canals must certainly be constructed; and what Military and Public buildings are indispensable for the security of the country and the efficiency of the administration; and a design for public works expenditure from all, except purely local sources, might thus be projected for gradual completion within some fixed term of years. But any such ambitious forecast seems, in the present circumstances of financial exigency, to be little better than a dream. Nevertheless, it is a matter of some satisfaction that it has been decided, within the last few months, to construct a road, fit for wheel traffic and passable at all times of the year, along the frontier between Khushálgarh and Dera Gházi Khan; that the Sind-Ságar Railway survey is in progress; and that it has been determined to link the communications of the north and south Punjab on the west by a railway extending from Jhelum to Darya Khan opposite Dera Ismail Khan, and again forwards to Muzaffargarh. The defence of the great rivers by railways, in the rear, with a complete system of bridge communications at the proper strategical points, and the completion of communications with the sea-board, thus at once securing the military position of the Province and stimulating its growing trade—these are the undertakings of the future, and it is satisfactory to perceive that they have already begun. Again, as in the Bári Doáb, and as in the tract between the Sutlej and the Jumna, so also in the other spaces lying between the great rivers to the west of the Punjab, fertility will doubtless in course of time be promoted by the construction of canals. In the first instance the Inundation Canal should tap the agricultural resources of the land; and as the population spreads from the densely-peopled districts of the north to the tracts still lying waste for want of water, a Permanent Canal should take the place of the Inundation Canal which is its precursor. This policy is now being carried out. The Bári Doáb Canal, the Sirhind Canal, and the Western Jumna Canal are great works which mark the efforts of Government to bestow the boon of fertility upon waste tracts. Further west the Chenab Canal and several minor works are now under construction. So far there is promise, but where there is real promise of economic progress, this depends for the present upon the expenditure of Imperial Funds.

To turn to Provincial Works, is to limit the survey to a detail that in itself seems petty, or which progresses so slowly as to leave nothing but a mere routine story to tell. It has been accepted, with reference to the strength of the Provincial Establishment, that no less than 27 lakhs should be spent upon Provincial Public Works each year. In the year 1882-83, 14½ lakhs out of the amount actually allotted had to be spent upon repairs for existing works. Of the allotment of 1883-84, 5·98 lakhs were spent on "Establishment," and 13·26 lakhs on "Repairs," so that the amount available for New Works was no more than 8·88 lakhs. In an undeveloped country, 107,010 square miles in area, it is obvious that the amount of improvement which can be effected by a yearly sum of this description is miserably small. Departments are now required to keep up lists of works in the order of their relative urgency, and allotments are made for construction accordingly as funds gradually become available.

In the way of "Restoration and Repairs" something was done in the cases of the black marble mosaics of the "Hall of Audience" in Shah Jahán's palace at Delhi, the Tomb of Jahángír at Shahdara, near Lahore, and the Shálamár Gardens of Shah Jahán, also in the neighbourhood of that city.

The new Medical School at Lahore was completed; and the Cathedral, new Chief Court and District School now in process of construction will prove suitable additions to the buildings of the capital of the Province.

The preliminary survey of the new Murree-Kohála cart-road was begun in December 1883.

Increased attention has been given, especially by Municipalities, to efficient water-works and sanitary works. The Lahore water-works, as restored, were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in March 1884, and the Simla water-works, now completed, were nearly finished at the same time.

Proposals have been made for Tramways in Lahore and Amritsar, and further progress in these schemes now awaits the passing of an Act of the Legislature.

28. RAILWAYS.—The most important of all purely Provincial Works is the Amritsar-Patháṅkot Railway. Two Sections were opened during the year, and the third some months later. A revised project for the Umballa-Kalka Railway was prepared and submitted in March 1884. A barometrical reconnaissance has shown that a mountain railway from Kalka to Simla could be constructed at much less cost, and with less difficulty than had been supposed. The opening of the Rájpura-Patiála Railway has already been noticed (para. 3). An amended estimate for the Ludhiána-Ferozepore Railway was submitted to the Government of India in February 1884. The promoters of the projected Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway failed to raise the necessary capital in India. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway the most important work in progress was the combined railway and road bridge over the Indus at Sukkur. On the Punjab Northern State Railway the Attock bridge was opened for traffic on the 24th May 1883, since which date there has been complete Railway communication from Calcutta to Pesháwar. Up to the 1st March 1884 sixteen new stations were opened on the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway, which thus extended for traffic as far as Sirsa. On the

Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway the extension of the Ráewind Branch, from Ganda Singhwála to the boat-bridge over the Sutlej opposite Ferozepore, was undertaken and completed during the year.

29. Irrigation.—The Western Jumna Canal has been remodelled, and the Sirhind and Swat River Canals have been completed. The last has lately been opened by the Lieutenant-Governor; the opening of the Sirhind Canal was recorded last year, but the Bhatinda and Kotla branches were under construction during the year 1883-84. The above are canals of permanent flow. New Inundation Canals were also under construction; namely, the Chenab Canal, from the Chenab, the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal from the Sutlej, and the Sidhnai Canal from the Ravi.

30. Finance.—Since the close of the financial year 1883-84 the working of the Provincial Contract has been subjected to a close investigation. It appears that in the contract now current the income of the Province was over-estimated, while an under-estimate was made of the expenditure. The Punjab Government from the first expressed apprehensions, which have been fully justified by the fact, as to the adequacy of the means placed at its disposal. Whereas the provincialized sources were estimated for the purposes of the contract at Rs 1,45,44,000 and were expected to expand, they have so far contracted on the whole, having fallen short of the estimate by an average of, at the very least, Rs 1,23,000 during the first two years, and being estimated to be less by Rs 1,58,000 in the third. This unfavourable result is due mainly to the non-realization of the contract estimates of Land Revenue and Judicial Receipts which have proved to be on an average Rs 1,19,000 and Rs 1,25,000 less respectively. The Provincial expenditure, which was estimated at Rs 1,45,44,000 in the Contract, has since been increased by permanent charges, which now amount to Rs 3,77,000. As explained above (para. 9), the Land Revenue has decreased owing to a series of bad seasons in the south-east tracts of the Province, necessitating remissions and considerable suspensions of the Revenue. The decrease in Judicial Receipts is under the head of "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures" and "Jails," and is partly due to the inclusion under the head of "Fines" of certain large political fines which have not been repeated, and to the completion of the Sirhind Canal, throwing out of employment a considerable amount of remunerative convict labour.[1] Amongst the additional charges which have been incurred may be enumerated those consequent on the improvement of the position and prospects of Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs, and the revision of the Kánúngo Agency, as well as the appointment of the additional Judges to the Chief Court. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets this state of affairs which has been the subject of earnest representation to the Government of India. The administration is unfortunately hampered by want of funds, and reforms of which the Province, notoriously backward in many respects, stands urgently in need, have to be abandoned for want of money. Economy has already been carefully studied, and reduced expenditure means a blow to the advancing prosperity of the country, and a disheartening and disturbing check to measures of progress carried on, or initiated, with the countenance or approval of the Supreme Government. The political situation has, however, now necessitated further retrenchments.

[1] The effect of establishing the second Chenáwán Jail will not be felt till next year (*vide* page 6, paragraph 14.)

31. Medical and Sanitary.—The year was an unusually healthy one: the death-rates from fevers and bowel complaints being lower than in any of the preceding five years. Epidemic cholera was entirely absent. Four new dispensaries were opened. The backwardness of the native community in subscribing for dispensaries and medical relief has often been noticed; it is satisfactory to observe that, since the close of the year under report, large subscriptions have been raised for a new dispensary at Delhi. Vaccination continues to make progress, and great attention has lately been paid to the subject in the city last named. The Municipal Committees of Amritsar and Lahore have applied to have the compulsory provisions of the law extended to these towns. It is gratifying to learn that, in the way of vaccination, a good deal has been done in many of the Native States of the Punjab.

32. Education.—The report of the Education Commission was published towards the end of 1883, and during the first three months of 1884 the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the recommendations of the Commission were communicated to the Director of Public Instruction. The year was one of substantial progress in education. The number of educational institutions rose from 2,133 to 2,227, and of scholars from 116,070 to 125,906. This shows an increase of nearly 10,000 above the numbers of 1882-83, which were the highest previously reached in the Punjab. The increase has been greater in Secondary than in Primary Schools, and far greater in Government than in aided institutions. The number of pupils at Anglo-Vernacular Schools and the numbers learning English are increasing faster than the numbers at Vernacular Schools and learning vernacular only. The improvement recorded has been general, extending to almost all districts of the Province and almost all classes of schools. The numbers in Secondary Schools increased by 14 per cent., the total number of Primary Schools rose by 4½ per cent., and of scholars reading in Primary Schools by 8·3 per cent. It is believed that the education afforded is becoming better as well as more widely spread. A moderate grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues brought about the opening of 103 new Primary Schools in 20 districts.

The value of education is evidently being more fully realized by high and low amongst the native community. In female education, the Sikhs set the best example. It is hoped that, as time goes on, Muhammadans will avail themselves more and more of the advantages of higher education, and not allow themselves to be beaten in the competition of life by others who have more clearly perceived the advantage of educational qualifications.

33. The Punjab University.—This important institution began to take its proper place as the Board of Education for the Province. During the year the Senate was much occupied with the Statutes and Regulations which have been sanctioned by Government. As was to be expected, candidates have been attracted to the Punjab Examinations for degrees. The numbers in the Lahore Government College increased by 21 per cent. and in the Entrance class by 32 per cent. Controversies have arisen about the work of the Oriental College, but proposals have been accepted by the Senate which, it is hoped, will once for all set this valuable College on a satisfactory footing. During the year the University took over from the Educational Department the conduct of the Middle School Examination.

34. Arts and Sciences.—A large number of honorary awards were bestowed on the Punjab Court at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883. The report of the Secretary of the Punjab Committee suggests that there would be a great demand for Mooltan and Delhi pottery, for Chiniot and Bhera wood carving, for Hoshiárpur wood-inlay, for cotton-prints of various kinds, and for Biloch rugs, if these trades were more effectively organized; that there is a considerable trade in woollen goods, *phulkáris*, carpets, Kashmir enamelled copper, chased silver work, Delhi embroidery, brass wares and lacquered wood, of all which goods there is a full supply; and that the domestic industries of the Province, such as the weaving of coarse cotton and woollen cloths, the manufacture of domestic utensils, and various articles of leather, and the like, are flourishing and capable of withstanding the competition of cheap European goods.

Antiquities were added to the Lahore Museum from various districts. The number of visitors (*viz.*, 251,003) was greater by 66,430 than that registered in the preceding year.

35. Object of the Summary.—The appearance of this Report has been unfortunately delayed by the pressure of work in the Secretariat due to the legislation, actual and proposed, of last summer; the introduction of the scheme for Re-organizing the Civil Administration of the Punjab; the visit of His Highness the Amír of Afghánistán and its Dependencies to India; and generally the extent and number of important questions which have engaged the attention of Government. It has already been noted that within the last two or three years the amendment of all the Punjab Acts of most consequence and most frequent application has been either proposed or effected. The most urgent requirements have now been met, and it is not intended to proceed at present with any avoidable legislation. In the Forest Department, it has been necessary to deal with complicated questions of popular usage and other matters of a technical kind with so much fulness that a Forest Settlement now gives rise to perhaps more correspondence than did a Regular Settlement of the land revenue some years ago; the Civil, Judicial and Revenue Departments have been modified at every point by the Re-organization; the Revenue and Settlement procedure is being completely revised; in the Jail Department the problem of prison labor in relation to free industry has proved hard to solve; in the Police Department, and the Registration Department, important reforms are in course of execution; the Public Works Department will be considerably changed in consequence of the schemes for the further localization of finance; the Education Department has to undertake the reforms proposed by the Commission; and, in the country at large, the reform of the Octroi System is about to be introduced, and the District Boards and Municipal Committees have been largely reconstituted as partially elective bodies. All this means that the country is progressing with great rapidity; while its unquestionably loyal spirit shows that progress is associated with popular contentment. The facts, however, explain why the present Report is late, and why this Summary has not been confined to an abstract of the events of a period which closed fourteen months ago, but has been permitted to include a glance of later occurrences, thus, in a measure, bringing the narrative up to the present time.

Simla ~~The~~ *11th May 1885.*

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 17 of the Report for 1882-83, and will not be repeated before the Report for 1892-93 falls due.

2. HISTORICAL.—During the year the Punjab and its Dependencies remained under the charge of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies on the 22nd April 1882.

NATIVE STATES.

3. STATES UNDER CONTROL.—The dependent and feudatory States over which the Government of the Punjab exercises political control are 34 in number, as follows :—

(1).—Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, and Nábha ;

(2).—Under the Commissioner of Amritsar,—Chamba ;

(3).—Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (twenty in number) ;

(4).—Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi and Suket ;

(5).—Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot ;

(6).—Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi ;

(7).—Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dujána.

4. POPULATION AND REVENUE.—A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources, will be found in Appendix No. 5 ; and an account of the ruling Chiefs will be found in Appendix No. 6. It may be stated here that the total area of the feudatory States amounts approximately to 37,000 square miles ; their population to about 4,000,000 ; their revenues to about Rs 1,05,00,000 ; and the total tribute received from them to about Rs 2,80,000.

5. The administration of the three Phulkián States—Patiála under a Council of Regency, Jínd and Nábha under their respective Chiefs—continues to be as satisfactory and successful as in past years, and there is little of political importance to record.

6. *Kapurthala.*—This State is under the direct management of the British Government during the minority of the Rája. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S., held the post of Superintendent till the 11th May, when Mr. F. Fryer, C.S.,

officiated for three months. In February Mr. Rivaz left on furlough, and Mr. F. D. Cunningham was appointed to officiate. The Rája completed his 11th year in November. His health has been good, and he makes satisfactory progress in his studies. He has now reached an age when his education requires the undivided attention of a tutor. Mr. A. Wood was selected for this post during the year.

7. With the approval of the Punjab Government, the Rája has been betrothed to a Rájpút lady of the Kángra District whose family is connected by marriage with the Rája of Chamba. In March, Dr. Warburton, Medical Adviser to the Rája, left on furlough. He had held this post for many years, during which much has been done to extend and popularise vaccination throughout the State, and to render useful and efficient the dispensaries and hospitals at head-quarters and the outlying stations.

8. The autumn harvest was below the average, but the land-revenue was realized with ease, the collections being Rs 7,38,717, or 99·7 per cent. on the net demand of Rs 7,41,193.

9. In order to secure greater accuracy in the preparation and supervision of the annual revenue returns and statistics relating to land, the circles of village accountants have been remodelled, and the staff of Patwárís and Kánúngos strengthened and re-organized.

10. There were few serious offences against the person, but offences against property, such as house-breaking and theft, were more numerous than in preceding years; the proportion of cases not traced has remained stationary. The police is modelled on the form of the Punjab Police Force, and the procedure and substantive law administered by the Courts are nearly identical with the law in force in the Punjab.

11. Dr. Warburton's success in operations on the eye during the year rendered the Randhír Hospital very popular, and his interest and influence in the cause of vaccination have resulted in practically securing the State from epidemic small-pox.

12. Education is liberally supported by the State, which maintains a high school at Kapurthala itself, two Anglo-Vernacular middle schools, and 31 schools for primary education.

13. The estimate of the total revenue, including the Oudh estates, was taken at 18¼ lakhs last year, and the expenditure at 18 lakhs, while the actuals have resulted in a revenue of Rs 19,69,359, and an expenditure of Rs 17,89,367; the excess revenue and reduced expenditure both being due to the Oudh estates—a result creditable to Kanwar Harnám Singh's management. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs 5,68,312, exclusive of Rs 10,38,808, in Government promissory notes, as compared with Rs 4,53,256 at the close of 1882-83.

14. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was expended on public works of permanent utility. The building intended to accommodate the head-quarters public offices has advanced well, and the whole erection when complete

will form a very imposing edifice. An excellent boarding-house for the High School has been built. The lines for the cavalry and those for the artillery are most complete and commodious ranges, and when those under construction for the 2nd Regiment of Infantry are completed, the Kapurthala force will be able to boast of barrack accommodation probably superior to any for Native troops in British India.

15. The metalled roads and the plantations and road-side trees have been well cared for, and in the latter respect Kapurthala compares favourably with the neighbouring districts.

16. Mule-breeding has for several years past been encouraged by the State, and has been found so profitable that it has become popular with land-owners who own mares, and many fine specimens of young stock were exhibited at the annual mule show.

17. *Mandi.*—Nothing of any consequence has occurred in this State during the year. The administration has been conducted on the lines of last year; that is to say, a great part of the administrative work has been performed by the Wazír, Uttam Singh, who collects the revenue, manages the several departments, and prepares the judicial work for the final orders of His Highness the Rája. There has been no serious crime during the year.

18. The financial administration was found to need reform, and efforts were made by the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, when visiting Mandi on tour, to put the system of accounts on a clearer and more intelligible basis; with his assistance a regular budget was drawn up, and rules framed for the proper audit and account of all receipts and expenditure. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs 3,55,431; the expenditure to Rs 4,48,411, but considerable balances of land-revenue and sales of forest produce were expected to be shortly realized. The excess expenditure was incurred chiefly on roads and bridges, on the Rája's visit to Hardwár, and the betrothal of his daughter to the Tikka of Bashahr. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited this State in October.

19. *Maler Kotla and Kalsia.*—The death of his eldest son led the Nawáb to withdraw from public affairs for a time, but he has since returned to the duties of administration, and the State is on the whole fairly governed.

20. Sardár Bishen Singh, Chief of Kalsia, died in July; his sons being children, the administration has been entrusted to a Council of three officials; the President, Lál Bahádar, was Superintendent of the State during the minority of the late Sardár.

21. *Farídkot.*—Rája Bikráma Singh continues to administer this State wisely and successfully. A new land-revenue settlement is under progress—meanwhile the opening and gradual extension of the distributary channels of the Sirhind Canal will improve the agricultural condition and increase the revenue of the State.

22. Cultivation, hitherto entirely dependent on rain-fall, will be permanently protected over half the area of the Rája's territories by 7 rájbahas now

nearly complete; more valuable crops and the opening of the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway will enable all surplus grain to be exported. The income of the State, which is now three lakhs, will be largely increased, and the material prosperity of the State will be improved. The population is chiefly composed of Barar Játs, who, like their brethren in the adjoining Tahsíl of Moga, in the Ferozepore District, are the most industrious and hard-working of all the Sikh sections.

23. The railway runs through the State for nearly 35 miles, and there will be four stations in the State, *viz.*, Chota Guniana, Kot Kapúra, Farídkot, and Golewála, and a branch line will be taken from Kot Kapúra *viá* Muktsar to Fázilka. The Rája has ceded to the British Government full Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over the lands occupied by the railway.

24. The State dispensary, now managed by a Native Doctor educated in the Lahore Medical School, is popular and well attended.

25. The Rája himself has taken great pains in local improvements in the town of Farídkot. A new jail, a serái, a hospital, and a school will be built within the city. The Rája's eldest son, Balbír Singh, is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

26. *Chamba.*—This State remained under the direct control of the British Government, and the post of Superintendent was held throughout the year by Major C. H. T. Marshall. The Rája completed his 17th year on the 7th of July. In December he paid a visit to the young Chief of Kapurthala. In April last he was married to a first cousin of the Rája of Sirmúr.

27. The year has been prosperous; the harvests have been excellent. Miscellaneous revenue has risen, and trade increased. The land-revenue collections amounted to Rs 1,65,154. The total income amounted to Rs 2,45,042, and there was a balance in hand of Rs 54,474 from the previous year. The expenditure was Rs 2,56,911.

28. Trade has sensibly increased of late years both in exports and imports. A considerable income is derived from grazing leases. It is calculated that no less than 500,000 sheep and goats pass through Chamba yearly for summer grazing in the mountain pasture of Pángi.

29. The cultivation of hops, which was recently tried as an experiment, has proved successful and profitable. The hops raised are of excellent quality, and obtained a medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition. Experiments are also being made in the cultivation of the vine and apple, which promise well.

30. The schools continue to prosper, and are more appreciated each year by the people.

31. The dispensaries at Chamba, Tisa and Bhandal, have been doing good work, under the superintendence of Dr. Hutcheson, Medical Missionary, whose valuable services have been given gratuitously, relief having been given to 9,105 sick persons. Sixty-four major and 444 minor operations were performed during the year.

32. Three vaccinators have been employed, and they have vaccinated 8,872 children during the year under report, chiefly in the outlying parts of the State.

33. One of the Chamba State pupils has been sent to the Lahore Medical College to be trained for the Medical Department.

34. *Suket.*—This State continued under the management of the Superintendent, Hardiál Singh.

35. At the close of the year 1882-83 there was a cash balance in the Treasury of this State of Rs 22,250.

36. The receipts were budgetted at Rs 1,21,000, and the expenditure at the same figure, including a reserve of Rs 7,600. The actual receipts during 1883-84 amounted to Rs 1,14,155, or Rs 6,845 short of the estimate; and the expenditure incurred on all heads was Rs 1,13,662, or Rs 7,338 less than was estimated for.

37. Rs 17,470 were spent on roads, bungalows and public works. The school is well attended, and the State dispensary popular and useful.

38. SIMLA HILL STATES.—Of the 20 States under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the most important are Sirmur, Biláspur, Bashahr, Hindur and Keonthal.

39. *Sirmur.*—The Rája is an able and excellent ruler, and the State is in a flourishing condition. He has established an iron foundry at Nahan, where a blast furnace has been erected.

40. *Bilúspur.*—Rája Amar Chand, who succeeded to the chiefship shortly before the beginning of the year under report, gives promise of being a good ruler. A school has been started, and a dispensary is projected.

41. *Hindur.*—Affairs have remained quiet in Nálagarh, and the administration has on the whole proceeded successfully. The prohibition against the return to the State of the ex-Wazír Ghulám Kádir has been maintained. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited Sirmur, Bilåspur and other Hill States in October and November.

42. LOHARU.—Mirza Farrukh, son of the Nawáb, has continued to administer the State with vigour and success. The measures which were taken shortly before the commencement of the year to strengthen the police on the borders of Loháru towards Rájputána, have so far worked well; 7 notorious dacoits of Jeypore were captured in Loháru, and there has been less violent crime and highway robbery on this border than in past years.

43. DUJANA.—There is nothing of importance to record in connection with this State for the year under report.

44. PATAUDI.—The Nawáb completed his ninth year of age. He has hitherto lived at Delhi under the care of Lála Naráyan Lál, brother of the Manager of the State. In January he was sent to the Mayo College at Ajmere.

45. The revenues of the State have been affected, like those of the neighbouring British districts, by the interruption of the summer and entire failure of the winter rains. It became necessary to suspend nearly 12 per cent. of the kharíf instalment of the land revenue for 1883. Out of a total demand of Rs 80,856, only Rs 69,870 was realized; and it was anticipated that Rs 3,272 would probably have to be suspended in respect of the instalment due for the spring of 1884. Liberal *takávi* grants have been made, and the State officials were active and willing to assist the villagers with advances towards the construction of wells.

46. The financial condition of the State is good. The expenditure during the year was Rs 80,263, and the income Rs 88,879, giving a surplus of Rs 8,616. The actual cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs 9,524.

47. The expenditure on public works was restricted to Rs 7,550 in anticipation of the possible necessity of opening special works for the relief of persons who had suffered from the unusually bad seasons and short harvests. Attendance in existing schools is increasing, and a new school has been opened. The State dispensary is well attended, and is popular with the people.

PUNJAB BORDER.

48. The following list shows the principal tribes on the Punjab Border with the estimated numbers of their fighting-men :—

Locality	Tribe	Race	Number of fighting-men
Adjoining Hazára ...	Swátís	Allied to Pathán ...	...
	Akazais	Pathán ...	500
	Hassanzais		1,700
Adjoining Pesháwar ...	Gadúns		2,500
	Búnerwáls		2,000
	Inhabitants of Swát ...		6,000
	Utman Khels		5,000
	Mohmands		16,000
Adjoining Kohát and Pesháwar	Afrídís	Pathán ...	23,500
Adjoining Kohát, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.	Orakzais		29,500
	Zaimúkht Afgháns ...		4,500
	Túrís		5,000
	Wazírs		44,000
Adjoining Dera Ismail Khan ...	Shiránís		5,000
	Ushteránas		900
	Kasránís	Bilúch ...	1,500
Adjoining Dera Ghází Khan ...	Bozdárs		2,700
	Khetráns	Pathán and Bilúch	4,500
	Kosas	Bilúch ...	4,000
	Laghárís		3,700
	Gúrchánís		1,200
	Marrís		2,500
	Búgtís		1,500
	Mazárís		2,000
		TOTAL ...	169,700

49. *Hazára.*—The Kohistánís, in pursuance of a claim for the value of timber against Káka Khel traders of Pesháwar, made a raid on Kaghán, but subsequently returned all the stolen property and agreed to a peaceful settlement of the dispute in Pesháwar itself. The men of Allai have been unusually well behaved. No offence of any kind is recorded against them. Arsala Khán has strengthened his position and has acquired the mastery over most of his rivals. His feud with Muzaffar Khán and Nindáhar renders him at present powerless or unwilling to attempt any enterprise against the peace of the Hazára border. Nindáhar and Tikri have given no trouble.

50. Relations with the Chigarzai have remained friendly. The Akazai have committed no offences, although the Shahtút case has not yet been finally settled, and the tribe continue to nurse grievances against the Nawáb of Amb in connection with certain cesses which are levied from them but remitted to their neighbours the Hassanzais and Madda Khel.

51. The Hindustáni Colony in Palosi is reported to be dwindling for want of support.

52. Abdulla Khán, who was expelled from Kabbal has been forcibly restored by the Nawáb of Amb, whose action in this matter exceeded the authority allowed him to settle the dispute peaceably. In other respects the Nawáb's management of Amb has been satisfactory. The feud between the Khán of Agror and his brothers still exists, but during the year under report gave rise to no disturbance.

53. *Swát.*—The main interest of Swát politics during the past as in previous years centered in the struggle between the Khán of Dír and Mián Gul, son of the late Akhund, aided by Umra Khán of Bárwa.

54. During the commencement of the year, Rahmatulla Khán, in feeble health himself, and harassed by the constant quarrels of his sons, could do little more than hold his own, and could afford little assistance to his partizans in Thána and Alladand. At one time it appeared that Mián Gul would be allowed undisputed supremacy in Swát. He appears, however, to be naturally indolent and careless, and to have made no efforts to consolidate his power to conciliate his subjects. His neglect to check the predatory habits of his followers has on more than one occasion exposed him to reverses, and he was during the winter driven from Shangwatai in Upper Swát by the united efforts of his adversaries and allies.

55. Difficulties with Umra Khán arose in the autumn about the Kháns of Thána and Alladand, and they have now culminated in a rupture of their long-standing alliance. In the month of September Mián Gul proceeded with a large force to evict Muhammad Aslam Khán from Thána. With this force was a considerable number of Bajauri levies under the brother of Umra Khán. The latter, bribed by Aslam Khán, withdrew with his levies at a critical period, and Mián Gul was compelled to retire. He at once made overtures to Rahmatulla Khán, to which the latter did not at once respond. Messages were afterwards exchanged between Mián Gul and Umra Khán, and the old alliance was renewed. Umra Khán sent excuses for his brother's conduct, but at the same time gave

shelter and hopes of assistance to Saádat Khán and Aslam Khán, the hereditary enemies of Mián Gul's nominees in Thána and Alladand. Mián Gul seems to have found an alliance under these terms impossible, and in the month of March made terms with Rahmatulla Khán, by which he acknowledged the authority of Dir over Malizai; Rahmatulla Khán, on the other hand, pledging himself not to interfere unasked in the affairs of Swát Proper. It seems unlikely that this new alliance will last long, but it is impossible to foretell what turn the very shifting politics of Swát may take. Mián Gul, the younger, continues to enforce, with somewhat undue rigour, the precepts of Islám, and has several times given offence by so doing.

56. The relations of Swát, Bajaur and Dir with the Amír of Kábul have been as follows:—Mián Gul sent messengers with an application for a subsidy, which was refused, on the ground that the subsidy of the previous year had been misapplied. Rahmatulla Khán applied for assistance against Umra Khán, which was also refused. Messengers sent by the Amír to the latter were rudely repulsed, and rumours have been current of the Amír's intention to send a force to Bajaur to avenge the insult.

57. *Buner.*—The Hindastáni Colony at Palosi, anxious to leave their present home, have been negotiating, but without success, for land on which to settle among the Núrazai.

58. *Khudo Khels.*—Mokarab Khán has, as usual, made strenuous efforts during the past year to recover his position at Panjtár. Assistance has been rendered by the Daulatzai and Núrazai sections of the Bunerwáls, but the Ashúzais having held aloof, their efforts have been futile. During the summer the village of Kaoga, in Chamla, was besieged, but, aided by the Khudo Khels, the inhabitants made a successful resistance, and the Bunerwáls retired after desultory fighting. Mokarab Khán is now settled in the village of Baga in British territory, and for the time is resting from active intrigue.

59. The usual faction feuds and petty skirmishes have taken place amongst the Khudo Khels themselves, but nothing of importance has occurred.

60. Beyond a dispute and desultory fighting between the Umrzai and Daulatzai sections, who disputed the ownership of the village of Mihrgai, nothing of importance has taken place during the past year among the Gadúns, who have been quiet and apparently thoroughly contented.

61. *Utman Khels.*—This tribe, with the Mulágorís settled within its limits, has been well-behaved and has given no trouble.

62. *Mohmands.*—The quarrel between Pír Dost Khán, Chief of the Pindiáli Mohmands, and his brother Ghári, continues, but has been localised beyond the border. Pír Dost Khán, being worsted, has fled to Dánish Kul.

63. The Mohmand border has otherwise been quiet, and no trouble has arisen with the Tarukzai to embitter the state of feeling between the two parties.

64. *Khost.*—During the year under report, the Mangals and Mukbals have been engaged in open hostilities with the Amír's forces in Khost. In

October 1883, the Governor of Khost sent out a force against the Mangals, chiefly consisting of local levies. These troops were defeated, and their Commander, Sartip Mirak Shah, was killed.

65. In December and January the Mangals were attacked by a force under Parwána Khán from Khost and by another from Chakmanni. The first of these was defeated at Ghlang by the Mangals, with the loss of about 200 men and 3 guns. The Chakmanni force under Katál Khán at first succeeded in burning some Mangal villages, but was eventually repulsed with the loss of 1 gun and about 60 men. Katál Khán was reported at the time to have been killed, but falsely. In March the Amír's forces were increased by the despatch of 3 regiments of cavalry, 2 battalions of infantry, and 3 batteries. These, with the troops before collected, and a large body of Jezailchís under Generals Ghulám Haidar Khán and Katál Khán, again invaded the Mangal country. This time they seem to have been more successful. The Jáni Mangals occupying the lower villages towards Chakmanni seem to have submitted. The guns taken in January have been restored. On the other hand, the Pasíni Mangals of the higher hills seem still to be holding out. The Amír demands the surrender of a leading rebel, Saddo Ghilzai—a condition with which they are unable or unwilling to comply. The latest news which came in during April 1884 is to the effect that the Pasíni Mangals had been attacked and defeated, and many of their villages burnt. As usual in such cases the mountaineers seemed to have escaped without losing many men, their loss being reported at 25 killed. The Amír is now proposing to establish two new military cantonments at Takhti in Chakmanni and at Ghlang. The Mukbals were also attacked by the Amír's troops in March 1884. Much cattle was plundered, and they appear to have submitted.

66. The Zaimushts, as usual, have given no trouble. Eight or nine cases were brought against them during the year. The claims against them aggregated Rs 278, out of which property value Rs 123 was returned. A few cases are pending. They were guilty of no crimes of violence except the kidnapping of a Hindu, who was at once returned.

67. In October 1883 the Zaimushts carried off a flock of 3,000 sheep from the Miamai Wazírís beyond our border. They returned through a corner of British territory, and were in consequence made to return the sheep, and have been fined Rs 100.

68. *Orakzai, Lashkarzai Division.*—The Alisherzaís have given no trouble.

69. War has been entirely carried on between the two parties in the Ali Khel tribe and their respective allies. As reported last year, there has for some time been a dispute between the Khwája Hawáskhel Ali Khels on one side, and the Aymal Jasrat section on the other, about the possession of the village of Chappar. The first are assisted by the Akhels, and the Samil tribes under the Khán of Hangu. These latter are the backbone of the coalition. The Aymal Jasrats are assisted only by the Mámúzaís. In the autumn of 1882, the Samil levy invaded the Ali Khel country and did some mischief to the Aymal Jasrats.

70. In August 1883 the Samil tribes gathered their forces together for a great effort in aid of the Khwája Hawáskhels. The assembled tribes, including

contingents from the Bár Muhammadkhels and some of the Afrídi tribes, numbered 6,000 or 7,000 men. The Aymal Jasrats and their allies were probably 3,000 strong, including a contingent of Kambarkhel and Adamkhel Afrídís. Owing, however, to the cowardice or treachery of the Akhels and Rabiakhels, the Samil force was defeated and partially driven back, principally by the Mámúzaís. After this the quarrel was carried on in a desultory way, neither side being able to get the better of the other; the principal scene of the struggle being Chappar and the adjoining Akhel villages. Finally a ten years' peace was patched up. This settlement is practically a victory over the Aymal Jasrats.

71. The Mámúzaís, owing to this war with the Samil party on one side, and to their exclusion from British territory on the other, found themselves somewhat in a strait. The Gár villages of Upper Míranzai have always been friendly to them and the Alikhels: in fact without their collusion the raids on the labour camps during the Kábul war could not have occurred. The Míranzai villages were then punished by the forfeiture of their border remissions. The Mámúzaís accordingly, finding that they must pay up the fine of Rs 5,000 originally assessed on them, got the Bangashes of Darsamand and Nariab and other villages to come to their assistance. In November 1883 the Mámúzai jirga arranged for payment of the balance of the fine of Rs 5,000 imposed on them before.

72. *Khyber.*—Abdulla Núr Khán, Chief of the Kúki Khel, had for some months to encounter much opposition from powerful sections of the tribe who complained of unequal distribution of the Pass allowance, and had difficulty in arranging for the safety of the annual migration to Rajgal and Tiráh. In January 1884 he planned and effected the assassination of Núrulla Khán with his two sons, but he did not escape for long. Two days later, the blood of Núrulla was avenged by his nephew, and the murder of Abdulla Núr closed a career remarkable even among Khyber Chiefs for violence and treachery. The conduct of all sections of Khyber Afrídís has been good. The Pass up to Landikhána is effectually guarded by Jezailchís or Khyber rifles, enlisted from among the Afrídís themselves; and the receipts for the year ending 31st December 1883 from tolls amounted to Rs 69,119. No caravan has been robbed, and the arrangements described in previous reports for the security of the Pass have worked admirably.

73. *Kohát Pass Afrídís.*—The Pass Afrídís gave some trouble during the year in connection with the increase of the salt duty. They declared that as soon as the new duty came into force (from 1st July), they would stop all trade in salt through the Pass, and were told that if they did this their allowances would be stopped. The Pass remained in consequence in a sort of doubtful state. The Afrídís kept it open for all traffic but salt; while the Government insisted on the road being kept open for salt as well, under penalty of the forfeiture of the Pass allowances, and declared that till the Afrídís gave in, the Pass was not to be used by Government officials.

74. The Afrídís, finding opposition useless, gave in. On 7th September all the Pass sections, but the Misri Khels and Bosti Khels, formally submitted. The Misri Khels submitted the next day. They all stated

that they would no longer oppose the passage of salt, though they declined to trade themselves. Under the circumstances the Government did not think fit to enforce the penalty to which the Pass Afrídís had rendered themselves liable, *viz.*, forfeiture of allowances for the time that they had been in opposition. All through the autumn the trade in salt remained slack, owing to the large amount that had been stored by traders before the increased duty came into force. In December the trade revived. The Pass Afrídís for some months preserved their attitude of opposition, but finally seeing the profits of the trade passing into other hands, the leading malcontents gave way and a full tribal council formally declared the trade free to all Adam Khel clans.

75. None of the neighbouring tribes joined the Pass Afrídís in this agitation. The Tor Chappar section of the Gallaí, who are themselves Pass Afrídís, also held aloof, and expressed their readiness to accept the Government orders from the first.

76. With the exception of their opposition to the orders regarding the salt duty, the conduct of the Pass Afrídís has been generally good. There have been a certain number of cases as usual, most of which have been disposed of during the year. A few are still pending.

77. The quarrel between the Buláki Khels and Gadia Khels about the hamlet in the Kalamsadda broke out again in August. The Gadia Khels, took the Buláki Khels by surprise during the *Id*, seized and destroyed the new enclosure. The other Afrídís, however, insisted on the parties settling the dispute without fighting, and soon after the two sides made up the quarrel, and have since been on good terms.

78. The state of the Jowáki border has been much the same as during the previous year. There have been some 30 cases of theft and house-breaking against them, 3 robberies and dacoities, and 2 murders. As regards the murders, these were committed by the Jowákís in British territory in prosecution of their own family feuds. In cases of cattle theft, which are now comparatively few, the offenders are generally convicted and fines recovered. Both Jowákís and Pass Afrídís are associated in most of the burglaries that occur in the eastern portion of the district. These cases are difficult to prove. The stolen property goes across the border, and is afterwards sold in Pesháwar or elsewhere, where it is difficult to trace it. The principal blame in these cases rests with the bad characters of our own villages and with the outlaws who are in league with them. Compensation and fines are sooner or later levied from the Jowákís in most cases that are fairly proved against them. The system followed is more like our ordinary criminal system, the actual offenders being punished. With a tribe like the Jowákís it is difficult to enforce tribal, or even sectional, responsibility, and it is found more satisfactory to exact reparation from the individuals actually concerned. This is necessitated by the character of the crime. The whole tribe is responsible in the case of an open raid; but with the Jowákís open raids are unknown. The offences committed are secret thefts and burglaries, the stolen property being carefully concealed, as they know that a search party might be

at any time sent to examine a suspected hamlet, and without secrecy there would always be some enemy ready to point out where the stolen property lay concealed.

79. The Hasan Khel as a clan have behaved well, though individual members have been guilty of robberies and burglaries within our border. In November 1883 six rifles were stolen from the 33rd Native Infantry at Pabbi. A seizure of Hasan Khel in British territory led to the restoration of other rifles stolen from Ráwalpindi and to payment of fines outstanding against the tribe, but the rifles stolen from the 33rd could not be recovered.

80. During the greater part of 1882-83 the Túrís were constantly fighting among themselves. Towards the beginning of 1883 both parties being tired out desisted for a time from any active prosecution of their feuds. In April and May 1883, however, quarrels again broke out. There was a good deal of fighting too between the Túrís and the Jájís of Maidán. In April the Jájís raided in force on the Túrís. In May the Túrís retaliated. Up to September there was constant fighting going on, sometimes with the Zaimushts, sometimes with the Jájís. In August, the Amír complained to the Government of India that the Túrís were constantly misbehaving, and that he had threatened to punish them. In the middle of November, the Deputy Commissioner met the Túri headmen at Thal. Nearly every man of importance attended the jirga. The Túrís represented that they raided on the Amír's subjects because the latter raided on them. They wished for a settlement of accounts with the Jájís and other tribes to be conducted under the superintendence of some officer deputed by Government. They also wished to have Akbar Khán of the Hangu family given to them as a Governor with a view to putting a stop to their internecine feuds. The Mangals and Mukbals were found to be in open insurrection against the Amír, and the Kábul officials in Khost made no attempt to restrain the Khostwáls, Jájís and other tribes from wanton attacks on the Túrís. It was suggested measures should be taken for the pacification, not only of Kurram, but of the wild tract lying between Khost and the Khattak country, on the ground that till some such pacification was effected, trade with Afghánistán by the routes leading into the Kohát District could only be carried on with difficulty, and traders would continue exposed to attacks by robbers and raiders of the factions opposed to their own. The Túri headmen submitted a petition asking for a Governor, and promising to pay for the support of a sufficient force of Jezailchís and sowárs to enable him to maintain order. The Túri jirga was dismissed with strict injunctions pending receipt of Government orders to refrain from fighting among themselves and from raiding on the Amír's subjects. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, was of opinion that it was undesirable for the British Government to interfere in any way in the internal administration of the Kurram Valley, beyond advising the Túrís to adjust their disputes with their neighbours and to keep better order in their own territories. The Government of India concurred in these views. A communication was addressed to the Amír, and the Deputy Commissioner was directed to admonish the Túrís. Meanwhile the Túrís had been comparatively quiet. At the end of December they had assembled their fighting force for an attack on the Jájís, but dispersed when remonstrated with by Usmán Khán of Gandior. As soon, however, as they were

given to understand in March that they were to have no Governor, but must manage their own affairs and settle their own quarrels with their neighbours, they all commenced fighting with one accord, the adjoining tribes being called in to assist in the fray. The delegates report that the whole of the Kurram Valley has now fallen into disorder, and that the people are ready for any sort of mischief.

81. As regards our own border near Thal, the state of things is not at present satisfactory. The Túrís and our own men of Thal belong to the same faction, while the Wazírís and the men of Biland Khel belong to the opposite faction. The Túrís have committed one or two raids on the Biland Khels, and also on the Wazíri encampments in the Palosin tract lying in the limits of the Zaimusht villages of Dolragha and Adhmela. Half the Thal lands lie on the right bank of the Kurram beyond our border, and there have been land and water disputes between Thal men and the Biland Khels.

82. *The Western Gár Tribes*.—Both Ali Khel and Akhel have been principally engaged in their own feuds beyond our border, which have delayed the realisation of fines imposed on them.

83. The Akhels have behaved badly. They have paid up no portion of the original fine against them, and there are a good many new cases against the bad characters of the tribe. These cases often originate in feuds among the Orakzais and Bangashes residing in the villages on our own side of the border, the whole population of this part being much addicted to thieving.

84. *Hangu Samil Clans*.—In last year's report our relations with these clans were fully explained. A settlement of cases pending against them was effected in March 1883. The total amount of compensation and fines to be recovered from them was eventually Rs 5,007. Rs 2,127 has been recovered through the Khán of Hangu. Of the balance the Khán reports that he is unable to collect Rs 2,142.

85. The Shekhán, Rabia Khel, Malla Khel and Mamuzái of Deradar have given little trouble. The Mani Khel, Abdulaziz Khel and Bar Muhammad Khel have been well behaved. Their jirgas were called in in May 1883, and the larger part of fines outstanding against them were realised. Much ill feeling was caused among the Tirah Saiyeds by the elopement of Mír Asghar, one of their leading men, with the sister of Saiyed Kásim of Sherkot.

86. *Sturi Khel*.—The Tirah Sturi Khel jirga came down in May. Fines were imposed on them, aggregating Rs 447, for the recovery of which Usmán Khán was held responsible. Instead of paying, the tribe, when pressed on the subject, became contumacious. They seized British subjects travelling on business beyond the border in Muhammad Khel and Sepayah limits, and robbed them of arms and other property. In two or three cases they committed similar offences along the Marai border; the men seized, and in most cases the arms and property as well, were returned through the Sepayahs or other adjoining tribes.

After this little outburst of temper on the part of the Sturi Khels, the Daulatzais and Sepayahs were warned that they would be held responsible for the good behaviour of the Sturi Khels.

87. *Daulatzai Tribes.*—These clans, Bazotís, Firoz Khel and Usmán Khel, have been well-behaved and have given no trouble.

88. *Wazírís.*—Relations with the Kábul Khels and Tazi Khels and Khujal Khels have been friendly. Some unimportant offences were laid to their charge and are under settlement. This part of the Kohát border has been put under the political management of Muhammad Zafar Khán of Teri Khattak.

89. THE DERAJAT—*Bannu.*—There have been no raids on this border; but there was one case of successful kidnapping and two attempts to carry off Hindús. Property to the value of Rs 9,836 was stolen or robbed, and Rs 6,747 recovered.

90. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—This border has been tranquil; there have been no organised raids; property, amounting to Rs 3,121, was stolen, and Rs 1,735 were recovered.

91. *Bhittannís.*—Their service in the Militia was restored to them in February 1883, and the military garrison at Kot Khirgi was withdrawn and replaced by their men. There is an open quarrel between the Bhittannís and their Mahsúd neighbours, which is injurious to the trade of the latter, as the former command the principal route from Jhundola to Tánk. The Deputy Commissioner did his best to mediate, but did not succeed. This has not affected the peace of that part of the border. The conduct of this tribe has been very good.

92. *Mahsúds.*—Though this tribe has committed the most offences, the amount of property involved was small, and their conduct has on the whole been good. The subject of the negotiations of the Amír of Kabul's emissaries with this tribe has been separately reported. The Mahsúds showed their friendly feeling towards us by, in December last, escorting a survey party into the Gomal Pass. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in consideration of this service and the general good behaviour of the tribe since their submission in 1881, in Darbár on the 16th January 1884 at Dera Ismail Khan, unconditionally released their Maliks, Umar, Matin and Boyak; and Mashak was sent to Dera Ismail Khan to remain under the surveillance of the Commissioner till his release could be recommended. This was proposed on the 4th April 1884, and he was finally released and dismissed on the 15th idem.

93. *Shiránís.*—The Shiránís were blockaded on the 1st January 1883, and on their acceding to our terms, the blockade was raised on the 24th August. In November-December 1883 the Takht-i-Sulemán was explored and the highest peak to the north ascended by a survey party under Major Holdich with a large military escort under Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C. B., Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force. The expedition was perfectly successful, and the temper and conduct of the Shiráni tribe good, except the small sub-

section of the Uba Khels called Khidarzais, who attempted to make a stand on the Puzai ridge, but were repulsed with ease and happily with only small loss to them.

94. *Ustaránas.*—This tribe has behaved as usual well, and they are well-disposed. Besides cultivating lands in our territory they are great traders and the best armed on the border.

95. *Powindahs.*—The Násars faithfully acted up to their engagements in the supply of camel carriage with the Takht-i-Sulemán survey expedition. The service rendered was great, and was acknowledged by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Darbár at Dera Ismail Khan on the 16th January 1884, when the head Malik, Abdulla Khán, was present and received a present.

DEPENDENT BILUCH CLANS.

96. There is nothing to note of the Kasranís, Lunds or Khosas, save that they have been well-behaved and under control of their Chiefs. The Deputy Commissioner succeeded in settling a blood-feud between the Hadiáni or hill section of the Lagháris and the Isots, a branch of the Kákar tribe who live on the Sulemán range north of the Bozdárs. The Lagháris have behaved well and have been well managed by their Tumandár.

97. The Durkani hill section of this tribe gave some trouble by affording an asylum to some Mamdáni Marrís and refusing to surrender them, and they also refused to come in to the Deputy Commissioner to settle some internal cases. It was proposed to blockade the section; but this course was not approved of by Government.

98. A grant of land has been made to the Durkáni headmen, on condition of their having them cultivated by their clansmen, and so inducing them gradually to take to more settled habits.

99. Sardár Gholám Hyder Khán, Gurchani, who has been gradually failing in health, died on the 23rd March last. His son, Jalab Khán, who for some years carried on the duties of Deputy Inspector of Police at Harrand, succeeds to the Chiefship.

100. The Mazári tribe has been as usual well managed by its Tumandár, Nawáb Imám Bahksh Khán.

101. On the 28th November 1883, the titular Tumandár of the Mazárís, Sher Muhammad Khán, died, leaving a minor son, Dost Muhammad Khán. At this time of the year the Nawáb also lost two of his sons.

102. The Bozdár tribe has been well behaved under the control of its Chief, Sardár Muhammad Husein Khán.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

103. List of principal Native Chiefs and Gentlemen who have died during the year ending 31st March 1884:—

1. Sardár Bishan Singh, Chief of Kalsia.
2. Rána Rám Singh of Darkuti.
3. Sháhzáda Sháhpúr, of Ludhiána.
4. Ghulám Haidar Khán, Tumandár of the Gurcháni tribe, in the Dera Gházi Khan District.
5. Thákur Balrám Singh, son of Rája Sir Sáhib Diál, K. C. S. I., of Kishankot, in the Gurdáspur District.
6. Baldeoji Gosain of Dera Ghági Khan.
7. Diwán Bishan Dás, Honorary Magistrate, Wazirabad, in the Gujránwála District.
8. Ganga Rám, a Darbári of the Mooltan District.
9. Iláhi Bakhsh, late Subadár, of Ludhiána.
10. Mirza Ghulám Kádir of Gurdáspur.
11. Rája Mán Singh of the Amritsar District.
12. Lála Sant Rám, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
13. Salábat Mehr Sargana, Mooltan.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

104. Surveys.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1882-83 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Cost per square mile.		
		Rs	A.	P.
Topographical survey of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts, 1857-59	10,555	20	5	1
Military reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49	7,500	2	7	0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys, topographically	23,602	12	4	4
Revenue Survey by villages	130,435	29	6	2

During the year only one party, under Lieutenant-Colonel F. Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, was at work in the Punjab. The area surveyed was 1,857 square miles in the Hissar, Barwála and Fatahábad Tahsíls of the Hissar District, 4 miles being on the scale of 12 inches, 62 miles on the scale of 6 inches, and the remainder on that of 2 inches. This area excludes 88 square miles overlap survey on the 2 inches scale in the Hissar Tahsíl. The total cost of the survey was Rs 59,621, or an average of Rs 32-1-3 per square mile.

SETTLEMENTS.

105. Settlements.—The districts under settlement at the commencement of 1883-84 were —

(1).—Ludhiána.
(2).—Jullundur.
(3).—Hoshiárpur.
(4).—Sirsa.
(5).—Ráwalpindi.
(6).—Simla.
(7).—Karnál-Umballa.
(8).—North Umballa.

The work in each of these settlements may be briefly detailed as follows :—

106. *Ludhiána.*—This settlement, including the final report, was completed during the year. The net cost has been Rs 3,81,232 ; and the increase to the rent-roll is Rs 1,65,881. This will repay the net cost with interest in about three years.

107. *Jullundur.*—The chief work of the year was attestation. This stage was completed with the exception of the attestation of the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent in about one-third of the villages. Some

progress was made in fairing, and the assessment reports of the whole district were submitted by the Settlement Commissioner. These have received the orders of the Financial Commissioner since the close of the year. The judicial work is light, and it is hoped that the settlement will be completed by June 1885.

108. *Hoshiárpur.*—The assessments of this district were pending before Government at the close of the year; otherwise the settlement was complete.

109. *Sirsa.*—At the commencement of the year all that remained for completion in this settlement were the final report and the village note-books. These were completed during the year.

110. *Ráwalpindi.*—In Ráwalpindi, measurements and attestation were practically complete. The assessment report for the Attock Tahsíl has been prepared, and the assessment papers of Pindigheb are ready. At the close of the year Mr. Steedman, who has hitherto conducted the settlement with great energy and success, was compelled by ill-health to take furlough. He was succeeded by Mr. Robertson, the Assistant Settlement Officer.

111. The forest settlement of Murree-Kahuta makes slow progress; but it is hoped that it may be completed in the year now current. No information is available as to the state of the forest settlement in the Kála Chitta hills.

112. *Simla.*—This settlement was completed during the year, except that the village note-books are not yet finished and the final report not yet written. The settlement has cost Rs 18,366, and added Rs 2,748 to the rent-roll. Colonel Wace has also completed the forest settlement; but up to the close of the year the Financial Commissioner had not passed orders upon this portion of the work.

113. *Karnál-Umballa.*—Mr. Douie was in charge throughout the year. In August his establishment was strengthened by a fifth Superintendent, and at the close of the year an Assistant Settlement Officer was also appointed. The work has been carried on under considerable difficulties owing to a bad staff of Patwárís, a bad arrangement of circles, and an utterly neglected condition of the annual papers. These difficulties have now been overcome, and future progress will, it is hoped, be rapid; but the settlement will apparently occupy a very considerable time.

114. *North Umballa.*—Mr. Kensington was in charge throughout the year. The work done principally consisted of organization and training of the Patwári staff, girdáwarís and the preparation of correct jamabandís.

115. During the year a new summary settlement was commenced in the Barak Tappa of Teri Tahsíl in the Koháat District.

116. The following settlements have expired :—

Hissar.
Kángra.
Gurdáspur (part).
Ferozepore (part).
Shahpur.

117. Arrangements have been made since the close of the year for the re-settlement of that part of Ferozepore of which the settlement has expired.

118. At the close of the year the final reports of the Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Muzaffargarh Settlements were before Government. The final report of the Síba Jágír was with Mr. Lyall; but this has since been disposed of. The Gurgaon and Karnál reports were before the Commissioner of Delhi, and the Kohát report before the Commissioner of Peshάwar. The Mooltan Jhang, Jhelum and Delhi reports were with the Financial Commissioner.

LAND TENURES.

119. LAND TENURES.—The subject of land tenures was treated in detail in the Report for last year. There is nothing special to note in the present year.

120. WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—There were 618 suits for the enhancement of rents of occupancy tenants for disposal as compared with 1,050 last year. All, except 87, were decided. In 494 cases rent was enhanced to the extent of Rs 2,389. Of these cases 4 were decreed under ground (*i*) of Section XI of the Tenancy Act, 59 under ground (*ii*), and the remainder under ground (*iii*). The three districts which had most cases were—

Ludhiána	234
Hoshiárpur	77
Amritsar	111

No other district had as many as 40 cases for disposal, and only one had more than 30. In seventeen districts there were no cases. The large returns from Ludhiána are due to the introduction of the new assessments.

121. Only 24 decrees affecting 378 acres were passed for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy. The number of notices of ejectment served upon tenants without rights of occupancy is lower than it has been since 1879-80. The following table gives the comparative figures :—

	Number of Notices of Ejectment issued.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Total	7,995	10,659	9,463	7,842
Hissar	3,116	3,213	2,872	1,359
Sirsa	1,189	1,882	891	731
Ráwalpindi	291	242	704	904
Ferozepore	364	961	594	634
Jhelum	...	113	473	324
Delhi	336	587	458	294
Hoshiárpur	188	416	413	262
Amritsar	286	327	368	418
Rohtak	385	349	236	421
Gurgaon	477	525	299	508

Thus, though the Province generally shows a decrease, the returns for separate districts are very irregular. The falling-off in Hissar and Sirsa is attributed to stricter enforcement of provisions as to compensation. No satisfactory account has been given of the increase in Gurgaon. From Rohtak it is suggested that the increase there is due to a desire to use notices as a test of

progress was made in fairing, and the assessment reports of the whole district were submitted by the Settlement Commissioner. These have received the orders of the Financial Commissioner since the close of the year. The judicial work is light, and it is hoped that the settlement will be completed by June 1885.

108. *Hoshiárpur.*—The assessments of this district were pending before Government at the close of the year; otherwise the settlement was complete.

109. *Sirsa.*—At the commencement of the year all that remained for completion in this settlement were the final report and the village note-books. These were completed during the year.

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status; but this seems unlikely in a district so recently settled. In Ráwalpindi and Ferozepore the increases may be due to settlement operations in progress or impending, and a similar explanation may be true in Amritsar. It is doubtful whether the decrease in Hoshiárpur indicates any improvement in relations between landlords and tenants. It may be solely due to the fact that the new assessments are withheld for the present. On the whole, the figures appear to be rather favourable than otherwise.

122. Tenants were also far more successful in litigation than in the previous year, and the area from which ejectments were actually made fell to 57,146 acres as compared with 76,044. Most of the ejectments were made without assistance from the courts.

123. Since the close of the year the draft of the new Tenancy Bill has been finally revised by the Financial Commissioner, and is now under the consideration of the Government of the Punjab.

124. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The total area of the lands owned by Government in the Province is returned at 11,155,988 acres. This is a very considerable decrease as compared with last year. The decrease is principally due to a revised estimate of the area of the hill lands in Ráwalpindi, which appears to be based on the new measurements of the Settlement Department.

125. The following is the distribution of the Government land :—

	Acres.
Under Forest Department	2,032,452
Under other Departments	74,079
Under Deputy Commissioners	8,676,224
Under cultivating leases	373,233

126. In the following districts more than five lakhs of acres are under the Deputy Commissioner :—

	Acres.
Shahpur...	520,483
Jhang	2,224,381
Montgomery	1,672,013
Dera Ismail Khan	817,287
Hazára	764,337

127. During the year Government passed final orders on the Jhelum forest settlement, and issued final instructions for the treatment of the Lahore rakhs under the management of the district authorities.

128. The income from cultivating leases fell off to Rs 87,177, probably in consequence of unfavourable seasons; the total income, however, increased by about half a lakh of rupees, and now stands at Rs 7,15,043.

129. ESTATES UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.—There were 28 villages held under direct management, of which 22 are the Gandapur and Bhittani villages of Dera Ismail Khan, which are only under direct management, inasmuch as they were assessed in kind at their own desire. Of the remaining six villages, two in the Gurgaon District were only held *kham* during a part of the year and are now again in the hands of the proprietors. One village in Gurdáspur has

been under direct management since 1879. It is a Chhamb estate, and the owners of it refused the proposed assessment of Rs 100 per annum. In the Gugera Tahsíl of Montgomery the distressed village of Aluwálke refused a fluctuating assessment, and was taken under direct management during the present year. One estate in Dera Ismail Khan Tahsíl continued under direct management as in the previous year, as did also the village of Kana Totazai in Bannu.

130. WARDS' ESTATES.—During the year 39 estates were under the Court. Their aggregate income amounted to Rs 6,71,984 as against Rs 5,12,134 in 1882-83. The expenditure is reported to have been Rs 8,44,761. But of this sum Rs 3,08,670 was devoted to investment, and Rs 70,462 to the payment of debts. The most important of the wards estates, that of the Nawáb of Mamdot, has now passed out of the control of the Court. The estate has been greatly improved by the extension of irrigation and cultivation, and the rental has been enormously increased. Sardár Randhír Singh of Sialba in the Umballa District has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Court during the past year, and in the same district Sardár Gajendar Singh has been declared a ward.

131. Sardár Thakár Singh, Sindhánwália, has been made a ward of Court under Section 35 (9) of Act IV of 1872, on his own application, and proposals have been made to apply this section to the cases of several land-holders possessing local influence and importance who have become hopelessly involved in debt.

132. Horse-breeding on the estate of Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, in the Shahpur District, progressed satisfactorily; and the Kálra colts gained prizes to the amount of Rs 275 at the Shahpur fair. A sum of Rs 1,35,000 was invested during the year for Umar Hayát Khan of Kálra. The experiment of horse-breeding on the Manauli estate in the Umballa District was not a success, but the reasons for its failure are not given.

133. There were 10 boys receiving instruction at the Umballa School of Wards in 1883-84.

134. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The statistics of sale and mortgage in the Punjab as recorded by the Revenue and Registration Departments during the last two years are summarized in the following table:—

Source of statistics.	Year.	SALES.			MORTGAGES.		
		No. of cases.	Acreage transferred.	Price paid.	No. of cases.	Acreage transferred.	Price paid.
				Rs			Rs
Revenue Returns ...	1882-83	13,538	168,855	31,46,761	28,238	267,391	52,76,678
	1883-84	15,396	237,780	42,12,708	41,199	372,658	71,51,154
Registration Returns ...	1882-83	8,678	...	40,17,903	25,240	...	85,20,316
	1883-84	9,082	...	40,82,586	27,501	...	90,92,499

Both sets of figures show increases in every item, which must be due in part to the unprosperous condition of portions of the south-east of the Province. The remarks made in the Report for last year as to the reasons for more increased resort to registration by entry in the Revenue papers, to the neglect of the regular registration procedure, appear to be corroborated by the present returns. It may also perhaps be surmised that transactions which are recorded only in the revenue returns are more likely to be transactions between villagers; while resort, or at any rate optional resort, to the Registration Department may frequently indicate the presence of a non-agricultural purchaser or mortgagee.

135. SALES.—The area sold is said to have been transferred to agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the following proportions :—

	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Yearly jama.	Amount agreed on.	Average per acre.
			Rs	Rs	Rs
To agriculturists	10,434	176,537	67,156	26,55,889	15
To non-agriculturists	4,962	61,243	38,861	15,56,819	25
Total ...	15,396	237,780	1,06,017	42,12,708	18

The area secured by agriculturists was thus not far short of three-fourths of the whole. Unfortunately the definition of an agriculturist is somewhat lax, and the value of this comparison is therefore doubtful. Measures have been taken since the close of the year to give to the term of "agriculturist" a more exact meaning. Sales were largest in Umballa, Lahore, Mooltan, and the frontier districts; the prices realized are not true average values. In many cases fictitious prices are recorded in order to defeat the law of pre-emption. In other cases the land sold is waste, which in its unimproved condition has little value.

136. MORTGAGES.—The area mortgaged during 1883-84 was thus divided among agricultural and other mortgagees :—

	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Yearly jama.	Amount agreed on.	Average per acre.
			Rs	Rs	Rs
To agriculturists	20,185	207,915	1,23,539	32,73,878	16
To non-agriculturists	21,014	164,743	1,47,772	38,77,276	23
Total ...	41,199	372,658	2,71,311	71,51,154	19

137. The areas transferred in Umballa, Siálkot and the districts of the Deraját were large. Many of the transfers now recorded in Umballa are old cases brought to light by the progress of Settlement operations; but there is no doubt that in the Jagádhri Tahsíl the agricultural population has parted and is parting with its rights on an unusually extensive scale. Siálkot has for several years past exhibited a large return of mortgages which are generally attributed to a dense population and the excessive *morcellement* of the cultivated area.

138. Special enquiries were made during the year into the subject of alienations in the Derajât, and the result reported to the Government of India. The returns were found to have been exaggerated in several particulars. The Deputy Commissioner has again studied the question in the single district of Dera Ismail Khan, and his report will shortly be submitted to Government.

139. During the year, 102,132 acres were redeemed from mortgage, the mortgage money being Rs 19,10,414.

LAND REVENUE.

140. Land Revenue.—Exclusive of balances standing over from former years, the Land Revenue demand for the last two years has been as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs
Fixed Land Revenue on the Rent Roll ...	1,92,84,944	1,92,72,817
Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue ...	17,54,849	17,55,649
Total ...	2,10,39,793	2,10,28,466

This is also exclusive of a sum of Rs 2,81,977 received as tribute and succession duties from Native States.

141. Alterations in the Fixed Land Revenue Roll.—These may be seen from the following table :—

Reason.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs
Lapses and grants of revenue-free assignments	35,074	16,591
Revision of assessment	99,644	1,49,102
Fluvial action	32,009	38,538
Progressive assessments	31,111	...
Assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, and relinquishment of lands occupied by Government	8,195	...
Other causes ...	4,708	18,646

There was thus a net decrease of Rs 12,127. This was entirely due to the revision of assessment carried out in the distressed Gurgaon District; but for this there would have been an increase of about Rs 1,30,000.

142. Collections.—The total collections on account of Land Revenue and tribute have been as follows during the last three years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Fixed Land Revenue ...	1,91,21,164	1,88,98,047	1,87,63,207
Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue	17,05,672	18,15,977	18,27,322
Tribute	2,80,465	2,78,060	2,81,977

Thus, during the last three years there has been a steady decrease in the collections on account of fixed Land Revenue. This is partly owing to the substitution of fluctuating for fixed assessments in certain villages, and partly to other miscellaneous causes. But the chief reason is the liberal scale on which suspensions have been granted in the south-east of the Province, more particularly in parts of the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts. The coercive processes employed in the collection of the revenue were much the same as in last year. There were 42,522 warrants issued, 55 persons were imprisoned, and property was distrained in 167 instances. The issue of a warrant is practically merely a notice to pay, so that the actual coercion in the collection of the Land Revenue is little or nothing. In two divisions there was neither imprisonment nor distraint, and in six divisions there was no imprisonment.

143. Balances.—The uncollected portion of the fixed Land Revenue during the past two years is as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs
Balance of the year ...	4,66,647	6,17,006
Balance of former years ...	25,554	2,81,525

From this it will be seen that more than two lakhs of balance from former years are still outstanding, while a fresh balance of more than six lakhs has accrued during the year. This unfavourable posture of affairs is chiefly due to the bad seasons in parts of the south-east Punjab, more particularly in the districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon. There was also a heavy balance in Pesháwar, due to the failure of water in the Bára stream. The following is a table of all districts which have a balance of more than Rs 10,000 :—

	Rs
Delhi	14,318
Gurgaon	3,36,037
Karnál	47,695
Rohtak	3,32,634
Mooltan	10,202
Dera Gházi Khan	15,410
Bannu	11,093
Pesháwar	61,136

144. Balances in other districts are comparatively small; but there is no district altogether free of them, except Simla. Of the whole sum in balance Rs 6,11,865 are classed as in train of liquidation, and the remainder as doubtful, irrecoverable or nominal. If the harvests should be favourable in 1885, these large balances will probably be largely reduced.

145. Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.—The collections on account of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue during the past two years compare as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs
Fluctuating	11,68,714	10,64,937
Miscellaneous	5,86,135	6,90,712

The net result is a small increase, the falling-off under fluctuating being rather more than counterbalanced by an increase in miscellaneous items.

146. In fluctuating revenue the decrease of more than a lakh is thus distributed :—

Head of Income.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference + or −
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Fluctuating assessments of riverain and other lands ...	6,04,418	5,83,719	− 20,699
Water-advantage revenue	3,51,540	3,08,451	− 43,089
Lapses	42,375	60,090	+ 17,715
Assessment of alluvial lands temporarily off the rent-roll	23,622	24,166	+ 544
Estates under direct management	16,162	20,279	+ 4,117
Revision of assessment	60,032	3,981	− 56,051
Waste land brought under assessment	22,280	18,360	− 3,920
Other items	48,285	45,891	− 2,394
Total ...	11,68,714	10,64,937	− 1,03,777

The decrease under the first two heads is generally due to the failure of hill torrents and a scanty water-supply in some canals. The other large decrease under "Revision of Assessment" is nominal, the returns for last year having been abnormally swelled by the conclusion of settlement operations in Ludhiána.

147. Under miscellaneous land revenue, if settlement parcha fees be excluded, the income amounted to Rs 5,91,141 against Rs 5,16,236 in the year before. The collections under some of the chief heads compare as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs
Surplus warrant talabana	14,470	13,967
Grazing dues...	3,71,784	3,90,955
Sale of wood	52,233	83,319
Leases of gardens and groves	8,339	18,544
Sajji	15,084	16,735
Other items	22,403	39,300

The increase in grazing dues was chiefly due to a rise in the income of the Mooltan and Deraját Divisions. The income from sale of wood increased by Rs 20,840 in the Mooltan District, chiefly in consequence of payments made by four holders of large leases. There was also an increase of more than Rs 8,000 in Kohát, but part of this is due to a change in the system of account. Under gardens and groves the income is mainly swelled by new entries in the Delhi, Lahore and Siálkot Districts. These increases are nominal only ; the same income was formerly shown under other heads.

148. The balance of fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue outstanding at the close of the year was Rs 50,780 as against Rs 70,271 last year. The districts with balances of more than Rs 3,000 were—

	Rs
Amritsar	3,973
Lahore	14,928
Dera Gházi Khan	3,953
Pesháwar	7,523

Part of the Lahore balance was realized in April 1884; of the remainder the greater part is due for water-advantage revenue. This exactly reproduces the state of things which existed last year. Most of the Amritsar balance was also due on water-advantage account, and was in train of liquidation. The greater part of the Pesháwar balance was due in respect of lapsed máfis, and the Deputy Commissioner states that he intended to recover it with the instalments of rabi 1884. Most of the Dera Gházi Khan balance has been remitted since the close of the year.

149. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The following table compares the value of the revenue assignments as they stood at the end of 1882-83 and 1883-84 respectively :—

Grants.	Value.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs
Perpetual	19,42,526	19,78,459
For life	6,20,313	5,70,051
For lives	1,55,627	1,55,988
During maintenance of institutions	1,95,710	2,01,346
Pending orders	37,015	4,413
Total ...	29,51,191	29,10,257

150. Among the new grants in perpetuity was one of Rs. 1,200 to the Miáns of Miánwáli in lieu of certain resumed máfis, and a grant of Rs. 7,909 to Nawáb Abdulla Khán in Dera Ismail Khan. In Gurdáspur the large grant of Sardár Bhagwán Singh lapsed. Part of the increase in perpetual assignments is due to revision of assessment operations.

151. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—The area of land taken up during the year was extremely large. The following table gives the details :—

Purpose for which acquired.	Area in acres.	Compensation for land.	Compensation for trees, buildings, &c.	Total compensation.	Reduction in rent-roll.	Average price of land per acre.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
For roads	89	1,371	12	1,383	112	15
For canals	8,209	1,22,773	17,865	1,40.638	1,088	15
For State Railways	1,692	79,088	9,339	88,427	938	47
For Guaranteed Railways	681	29,893	17,946	47,839	213	44
For buildings and miscellaneous works ...	154	18,892	921	19,813	150	123
Total ...	10,825	2,52,017	46,083	2,98,100	2,501	23

152. The largest areas taken up were in the following districts :—

For Roads.—Dera Ismail Khan, 51 acres ; Siálkot, 21 acres.

For Canals.—Sirsa, 2,743 acres ; Shahpur, 904 acres ; Montgomery, 1,485 acres.

For State Railways.—Ráwalpindi, 633 acres ; Gurgaon, 240 acres ; Hissar, 413 acres ; Rohtak, 226 acres.

For Guaranteed Railways.—Lahore, 630 acres.

For Buildings, &c.—Mooltan, 65 acres ; Bannu, 37 acres.

Of the whole area taken up, only 1,803 acres were acquired by private negotiation. The works for which land was principally required were the Sirhind Canal, the new canals in Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára), the Rewári-Ferozepore State Railway, and the Ráewind and Ganda Singh Branch of the Sindh and Punjab Railway. The entry of 904 acres acquired for canals in the Shahpur District is nominal ; it relates to lands acquired in previous years but now first brought upon the register.

153. Agricultural Advances.—The advances made during the year for agricultural improvements amounted to Rs 3,75,777, or more than a lakh of rupees in excess of the amount advanced in the year before. The money spent on these advances has increased by about 700 per cent. in four years, and the increase does not yet appear to have reached its limit. The expenditure is very unequally distributed over the Province. This is no doubt partly due to physical causes, different stages of agricultural development, and to the fact that the reasonable expectation of profit differs widely in different districts. Personal reasons, too, probably have considerable influence.

154. In 17 districts the expenditure on agricultural takávi was less than Rs 5,000, and in 24 districts it was less than Rs 10,000. The remaining eight districts show the following results:—

	Rs
Delhi	26,000
Gurgaon	33,865
Rohtak	25,393
Lahore	10,300
Ráwalpindi	14,500
Mooltan	1,26,560
Dera Gházi Khan	24,000
Jhang	23,655

It will be seen that about a third of the whole expenditure of the Province was concentrated in the single district of Mooltan. The three central Divisions of Umballa, Jullundur and Amritsar took less than Rs 17,000 between them.

155. The new Takávi Act, with the rules under it, will make these loans both easier to obtain and easier to repay ; and it may reasonably be anticipated that the system, which has already shown somewhat unexpected powers of expansion, will expand still further. At present this is fair ground for congratulation. But there can be little doubt that in some districts the management of a large and increasing takávi business will gradually add a considerable weight to the already heavy burden of administration.

156. One very satisfactory feature in the takávi returns is the great punctuality with which these loans have on the whole been repaid. At the close of the year the amount due and outstanding was about Rs 7,000 for the whole Province; in the Mooltan District, where advances have been unusually large, it was only Rs 201. In two divisions there were no arrears; in four divisions the arrears were less than Rs 250, and only in three divisions were they more than Rs 1,000. These results are excellent, and with good management there appears to be no reason why they should not be maintained in the future.

157. The advances for seed grain were insignificant, and were confined to the districts of Rohtak, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh.

158. The advances for purchase of bullocks were considerable, but less than in the year before. Of the total expenditure of Rs 82,971, nearly three-fourths belong to the single district of Gurgaon, and about three-fourths of the remainder belong to Rohtak and Hissar.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

159. Acts.—Of the Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab passed by the Legislature during the year 1883-84 the most important was the Punjab District Boards Act, No. XX of 1883, an Act to make better provision for Local Self-Government in this Province.

The following important Acts, bearing exclusive reference to the Punjab, but which were passed after the close of the year under review, may also be noted :—

(1). XIII of 1884—The Punjab Municipal Act—An Act to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Punjab.

(2). XVIII of 1884—The Punjab Courts Act—An Act to give effect to the scheme for the re-organization of the Civil Administration of the Punjab.

160. Two Acts were passed having special reference to territory situated within the limits of the Province, *viz.* :—

(1). X of 1883—An Act to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikrama Singh and the Kapurthala State.

(2). XIII of 1883—An Act to declare the law in force in certain lands which have been or hereafter may be, ceded by the Baháwalpur State for occupation by the Indus Valley State Railway.

161. Of the Acts affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces of British India, the most important was Act No. III of 1884, the object of which is to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects. Of other Acts of the same class, the following may be mentioned :—

(1). XVI of 1883—An Act for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India.

(2). XVIII of 1883—An Act to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, No. I of 1871.

(3). XIX of 1883—The Land Improvement Loans Act—An Act to amend the law relating to loans of money by the Government for agricultural improvements.

(4). IV of 1884—The Indian Explosives Act—An Act to regulate the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

162. Rules having the Force of Law.—Among rules having the force of law issued by the Governor-General in Council, and applicable to the Punjab as well as to the rest of British India, the following are of sufficient importance to deserve notice :—

(1). Rules under the Court Fees Act, 1870, for the use of adhesive and impressed stamps to denote Court Fees.

(2). Rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, regarding licenses for the importation or transport of saltpetre for manufacturing, medicinal or industrial purposes ; and rules for precautions to be taken against the importation of impure explosives into British India.

(3). Rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, for the raising of loans by, and the grant of loans to, Local Authorities.

(4). The rules and orders issued from time to time under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, for the levy, remission or reduction of duty on certain classes of official, commercial and judicial documents.

163. The following rules were issued by the Local Government under the authority conferred by the several Acts of the Legislature under which the Rules were framed :—

(1). Rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, for the sale of non-judicial stamps by Post-masters and Patwárís.

(2). Rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1881, for the better control of factories situated within the limits of the Punjab.

(3). Rules under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, with respect to the duties to be performed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in the Punjab.

(4). Rules under the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the Cantonment of Meean Meer.

(5). Rules under the District Boards Act, 1883, for the constitution and guidance of Local and District Boards in those districts to which the Act has been extended.

(6). Rules under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1873, for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, the qualifications of voters at Municipal elections, and the confirmation of assessments in the Simla Municipality.

(7). Rules framed under the Court Fees Act, 1870, regulating the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under the Act.

(8). Statutes and Rules of the University of the Punjab framed by the Senate under Section 18 of Act XIX of 1882, confirmed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

164. Bills.—Among the Bills referred to the Local Government for opinion, the most important, having special reference to the Punjab, was that for making better provision for Local Self-Government in the Punjab, which has since passed into law under the altered title of the Punjab District Boards Act, mentioned above.

165. The other Bills on which the opinion of the Local Government was taken were—

(1). The Bill to amend the law relating to certificates granted under Act XXVII of 1860—An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.

(2). The Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India.

(3). The Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

166. The opinion of the Local Government was also taken on the Punjab Courts Bill, 1884, which, as already stated, was passed after the close of the year under review.

POLICE.

167. The strength and cost of the police force during 1883, excluding border police, was as follows :—

Inspector-General of Police	... ...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	... ...	3
District Superintendents of Police, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant Inspector-General, Special Branch	... ...	35
Assistant District Superintendents of Police	... ...	24
Subordinate officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	...	66
Ditto ditto on less pay	... ...	519
Men ... Mounted	... ...	722
Men ... Foot	... ...	19,151

168. The whole of this force is organized under Act V of 1861. The nationality of the force was—

Europeans	... ...	74
Eurasians	... ...	7
Natives of India	... ...	20,490

Among the gazetted officers were 3 natives.

169. Classified by religion, the force consisted of—

		Officers.	*Men.*
Christians	... ...	78	14
Muhammadans	... ...	296	10,912
Sikhs	... ...	85	2,766
Hindús	... ...	189	6,209
Other religions	... ...	...	22

170. The total estimated (not the actual) cost of the police was Rs 32,24,639 ; of this sum Rs 26,66,376 was paid from Provincial revenues, and the balance from municipal, cantonment, ferry and other sources.

171. The Cantonment Police, with the exception of the small force at Delhi and part of the Naushahra Police, are now paid for entirely from Cantonment Funds.

172. The proportion of police of all grades to the population of the Province was as follows :—

To the whole population	... ...	1 policeman to 916 souls.
In districts, excluding towns	... ...	1 " " 1,463 "
In towns	... ...	1 " " 456 "

173. Compared with the area of the Province, the strength of the police (excluding officers) represents 1 policeman to 5·18 square miles of the whole district.

174. The number of Provincial police on purely police duty was 7,724, or 1 policeman to 2,439·4 souls and 13·8 square miles.

175. The police investigated 52,395 cognizable and 5,758 non-cognizable cases during the year. Offences of the former class were more than in 1882, but less than in any one of the four preceding years. The increase over the figures of 1882 is chiefly in the class of serious offences against the person and property, but is partly nominal and due to the change introduced by Act X of 1882, under which the limit of value in cases of mischief by fire cognizable by the police was reduced from Rs 100 to Rs 10. Of cognizable cases there were 734 offences against the State, public tranquillity and justice, a decrease of 1 as compared with the preceding year. Offences of this description have varied in number from 700 to 750 in each of the past six years. There were 3,195 serious offences against the person and 11,810 serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

176. The following statement shows the number of murders committed during the past five years:—

Year.	*Cis-Indus.*	*Trans-Indus.*	*Total.*
1879	158	181	339
1880	167	184	351
1881	175	151	326
1882	189	162	351
1883	171	175	346
Quinquennial average ...	172	170	342

177. Working of the Force.—Convictions were obtained in 527, or 69 per cent., of the 763 offences against the State, &c.; the percentage of convictions in serious offences against the person and against property fell to 51 and 18, respectively, the average percentages of the preceding four years having been 56 and 24, respectively.

178. Equipment and Discipline.—The armament of the force was as follows:—

Men armed ...	With firearms	9,747
	With swords and batons ...	10,230
	With batons only	460

179. The number of departmental punishments was 2,915 against 2,890 in the previous year. One officer and 58 men were sentenced to punishment after trial for offences under the Police Act, and 7 men for offences under the Indian Penal Code; 2·6 per cent. of the regular, 4·3 per cent. of the Railway, and 1·8 per cent. of the Municipal, Police were dismissed. The resignations in these classes of the police force varied from 3 to 5 per cent.

180. Education.—Ninety per cent. of the Inspectors, 86 per cent. of Deputy Inspectors, 50 per cent. of the Sergeants, and 12 per cent. of the Constables, were able to read and write Urdu intelligently.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

181. The Criminal Tribes registered under Act XXVII of 1871 are Sánsís, Mínás, Bilúchís, Tágús, Hárnís, Bauriás, Pakhiwárs. Considerable attention has been paid during the past two years to the operation of the stringent provisions of this Act, in order to prevent what should be a wholesome check on professional crime being defeated by too rigid and harsh application of the system of surveillance and supervision. District Officers were directed carefully to review the existing conditions of each tribe, to consider how they could be improved, to revise the registers by removal of names of all persons of good character, and generally to interest themselves in providing opportunities for enabling the better-conducted members of these tribes to settle down to honest modes of livelihood.

182. The *Mínás* are registered in the Gurgaon District alone. They have continued to behave well, and increasing numbers are seeking honest means of livelihood. There were fewer convictions amongst them in 1883 than in any previous year since the Act was applied to them. Several of them have been employed as chaukídárs, and efforts are being made to obtain permission for them to enlist in the police forces of neighbouring districts. Many members of the tribe are taking to agricultural pursuits ; but most of those residing at Shahjahánpur refuse to take up land on terms accepted by other people. The Deputy Commissioner has arranged to locate a number of families at Gurgaon with a view to obtaining work for them as durree-weavers. Efforts are also being made to apprentice Mína lads to artizans, and otherwise to educate and support them.

183. The *Tágús*, as a criminal class, are confined to the Karnál District, where 288 persons are still borne on the register. Of this number, 111 were absent from their homes on roving expeditions of a suspicious description. No special measures appear to have been taken to revise the register, and not a single name has been erased otherwise than by reason of death.

184. The *Sánsís* show signs of improvement in almost all districts. In Lahore the local officers see no reason to think that they are more criminal than the rest of the population. In Gujrát the numbers are small, and the conduct of the tribe has been good. In Jullundur the District Superintendent recommends the removal of this tribe from the register ; but the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner are not yet prepared to support this proposal. The rules have been relaxed both in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts, and the conduct of the tribe continues to be fairly satisfactory. The reports from Karnál and Umballa (where they are not registered) are also favourable. In Ludhiána the Sánsís continue to give some trouble. In Gujránwála they are reported to be taking to cultivation ; and the Deputy

Commissioner states that the Act is not worked vexatiously against them, and occasions no hardship. The numbers on the rolls have fallen largely, as will be seen from the following figures :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1882.	End of 1883.	
Karnál	278	270	— 8
Ludhiána	904	924	+ 20
Jullundur	498	257	— 241
Hoshiárpur	169	88	— 81
Gurdáspur	1,298	1,317	+ 19
Siálkot	1,210	752	— 458
Lahore	255	241	— 14
Gujránwála	2,551	1,411	— 1,140
Gujrát	610	326	— 284
Total ...	7,773	5,586	+ 39, — 2,226 } — 2,187

The reductions have in most districts been effected by removing females from the register.

185. The *Hárnís* are registered as follows :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1882.	End of 1883.	
Ludhiána	2,130	2,231	+ 101
Jullundur	79	84	+ 5
Hoshiárpur	407	446	+ 39
Total ...	2,616	2,761	+ 145

Thus the number has increased during the year 1883. Yet the reports are not unfavourable, and it is difficult to understand why a large number of both females and males are not removed from the registers. In Ludhiána the Hárnís are numerous, but only a small proportion of them appears to be particularly criminal. The Deputy Commissioner considers that they have not got sufficient land to enable them all to take to agricultural pursuits, but adds that no land is available in his district ; enquiries are being made to ascertain if suitable land can be found for them elsewhere.

186. The *Bilúch* tribe is registered in the Umballa and Karnál Districts as below :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1882.	End of 1883.	
Karnál	79	73	— 6
Umballa	417	450	+ 33
Total ...	496	523	+ 27

No females are registered in either district.

187. The *Bauriás* are registered as follows :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1882.	End of 1883.	
Ludhiána	308	307	— 1
Ferozepore	1,051	1,283	+ 232
Total ...	1,359	1,590	+ 231

188. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána is able to state that this tribe is comparatively free from crime ; and he proposes to give perpetual tickets-of-leave to approved members. In the Ferozepore District no females are shown as registered. Most of the Bauriás own and cultivate land, and were not suspected of any serious undetected crime, and orders have been given for the revision of the register by the removal of names of persons well conducted.

189. One thousand and twenty-eight *Pakhiwáras* were on the register in the Siálkot District at the end of the year 1882. During the year 1883 they were entirely removed from the rolls. This action appears to have been somewhat precipitate.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

190. Offences committed and brought to trial.—The figures for last year show an increase of 6·1 per cent. in the total number of offences reported or complained of as compared with the previous year, and of 11·5 per cent. as compared with the year 1881. The increase of the past over the previous year was 6·6 per cent. in offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 3·4 per cent. in offences under Local and Special Laws. In comparing the offences admitted to have occurred in 1883 with the figures for the years prior to 1881, allowance must be made for the different way in which the statistics have since been

compiled. In addition to the offences struck off the register on the application of the police, offences summarily dismissed are now also excluded from those admitted to have occurred. Bearing this fact in mind, a comparison shows that the number of cases admitted to have occurred has also increased in a corresponding degree. The number of cases in which offences have been struck off the register on the application of the police is higher than in any of the four preceding years, but lower than in any of the years from 1875 to 1878.

191. The annexed table gives full particulars regarding the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab, during the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nature of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1881	93,630	25,023	1,031	67,576	53,131	112,073
	1882	99,964	28,562	1,446	69,956	55,014	117,695
	1883	106,640	30,192	1,519	74,929	58,533	125,388
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1881	21,139	820	18	20,301	20,056	43,560
	1882	20,572	723	26	19,823	19,793	40,900
	1883	21,287	744	26	20,517	20,359	42,299
Total ...	1881	114,769	25,843	1,049	87,877	73,187	155,633
	1882	120,536	29,285	1,472	89,779	74,807	158,595
	1883	127,927	30,936	1,545	95,446	78,892	167,687

192. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.—Offences against the public tranquillity were, as usual, most numerous in the Pesháwar Division. Increased activity on the part of local Magistrates is, as suggested by the Commissioner, very desirable.

193. Complaints of offences relating to religion have increased considerably during late years, and from the figures noted in the margin it would seem that such complaints are made much more freely in this Province than in the North-Western Provinces or the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The only means of punishing such complaints are by a regular prosecution or a suit for damages, and these modes are too troublesome to be often resorted to. A more practicable expedient would be perhaps for Magistrates to require in all doubtful cases complainants to establish their complaints *ex parte* before issuing process.

Number of complaints.

	Preferred.	Admitted as showing *primâ facie* grounds for proceeding.
Lower Provinces ...	46	39
North-Western Provinces ...	162	87
Punjab ...	252	163

194. The returns show a decrease of 4 per cent. in offences affecting human life, and of almost 10 per cent. in the number of persons tried for such offences. The most considerable falling-off under this head was in cases of attempted suicide.

195. Out of 662 persons brought before the Courts upon charges of murder, only 281 were convicted. The number of persons acquitted or discharged, by the ordinary tribunals, in the Pesháwar Division, was 137, against 31 persons

convicted. In trials before Councils of Elders the figures were 38 and 66, respectively. Excluding the Peshâwar Division, the action of the Courts in dealing with the crime of murder has been satisfactory. Convictions were obtained in the cases of 159 out of 202 persons, or in 78·7 per cent. of the number disposed of. The percentage of convictions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder rose from 53 to 60, and this result is satisfactory. The only other remark which need be made in connection with offences affecting human life is that the percentage of convictions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder has risen from 53 to 60, being still, however, below the percentage of the year 1881, when 66 per cent. of the persons who were tried were convicted.

196. SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.—The principal variations in offences against Local and Special Laws are noted below :—

ACT.	*Cases returned as true.*		*Persons convicted.*	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Arms Act	376	233	394	192
Canals and Drainage Act	520	718	821	1,148
Cantonments Act	3,509	3,601	5,210	5,218
Cattle Trespass Act	1,468	1,332	784	707
Contract (Workmen) Act	622	112	40	8
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act ...	466	705	475	477
Excise Act	238	324	300	368
Forest Act	1,047	947	2,424	2,676
Gambling Act	236	181	968	719
Municipal Act	3,438	3,445	4,905	4,359
Opium Act	379	340	594	369
Police Act	5,853	6,827	9,455	11,165
Punjab Laws Act	533	701	697	928
Railways Act	301	262	316	274
Stamp Act	159	170	170	188

197. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act has fallen from 376 to 233. The Kángra District still leads, but with 49 cases as against 148 in the previous year. The working of the Act in this district formed last year the subject of special correspondence between Government and the local authorities, which resulted in a more liberal grant of licenses, and in other measures being taken to render the provisions of the Act less irksome. These concessions are reflected in the large decline in the number of prosecutions noticed above.

198. There has been an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Canals, Cantonment and Police Acts, but a marked improvement under Act XIII of 1859, which provides for punishing breach of contract by workmen and labourers; the prosecutions having fallen from 622 to 112, and the convictions from 40 to 8.

199. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.—The proceedings of the two past years under the Code of Criminal Procedure are shown in the subjoined statement; the variations under the different heads do not call for special remark. In the earlier year Act X of 1872 was in force, and last year Act X of 1882 :—

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 209 of Act X of 1872 or Section 250 of Act X of 1882	1882 1883	936 351	1,185 1,095	1,185 1,095
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI of Act X of 1872 or Sections 87 to 89 and 485 of Act X of 1882 ...	1882 1883	3 1	5 1	5 1
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors	1882 1883	5 1	5 1	4 ...
Forfeiture of bonds	1882 1883	135 194	209 257	133 193
Contempts of court punished summarily	1882 1883	289 151	328 176	299 156
Proceedings to prevent breach of the peace	1882 1883	2,684 2,089	11,255 8,843	6,692 4,716
Proceedings to obtain security for good behaviour... ...	1882 1883	4,289 4,329	6,420 6,300	5,198 5,057
Proceedings against public nuisances	1882 1883	206 186	457 365	134 114
Disputes as to immovable property	1882 1883	120 115	320 347	102 94
Maintenance	1882 1883	2,771 2,593	2,771 2,593	474 408

200. GENERAL RESULTS OF TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The total number of persons brought before Magistrates on criminal charges during the year under report was 183,419, as against 177,452 persons in the previous year. The manner in which the accused persons were brought to trial in each year is shown below :—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Under arrest by police ...	68,569	63,900	39	35
Upon warrant	13,477	14,787	8	8
On summons	89,645	98,783	50	54
Voluntarily	5,761	5,949	3	3

201. The falling-off in the proportion of persons brought up under arrest, and the corresponding increase in the proportion who appeared on summons, seem to indicate that, notwithstanding the increase shown in the returns of offences against property, serious crime in 1883 on the whole bore a lower ratio to minor offences than in the preceding year.

202. Including 2,983 persons under trial at the commencement of the year, 468 persons received on reference and 29 by transfer, Magistrates were

called on to deal with 186,899 persons during the year 1883. The cases of 184,361 persons, or nearly 99 per cent. of the total number before the Courts, were decided during the year, with the results noted below :—

	Number.	*Percentage.*
Died, escaped, or trial not proceeded with in consequence of insanity	197	...
Transferred	79	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	54,754	30
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	52,204	28
Convicted, committed or referred	77,127	42

203. In the preceding year 27 per cent. of the persons tried were discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution, and 45 per cent. were convicted, committed or referred.

204. Result of Trials.—The following table shows the results of the trials held by the different denominations of Magisterial Officers in the past two years :—

Class of Court.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Deputy Commissioners	7,290	7,349	64	61
Judicial Assistants ... { Europeans	2,458	1,157	37	40
Judicial Assistants ... { Natives	4,590	4,280	50	51
Assistant Commissioners...	13,538	13,692	45	39
Extra Assistant Commissioners { Europeans	3,863	4,955	34	37
Extra Assistant Commissioners { Natives	42,530	40,992	44	39
Tahsíldárs	60,975	64,899	39	36
Náib-Tahsíldárs	6,599	4,651	42	34
Cantonment Magistrates	6,597	8,124	75	75
Judges of Small Cause Courts	53	39	36	54
Canal Officers and other special Magistrates	1,734	1,638	77	68
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	15,216	19,232	46	45
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	12,043	13,353	44	44
Total ...	177,486	184,361	45	42

205. It will be seen that the falling-off in successful prosecutions was most marked in trials before Assistant Commissioners, Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Canal Officers.

206. Of the total number of persons who were convicted last year, 87 per cent. were convicted on regular trial, and 13 per cent. summarily. Of the former, 78 per cent. had the right of appeal, and of the latter 59 per cent. In the previous year 91 per cent. of the persons convicted were tried regularly, and 76 per cent. of the sentences passed in these trials were open to appeal; while 44 per cent. of the sentences passed in summary trials were appealable.

207. At the close of the year, 2,538 persons were awaiting the disposal of the charges against them, or 445 persons fewer than at the end of 1882.

208. The number of cases tried regularly and summarily during each of the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Courts.	Tried Regularly.				Tried Summarily.			
	1882.		1883.		1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
District Magistrates	3,400	92	3,114	89	302	8	372	11
Boards of "	5,361	70	6,410	69	2,321	30	2,891	31
Cantonment "	2,325	53	1,618	32	2,086	47	3,451	68
Other "	66,813	99	68,059	99	939	1	839	1

The Deputy Commissioner of Sirsa disposed of a considerable number of cases summarily during the year under report. The increase in the proportion of cases tried summarily by Cantonment Magistrates is due partly to the return of an officer with summary powers to the Ráwalpindi Cantonment, partly to summary powers having been conferred last year on the Cantonment Magistrates of Umballa and Mooltan, and partly to the Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore having, under a misapprehension, tried breaches of Cantonment Rules summarily instead of regularly.

209. The average duration of criminal cases in all the Magisterial Courts of the Province was eight days, as in the two previous years.

210. Distribution of Criminal Business.—The number of criminal cases disposed of by all Courts in the Punjab during the year 1883 was 87,898, as compared with 84,821 cases disposed of in the previous year. The distribution between the different classes of Courts in each year is shown below:—

Class of Court.	Year.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
Special Magistrates	1882	699	0·8
	1883	695	0·8
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	1882	5,810	6·9
	1883	6,733	7·6
Benches of Magistrates	1882	7,682	9·1
	1883	9,301	10·6
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates	1882	66,094	77·9
	1883	66,955	76·2
Magistrates of Districts	1882	3,741	4·4
	1883	3,515	4·0
Courts of Session	1882	705	0·8
	1883	606	0·7
Chief Court	1882	90	0·1
	1883	93	0·1

A larger share of the work was disposed of by honorary agency than in either of the two previous years.

211. Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.—The total number of persons dealt with by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 1,062, of whom 199, or 19 per cent., were acquitted or discharged, and 863, or 81 per

cent., were convicted; of the latter, 305 received sentences requiring the confirmation of the Sessions Judge. Of the sentences referred, 283 were considered by Sessions Judges within the year, with the result that 245, or 86 per cent. were confirmed, 26 were modified, and 12 were annulled. The average duration, of cases so tried rose from 17 to 22 days.

212 The following comparative table shows the working of the Frontier Rules during the past two years :—

District.	*Regulation I of* 1872, *Section* 3. — Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I of* 1872, *Section* 4. — Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I of* 1872, *Section* 8. — Adultery.		*Regulation IV of* 1873, *Section* 2. — References to Councils of Elders.		*Regulation VII of* 1873, *Section* 6. — Crossing the Frontier.		*Regulation IX of* 1874. — Grazing.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	5	1	6	7	65	29	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	1	1	...	3	1	38	36	1	1	...	...
Bannu	6	4	...	...	2	3	143	203	...	...	1	...
Peshávar	7	2	9	6	...	...	128	163	...	...	...	...
Hazára	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	...	...	...	...
Kohát	4	...	3	4	...	3	172	270	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	7	18	11	11	14	559	727	1	1	1	...

The table does not call for remark except as regards cases referred to Councils of Elders under Section 2 of Regulation IV of 1873. The number of references disposed of by Councils of Elders last year was 727, affecting 1,975 persons, as against 559 references, affecting 1,462 persons in the previous year.

213. The total amount of the fines imposed last year under Frontier Rules was Rs 52,879, as compared with Rs 55,349 in the preceding year; and Rs 40,786 were awarded as compensation, the awards of the previous year having amounted to Rs 36,120. The percentage of realizations was 65 in both years.

214. Original Jurisdiction of Courts of Session.—Courts of Session received on commitment and reference a total of 630 cases last year, as against corresponding totals of 700 cases in the previous year and 719 cases in 1881.

215. Of the total number of persons for disposal, 83 per cent. were tried within the year, as compared with 89 per cent. in 1882 and 88 per cent. in 1881. The results of the trials held in 1882 and 1883 are compared below :—

	Number. 1882.	*Number.* 1883.	*Percentage.* 1882.	*Percentage.* 1883.
Convicted and sentenced to death ...	108	106	14	16
Convicted and sentenced otherwise ...	346	276	43	43
Acquitted	342	268	43	41
Died, &c.	3	2	...	...

216. The percentage of convictions has risen from 57 to 59. It fell, however, in the Peshâwar Court from 48 to 46, and was 49 only in the Mooltan Court.

217. The average duration of sessions trials was 49 days in the past, as compared with 56 days in the previous, year.

218. Throughout the Province, 234,126 witnesses were examined in criminal cases last year, as compared with a total of 229,332 witnesses in the year 1882. The Courts in which the witnesses appeared in each year are shown below:—

	1882.	1883.
District Courts	224,668	229,543
Sessions Courts	4,591	4,555
Chief Court	73	28

219. Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number of witnesses who attended Magisterial Courts in 1883 was 236,537. Of these, 89·4 were discharged on the first day of their attendance, 8·2 on the second day, 1·8 on the third, and 0·6 were detained for more than three days.

220. Punishments.—In the year 1882 the total number of persons punished in the Punjab for criminal offences was 77,884, and of these 736 had been once previously convicted, and 328 more than once. Last year the number of persons punished was 75,680, of whom 717 were convicted for the second time, and 360 had been at least twice previously punished.

221. Particulars regarding the sentences passed in 1882 and 1883 are given in the following table:—

Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Persons sentenced to													Persons ordered to find or give		
			Death.	Transportation		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment			Forfeiture of property.	Whipping		Fine		Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
				For life.	For a term.		Rigorous		Simple.		In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.			
							With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.									
Magistrates' Courts ...	1882	77,083	...	...	...	...	9,109	5,217	738	...	271	1,599	10,405	48,672	4,539	2,013	5,194
	1883	74,976	...	...	...	...	8,785	5,137	758	...	273	1,367	10,171	49,350	2,750	1,811	5,018
Sessions Courts	1882	702	1	115	36	...	375	114	2	3	10	...	190	36	...	...	23
	1883	601	...	100	27	...	389	18	1	...	8	2	147	25	...	...	39
Chief Court	1882	99	63	28	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1883	103	64	33	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1882	77,884	64	143	41	2	9,484	5,332	740	3	281	1,597	10,595	48,708	4,539	2,013	5,217
	1883	75,680	64	133	27	...	9,176	5,159	759	...	281	1,369	10,318	49,375	2,750	1,811	5,057

222. The number of persons sentenced to death was just the same in both years. Sentences of transportation for life were fewer by 10, and for a term by 41, in the past than in the previous year.

223. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment, either with or without other punishment, has been the same for the last three years. The following are the details of the sentences passed during the last two years :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Not exceeding 15 days	1,568	1,531	10	10
" " 6 months	8,532	8,595	55	57
" " 2 years	4,545	4,339	29	29
" " 7 "	873	616	6	4
Above 7 years	38	13	...	...
Total ...	15,556	15,094		

In both years, 95 per cent. of the sentences ordered rigorous imprisonment, and solitary confinement was included in 64 per cent. of such sentences.

224. No sentences of forfeiture of property was passed during the year under report. In the previous year the Sessions Judge of the Deraját ordered forfeiture of property in 3 cases, and in 23 cases in 1881.

225. Of the persons convicted last year 12,434 were liable to whipping, either in lieu of, or addition to, other punishment, and 1,650, or not quite 12 per cent. of these were whipped ; in the preceding year 13 per cent. of those liable to whipping were so punished. Last year, 1,105 adult and 265 juvenile offenders were sentenced to whipping only, as against 1,313 adults and 286 juveniles in the previous year, and 281 persons had sentences of whipping added to other punishment, the number having been the same in 1882.

226. The total amounts of fines imposed and realized and of compensation awarded and paid away during the last two years are compared below :—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Awarded.	Paid.	Percentage.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	
1882 ...	6,45,932	4,95,502	77	1,14,530	57,659	50
1883 ...	5,73,218	4,55,449	79	1,20,265	64,058	53

227. The percentage realized last year, it will be seen, compares favourably with that of the previous year. Of the fines imposed last year, 21 per cent. was awarded by way of compensation as compared with 18 per cent. in 1882, and of the amount awarded 53 per cent. was realized and paid away within the year, or 3 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

228. The average fine imposed by District Courts has been Rs 10 for the last four years. On the frontier the incidence of magisterial fines was much nearer the provincial average than in previous years. In the Sessions Courts the mean incidence fell from Rs 144 to Rs 80, and the percentage of realization rose from 21 to 35.

229. Appellate Jurisdiction.—There were passed during the year 45,392 sentences from which an appeal lay to a District Court, and the number of appellants was 6,064, or 13 per cent. of the persons who had the right of appeal did appeal.

230. The numbers of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending in District Courts during the past two years are compared below :—

Year.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1882	2,605	2,558	47
1883	3,742	3,641	101

With an increase of 44 per cent. in the number of cases for disposal, a larger pending file at the end of the year was to be expected. It was only, however, in the Amritsar and Umballa Districts that the number of undecided appeals was noticeably large.

231. The average duration of criminal appeals in Magistrates' Courts was nine days last year, as compared with ten days in 1882 and eleven days in 1881.

232. The total number of appeals preferred to Sessions Judges last year was 4,554 as against 3,561 in the preceding year, and their ratio to appealable sentences was 40 per cent. as compared with a ratio of 34 per cent. only in 1882; 72 per cent. of the persons who appealed last year were unsuccessful as compared with 71 per cent. in the preceding year; 9 per cent., or 1 per cent. more than in 1882, succeeded in obtaining some modification of the order passed against them; and 19 per cent., as against 21 per cent. in the previous year, were altogether successful.

233. The average duration of appeals in the Courts of Session was 18 days, or one day more than in the year previous.

234. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—Two cases were disposed of by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction during the year 1883 as compared with 4 cases in the previous year. In one case the accused was convicted, under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, of causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the second case, the accused was charged with murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was acquitted on both charges. Two original cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year, both of which were disposed of in the first month of the current year.

235. One hundred and eight sentences of death were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation in the past, as against 110 sentences in the previous year. The work of the Court as a Court of Reference is given for the two last years in the table below:—

Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending at the end of the year.		Average number of days each case lasted.
			Persons.					*Total.*				
	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1882	105	141	63	28	5	18	...	86	114	19	27	31
1883	105	135	64	32	6	12	2	91	116	14	19	40

The results shown in the table do not call for special remark.

236. It was stated in the report for last year that a falling-off in the number of criminal appeals to the Chief Court might be expected to result from the change in the law introduced by the present Code of Criminal Procedure, under which sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers are now only appealable to the Chief Court if they require the confirmation of the Court of Session. This anticipation has been realized. Only 250 appeals were preferred to this Court in 1883 from sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners, against 454 in the preceding year. There was also a falling-off of 25 in the number of appeals from sentences passed by Courts of Session.

237. Applications to the Chief Court to exercise its powers of revision continue to increase considerably. In 1882, 1,032 cases were instituted, in which 2,133 persons were interested.

238. Including applications pending from the previous year, there were 1,321 cases, affecting 2,859 persons, for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 1,218 cases were disposed of within the year, as against 1,037 cases in the preceding year.

PRISONS.

239. Jail Population.—The total prison population during the year 1883, including convicted, under-trial and civil prisoners, was 51,932, as compared with 57,190 in the preceding year, or 5,258 less. The total daily average number of all classes during 1883 was 12,355, or 989 less than in 1882 ; the daily average number of each class was—

Convicts, 11,469 ; under-trial, 765 ; civil, 121. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 16,982, or 1,138 less than in 1882. At the close of the year, there were 11,060 convicts in jail, of whom 10,687 were males and 373 females.

240. Buildings.—On the closure of the Rúpar Central Jail, a temporary Central Jail was opened at Mooltan and was nearly completed during the year under report. An extra-mural labour jail was opened at Chenáwán, on the Chenab, for the employment of prisoners on canal works. The most important works carried out during the year were repairs to existing buildings in the Ráwalpindi, Lahore Central, Ludhiána and Umballa Jails. Amongst original works, the following were completed during the year—additional barracks at Delhi ; an office for the Superintendent at Gurgaon ; a disinfecting chamber in the Lahore Central Jail ; 20 solitary cells at Jhelum, 12 at Gujrát, and 10 at Pesháwar. Separate cells for the juvenile reformatory in the Lahore Central Jail are very urgently required, but this work had to be deferred for want of funds.

241. Classification of Prisoners.—Of the prisoners *admitted* to jail during the year, 16,156 were males and 826 females. The number of Christians admitted was 23 (8 Europeans, 9 Eurasians and 6 Natives) ; Muhammadans, 10,524 ; Hindús, 4,921 ; and all other religions, 1,514. At the close of the year 1883 there were 138 children who had been admitted into jail at various times with their mothers ; and 29 were born in jail. The total number of

juveniles (prisoners under 16 years of age) *admitted* into jail during the year was 243, as compared with 255 during 1882. Of these 221 were males and 22 females.

242. The following table shows the occupation followed by prisoners previous to their admission into jail :—

Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities	3·72
Professional persons	4·96
Persons in service or performing personal offices	10·58
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals	55·27
Do. employed in commerce and trade	3·34
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, &c.	1·42
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	20·71

243. Of the 826 females admitted during the year, 75·30 per cent. were married; 6·42 unmarried; 13·80 widows; and 4·48 were prostitutes.

244. Sentences.—Of the total number of prisoners *admitted* during the year, 1,349 (7·94 per cent.) were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 6,626 (39·02 per cent.) to rigorous imprisonment; 8,609 (50·70 per cent.) to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; and 398 (2·34 per cent.) to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of these *admitted* to jail, there were—

Sentenced to one year and under	13,808 or 81·31	per cent.
" " one but not more than 2 years ...	2,031 or 11·96	do.
" " over 2 but not more than 5 years ...	758 or 4·46	do.
" " over 5 but not more than 10 years ...	155 or 0·91	do.
" " terms exceeding 10 years	12 or 0·07	do.
" " transportation for life	107	
" " transportation for a term	17	

245. The total number of prisoners under sentence of transportation who remained in jail at the close of the year was 347 (246 for life and 101 for terms). There were 93 males and 1 female sentenced to death, of whom 22 males remained in jail at the close of the year.

246. Of the total number admitted during the year, 2,409, or 14 per cent., had been previously convicted. The percentage of reconvictions among juvenile prisoners was 11, or 4 less than in the preceding year. In the case of 958 prisoners, the fact of their having been previously convicted was noted on their warrants by the Magistrate; 678 confessed that they had been previously convicted, and 773 were identified by the jail officials, after arrival in jail, as men who had been previously in jail.

247. Escapes.—There were 22 escapes during the year, or 9 more than in 1882. Of these, 10 were recaptured and 12 remained at large at the close of the year. Four prisoners who had escaped during the 10 preceding years were also recaptured in 1883, making in all a total of 14 recaptures. The total number of prisoners, who had escaped during the 10 preceding years, at large at the close of the year was 53. In the case of the escapes from Siálkot and Mooltan Jails, there is reason to believe that there was collusion on the part of the officials, some of whom were punished by imprisonment.

248. Offences and Punishments.—The total number of offences committed during the year was 1,849, as compared with 2,262 during 1882. Of these 50, or 3 per cent., were criminal offences ; 831, or 45 per cent., related to work ; 375, or 20 per cent., were cases of smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles ; and 593, or 32 per cent., were other offences against prison discipline, such as quarrelling, fighting, &c.

249. Of the daily average number of male prisoners in jail during the year, 16 per cent., and of the female 11 per cent., committed offences of various kinds.

250. The total number of punishments inflicted was 1,838, against 2,262 in the preceding year ; and of these 34 were inflicted by Criminal Courts. The discrepancy between the total offences (1,849) and total punishments (1,838) is explained by the following figures :—

Escaped and not recaptured	12
Life prisoners who attempted to escape and were not tried or punished	2
Total ...	14

These were *offences* committed during the year, but for which no *punishments* were inflicted. Deduct from these 3 *punishments* inflicted during the year on recaptured prisoners who had escaped during the previous year ; difference equals 11 (1,849 – 1,838 = 11). The entire number of punishments amounted to 16 per cent. of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, or 2 per cent. less than in 1882. The number of corporal punishments fell from 697 in 1882 to 432 in 1883, being a decrease of 265. The percentage of total punishments to total prison population was 6 ; and the ratio of corporal punishment to the total of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners was 33. The following figures show the percentage of corporal punishments on the daily average strength for the last 3 years :—

1881	9 per cent.
1882	6 do.
1883	4 do.

This steady decrease is satisfactory, and shows that the orders of Government on this subject have received the attention of the Jail authorities.

251. Education.—There was a slight improvement in the education of prisoners. Of the 16,156 male prisoners imprisoned during the year, 15,799 were unable to read and write ; 235 could read and write a little ; and 122 could read and write well. And of the 826 females imprisoned, 1 only was able to read and write a little. Of those released during the year, 849 males and 2 females had gained some education while in prison. The attendance at school among male prisoners was 11·95 per cent. of the daily average number in jail, and among females it was 6·44 per cent.

252. Mark System.—The mark system worked well during the year. It is useful for the purpose of selecting prisoners as prison officials and for granting remissions of sentence for good conduct.

253. Remissions of Sentence.—Of the prisoners released during the year, 1,235 had been under the mark system ; of these 857 failed to earn any remission of sentence, and 378, or 30·60 per cent., succeeded in gaining remissions.

254. CONVICT OFFICERS.—The daily average number of male convicts during the year was 11,050, and of females 419. The average number employed as prison officers was, among males, 514, or 5 per cent., and among females 6, or 1 per cent. Of a total of 984 males and 14 females, 130 of the former and 1 of the latter lost their posts or were otherwise punished for misconduct. The Inspector-General of Prisons remarks, in regard to convict officers, that "they continue to be of very great use in carrying on the management of the jails."

255. At the close of the year there were in all 39 prisoners on the ticket-of-leave system in the jails of the Punjab. Of these, 14 were in the first stage, 14 in the second, and 11 in the third.

256. A scheme is under consideration for revising the existing rules for the awarding of marks and granting remissions of sentence to prisoners in jail.

257. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour, taken on working days, was 10,560; an average of 149 prisoners was not sentenced to labor; the daily average number of sick was 314; and the average of convalescents and infirm was 121. The majority of convicts were employed on manufactures, preparing articles for prison use (such as making clothing, grinding wheat, &c.), repairing jail buildings, &c. No prisoners were employed on public works, and only 106 were hired to Municipalities or private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department. All the prisoners were employed on remunerative labour. During the current year (1884) a large number of convicts have been sent to work on the Chenab Canal. One temporary jail for 1,200 prisoners has been completed, and a second to contain 800 is under construction; and the Irrigation Department has undertaken to provide employment for the whole gang of 2,000 prisoners on the canal works for at least two years, paying full market rates for their labour.

258. PRISON MANUFACTURES.—The following shows the financial results of the manufactories of the jails of the Province during the year:—

	Rs
Expended on raw materials, plant, &c.	3,12,474
Receipts	4,30,487
Profit	1,18,013
Percentage of profit on expenditure	38

259. The net cash profits were Rs 4,572 less than in the year 1882. This decrease was mainly due to the conclusion of the canal work at Rúpar. The gross profits for the year were Rs 1,27,722 (Rs 38,461 less than in the previous year); and the "indirect" profits—that is, the saving to Government effected by the utilization of prison labour in supplying the wants of the jails—came to Rs 1,65,821, being an increase of Rs 6,496 on the figures for 1882. The average earnings per head per annum of prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs 10-7-0, and of those employed on manufactures Rs 18-14-0.

260. The tent manufactory in the Lahore Central Jail was closed, in accordance with the orders of Government; and orders have also been issued for the closure[1] of the Typographic Press in this jail. As it is not always

[1] NOTE.—The Press was finally closed on the 15th October 1884.

practicable to employ prisoners on extra-mural labour, the Inspector-General is of opinion that, when the orders of Government in regard to jail industries have been fully carried into effect, it will be very difficult to provide remunerative employment for prisoners. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor believes, however, that it will be possible to employ prisoners on extra-mural labour more largely than has hitherto been done. What chiefly prevents this being done with good financial results is, it is stated, the large expenditure incurred in the construction of temporary jail buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners. The earnings of able-bodied prisoners employed on extra-mural work are four times as great as those of prisoners employed on ordinary intra-mural labour; but when the project on which they are to be employed is completed in two years, the cost of temporary jail buildings and other expenses incidental to the establishment of a temporary jail absorb the greater portion of the prisoners' earnings, which are consequently reduced to, if not actually below, the average earnings of prisoners employed intra-murally.

261. This difficulty, it is hoped, will be got over by employing more largely convict labour in the construction of the temporary jails, and by using such materials as can, on the closure of one temporary jail, be removed and made available for the construction of another similar jail.

262. The Superintendent of the Ráwalpindi Jail undertook a part of the Fort works and made Rs 5,037; and gangs of prisoners were hired out to the contractor who was building the Mooltan Central Jail, and some were employed on making the road leading to the jail. This brought in a profit of Rs 8,031.

263. Expenditure.—The total cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners was Rs 7,27,329,—the average cost per head being Rs 60-4-0. The net cost to Government, after deducting the earnings of prisoners, was Rs 6,09,315-15-0, or Rs 50-8-0 per head. In addition to the above, Rs 2,30,565 were spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, and Rs 1,822 by the Jail Department.

264. There has been a considerable decrease in total expenditure during the last five years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Decrease.
	Rs	Rs
1879	9,51,842	...
1880	8,61,607	90,235
1881	8,29,586	32,021
1882	7,72,267	57,319
1883	7,27,329	44,938

This is due to a steady fall in the price of food, and to a decrease in the number of prisoners.

265. The total cost per head for each of the last five years was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1879	63	1	0
1880	60	1	0
1881	59	3	0
1882	59	2	0
1883	60	4	0

266. The increase in the year under report, as compared with 1881 and 1882, is chiefly owing to the cost of establishments and guards having to be divided amongst fewer prisoners.

267. The annexed statement shows the cost of guarding, &c., per head, during the year under each heading, as compared with 1882 :—

YEAR.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.	Cost of establishments and police guard per head of average strength.	Cost of Hospital charges per head of average strength.	Cost of clothing per head of average strength.	Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1883 ...	19 4 0	27 7 0	1 9 0	6 3 0	5 13 0	60 4 0
1882 ...	19 10 0	25 15 0	1 15 0	5 9 0	6 1 0	59 2 0

268. HEALTH.—There was during the year under report a very marked improvement in the health of the prisoners. The death-rate on the daily average number of all classes of prisoners—convicted, under-trial, and civil—fell from 41·65 per mille in 1882 to 29·20 per mille in 1883, being a decrease of 12·45 per mille. The decrease, however, was entirely among the convicts, being 13·87 per mille less than in the preceding year. Among under-trials and civil prisoners there was, on the other hand, an increase of 12·69 and 0·20 per mille, respectively. The increased death-rate amongst under-trial prisoners can hardly be charged to the jails; for of 11 deaths which occurred among this class of prisoners, 6 were from wounds and injuries received before coming into jail, and 1 was a case of leprosy in which the prisoner was admitted in a dying state. If these cases were excluded, the death-rate among under-trial prisoners would not show any increase.

269. In 22 out of the 35 jails of the Province the death-rate was less than 20 per mille of the daily average strength, and in 13 out of these 22 jails it was under 12 per mille. In 4 there were no deaths. The 5 jails mentioned below had the highest death rate :—

	1883.
Lahore Central	66·02
Mooltan District	47·21
" Central	40·85
Dera Ismail Khan	46·65
Lahore District	38·17

270. The death-rate among the free population was 25 per mille, or 2 per mille less than in 1882; so that both among the prison and the free population the health was better in 1883. This is attributed to climatic causes, chiefly the comparatively scanty rainfall in 1883. Sir Charles Aitchison is, however, of opinion that the unremitting care and attention to proper food, clothing, accommodation and sanitation, which have been displayed by Superintendents, have materially contributed to the improved state of health in the jails.

271. The following table shows the mortality according to age in the jails of the Punjab :—

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 16 years	...	...
From 16 to 40 years	23·31	20·41
" 40 to 60 "	55·37	29·85
Over 60 years	81·63	...

272. The mortality according to time passed in jail was as follows :—

Under 6 months in jail	21·76
From 6 to 12 months in jail	24·78
" 1 to 2 years " "	34·60
" 2 to 3 " " "	43·36
" 3 to 7 " " "	56·97
Above 7 years in jail	34·25

273. The total number of admissions to hospital was 11,537, or 8,746 less than in 1882 ; and the daily average number of sick was 319, or 263 less than in the preceding year.

274. The figures given below show the diseases which caused the greatest number of admissions to hospital and deaths amongst convicts during each of the years 1882 and 1883 :—

Diseases.	1882.		1883.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	11,986	82	5,928	55
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,894	157	1,032	40
Ulcers and boils	1,429	12	708	6
Respiratory diseases	777	160	563	106
Anemia and general debility	289	20	225	24
Other fevers	Not	shown.	123	...
Remittent and continued fevers	244	38	107	25
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	44	8	18	10
Jaundice	39	...	20	1
Small-pox	...	...	2	...

275. Intermittent fever prevailed most in the Lahore Central, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan Central, Rávalpindi and Pesháwar Jails. The death-rate from intermittent fever was highest in the Lahore Central Jail, being 24·70 per mille on the average strength. The Lahore Central and District Jails, and the Dharmsála, Dera Ismail Khan, Gujránwála and Rávalpindi Jails suffered most from bowel complaints, dysentery and diarrhœa ; while respiratory diseases were most prevalent in the Lahore Central, Rávalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Pesháwar and Mooltan Central and District Jails.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

276. NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.—The total number of original suits instituted in all the Civil Courts of the Punjab during the year 1883 was 260,968. These figures represent an increase of 4,916 cases, or 1·8 per cent., over the institutions of the previous year, an increase of 14,723 cases, or nearly 6 per cent., over the institutions in 1878, and an increase of 39,113 cases, or more than 17 per cent., if the comparison be made with the figures for 1873.

277. The institutions for the past five years in the different classes of Courts are shown in the annexed table :—

Class of Court.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Chief Court	4	2	1	1	1
Divisional Courts	...	...	4	3	...
District Courts of general jurisdiction	225,841	237,921	236,069	236,147	239,814
District Small Cause Courts ...	11,695	12,497	12,438	12,942	13,537
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,647	5,595	6,178	6,959	7,616
Total ...	244,187	256,015	254,690	256,052	260,968

The number of institutions in District Courts of general jurisdiction is the highest on record.

278. The following four districts show the largest number of institutions, and account for over 25 per cent. of the entire litigation of the Province :—

Hoshiárpur	16,805
Siálkot	16,340
Amritsar	16,199
Lahore	16,153

The figures of the Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, and Lahore Districts are rather lower, and those of Amritsar slightly above, the figures of the preceding year.

279. Seventeen districts show an increase of litigation as compared with the year 1882, and the increase exceeded 10 per cent. in the six noted below :—

Bannu	42 per cent.
Mooltan	26 "
Jhelum	24 "
Montgomery	19 "
Dera Gházi Khan	13 "
Shahpur	11 "

The large increase in Bannu chiefly occurred in suits on unregistered bonds, and especially in suits of this description brought by bankers and shopkeepers against agriculturists.

280. Three districts show a falling-off in institutions of over 10 per cent. viz.:—

Hissar	13 per cent.
Rohtak	12 "
Hazára	12 "

The decrease in Hissar and Rohtak is attributed to bad harvests ; that in Hazára is said to be due to agricultural prosperity; but trade was generally slack throughout the Pesháwar Division, and this may have affected the Hazára returns.

281. CLASSIFICATION OF SUITS.—In the subjoined table the figures of last year are compared with those of the two preceding years :—

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.		1881.	1882.	1883.
I.—Suits for money or movables.	On registered bond	5,023	4,132	3,567
	On unregistered bond	88,259	86,617	87,821
	Otherwise than on bond	96,316	96,173	101,120
	For rent other than of land	3,050	2,984	2,859
	For movable property or value thereof	16,327	16,624	13,410
	For damages	1,398	1,291	3,230
	Other suits	2,594	1,671	1,888
	Total ...	212,967	209,492	213,895
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	For arrears of rent	5,933	7,160	7,455
	To establish or contest rights of occupancy ...	796	1,151	856
	For enhancement or abatement of rent	640	821	1,216
	Connected with ejectment	994	1,579	1,717
	Other suits	537	376	443
	Total ...	8,900	11,087	11,687
III.—Other suits ...	For immovable property	19,629	21,169	21,471
	For a declaration of right	1,944	2,024	1,990
	For specific performance	268	214	236
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower	4,971	4,972	4,815
	For or relating to partition	258	260	191
	Relating to revenue	3,578	4,637	5,014
	Other suits	2,177	2,197	1,669
	Total ...	32,825	35,473	35,386
	GRAND TOTAL ...	254,692	256,052	260,968

282. Suits for money or movable property, that is, suits of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, constituted last year more than 81 per cent. of the entire Civil litigation of the Province. The figures are the highest on record, exceeding those of 1881, which most nearly approach them, by 928 cases. Since 1873 this class of litigation has increased by 43,958 cases, or 26 per cent.

283. VALUE OF SUITS.—Of the entire number of 260,968 suits which were instituted, 256,482 had a determinate money value, and the aggregate value of these was Rs 1,61,34,047. In 1882, 251,219 suits were instituted which could be valued, and their aggregate value was given in the returns as Rs 1,61,46,560. Thus it will be seen that the general average of value was slightly lower last year than in 1882, the figures giving an average of Rs 64 in 1882 and of Rs 63 last year.

284. The annexed table shows the value and cost of the suits *disposed of* last year. The suits have been divided into suits for money or movables, and other suits ; re-admitted and transferred cases being excluded :—

Valuation of Suits.	Number of suits		Aggregate value of suits		Aggregate cost of suits		Average value of suits						Average cost of suits.						Percentage of cost to value.	
	For money or movable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.	Other suits.	For money or movable property.			Other suits.			For money or movable property.			Other suits.			For money or movable property.	Other suits.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	55,752	12,819	3,59,731	80,539	67,935	23,121	6	7	2	6	4	6	1	3	6	1	12	11	18	27
" " 50	101,897	18,133	26,02,637	4,96,853	3,00,295	69,407	25	8	7	27	6	5	2	14	5	3	15	1	11	14
" " 100	30,574	6,374	20,99,003	4,51,151	2,51,327	51,945	68	10	5	70	10	8	8	2	1	8	2	3	12	11
" " 300	20,009	4,631	31,52,403	7,94,909	2,99,185	89,163	157	8	0	171	12	0	14	15	2	19	4	0	8	11
" " 500	3,245	977	11,58,091	3,79,117	1,03,835	41,183	356	10	8	388	0	8	31	15	8	42	1	9	9	11
" " 1,000	1,427	602	9,84,478	3,92,871	99,267	43,740	689	13	8	652	10	8	69	9	1	72	10	8	10	12
" " 5,000	673	258	13,97,259	4,88,872	1,16,674	44,646	2,076	2	8	1,894	14	1	173	5	4	173	0	6	8	9
" " 10,000	53	14	3,55,884	1,00,126	25,782	7,113	6,714	12	8	7,151	13	8	486	7	2	508	1	1	7	7
" " 1,00,000	26	15	5,45,886	3,84,404	25,213	21,435	20,995	9	10	23,626	14	11	969	11	6	1,429	0	0	4	5
Exceeding " 1,00,000	1	...	1,20,000	...	1,570	...	1,20,000	0	0	...	..	.	1,570	0	0	...	...	...	1	...
Total ... 1883	213,657	43,823	1,27,75,372	35,68,842	12,91,083	3,91,753	59	12	11	81	7	0	6	0	8	8	15	3	10	11
Total ... 1882	212,235	41,250	1,27,43,359	36,71,887	12,44,073	3,83,021	60	0	8	89	0	3	5	13	9	9	4	7	10	10
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed. 1883	...	5,047	...	...	...	62,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	1	...	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed. 1882	...	4,799	...	...	...	59,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	11	...	...
Grand Total ... 1883	213,657	48,870	1,27,75,372	35,68,842	12,91,083	4,54,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	8	9	4	8	...	...
Grand Total ... 1882	212,235	46,049	1,27,43,359	36,71,887	12,44,073	4,42,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	9	9	9	9	...	...

The variations are not such as to call for remark.

285. Disposal of Original Suits.—Including 15,882 suits pending from 1882, 11,903 suits which were re-admitted or received on remand, and 19 suits received by transfer, there was a total number of 288,772 cases for disposal last year, or 3,073 more than in the preceding year.

286. Two of the suits above referred to were in the Chief Court. The following table shows the number of suits for disposal, disposed of, and pending in District Courts for the last two years :—

Year.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1882	285,699	269,818	15,881
1883	288,770	272,601	16,169
Difference ...	+ 3,071	+ 2,783	+ 288

287. The percentage of cases for disposal which were decided was 94·4 in both years. The mode of disposal was as follows in each year :—

		1882.	1883.
Without trial	...	19·3	19·4
,, contest	...	48·7	47·9
On reference to arbitration ...	...	1·3	1·4
After contest — for plaintiff	...	21·7	22·2
After contest — for defendant	...	9·0	9·1

The noticeable difference is that the percentage of contested cases rose from 30·7 to 31·3. Last year's percentage corresponds as nearly as possible with the percentage of the North-Western Provinces in 1882.

288. Average Duration of Suits.—The averages of duration were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 33 days for contested cases and 21 days for cases decided without contest.

289. The average number of attendances required for the disposal of a suit was 3, as in the five previous years.

290. Agency employed in Districts.—It has been shown at para. 286 of this Report that 272,601 original suits were decided last year by District Courts. The annexed table shows in detail the agency employed, and compares the distribution of last year with that of the two previous years :—

Number of Officers.			Grade of Officers.	Original Suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			*Percentage.*					
1881.	1882.	1883.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
32	32	32	Deputy Commissioners ...	177	229	127	0·1	0·1	0·1	5	7	4
14	14	14	Judicial Assistants... Europeans	1,867	1,458	1,602	0·7	0·5	0·6	133	104	115
8	9	9	Judicial Assistants... Natives ...	3,146	3,950	2,406	1·2	1·5	1·0	393	439	267
28	24	26	Assistant Commissioners ...	6,283	6,620	6,000	2·4	2·5	2·2	224	276	231
11	16	12	Extra Assistant Commissioners. Europeans	3,198	3,223	4,019	1·2	1·2	1·5	291	201	335
68	66	64	Extra Assistant Commissioners. Natives ...	33,353	33,349	28,286	12·6	12·3	10·4	490	505	442
122	123	125	Tahsíldárs ...	30,205	31,839	30,068	11·4	11·8	11·1	248	259	241
25	24	18	Náib-Tahsíldárs ...	5,786	5,355	3,696	2·2	2·0	1·3	231	223	205
74	74	*78	Munsiffs ...	150,459	151,588	164,147	56·9	56·2	60·2	2,033	2,048	2,104
43	50	49	Honorary Civil Judges ...	11,019	11,613	10,368	4·1	4·3	3·7	256	232	212
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	12,587	13,426	14,071	4·8	5·0	5·1	3,147	3,357	3,518
9	8	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	6,211	7,123	7,811	2·4	2·6	2·8	690	890	868
			Total ...	264,291	269,773	272,601						

* 74 throughout the year and 10 for a portion of the year.

291. Execution of Decrees.—The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 197,505, and the total number disposed of 176,525. Thus there were 7,577 more applications for disposal in the past than in the previous year, and 7,416 more applications were disposed of.

292. The result of the applications disposed of during the last three years is given below :—

	Percentage. 1881.	1882.	1883.
Completely executed	34·1	33·7	32·2
Partially executed	27·3	27·0	25·0
Wholly infructuous	38·2	39·0	42·3
Transferred	0·4	0·3	0·5

293. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications has risen in three years from 38 to 42, but the increase probably merely indicates that the courts are beginning now to deal more strictly with all kinds of defaults. The percentage of realizations has steadily risen since 1881, and this is the true test of success in execution proceedings. The proportion of completely executed decrees was highest last year in the districts noted in the margin, and lowest in Shahpur, Jullundur, Karnál and Simla.

Kohát.
Mooltan.
Bunnu.
Sirsa.

294. The following table exhibits the number of applications for a declaration of insolvency filed, disposed of, and pending in 1882 and 1883 :—

Year.	Filed by judgment-debtors: Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1882	99	184	283	262	73
1883	85	321	406	394	87

Of the applications 31 per cent. were granted as against 27 in the previous year, while 129 persons were declared insolvents, 63 were discharged under Section 351 of the Code, and 48 were discharged on the receivers' report under Section 355, Civil Procedure Code.

295. Small Cause Courts.—The total number of cases for disposal by the four Small Cause Courts was 14,970, as against 14,415 in 1882, of which 14,071 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 899 as against 989 in the previous year. Fifteen per cent. were decided without trial, and 55 per cent. without contest. Thirty per cent. of the suits were contested, of which 23 per cent. were awarded to the plaintiffs. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 20 and 19 days, respectively.

296. Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.—Fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight appeals were preferred to District Courts of appeal from a total of 69,954 appealable judgments of Lower Courts, and 5,192 appeals were instituted in Divisional Courts from among 9,942 cases in which an appeal was optional. There was thus a further increase in the number of appeals instituted, which were 7 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year, the ratio of appeals to appealable cases being 23. The proportion of appeals preferred to contested cases was 21 per cent. in the District Courts. The number of cases appealable to Divisional Courts fell-off by 10 per cent., while the number of first appeals decreased from 4,007 to 3,849, and further

appeals rose from 1,208 to 1,343. The percentage of first appeals to appealable decisions was 1 per cent. higher than last year, whilst the proportion of further appeals was 1 per cent. lower. The average duration of appeals in District Courts was 38 days as compared with 35 days in the previous year.

297. The value and relative cost of appeals disposed of by District Courts are shown in the annexed table, to which the totals of the previous year have been added for facility of reference. Although the number of appeals for money or movable property was less than in the previous year, the aggregate value was nearly 2 per cent. higher :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of appeals.		Aggregate value of appeals.		Aggregate cost of appeals.		Average value of appeals.						Average cost of appeals.						Percentage of cost to value.	
	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.			In other suits			For money or movable property.			In other suits.			For money or movable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	1,467	1,579	9,144	8,990	2,920	3,626	6	3	8	5	10	8	1	15	10	2	4	11	32	40
„ „ „ 50 ...	3,524	2,414	1,01,434	68,091	14,530	11,426	28	12	9	28	3	3	4	2	0	4	11	9	14	17
„ „ „ 100 ...	1,571	1,059	1,14,015	78,480	13,909	10,092	72	9	7	74	1	8	8	3	8	9	8	6	11	12
„ „ „ 300 ...	1,120	729	2,01,385	1,28,555	21,432	14,288	179	12	10	176	4	7	19	2	2	19	9	1	10	11
„ „ „ 500 ...	158	97	60,566	37,801	6,014	3,745	383	5	4	389	10	8	38	1	0	38	9	8	9	9
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	650	...	...	...	7,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	7	...	...
Total ... 1883	7,840	6,528	4,86,544	3,21,917	58,805	50,350	62	0	10	54	12	2	7	8	0	7	5	6	12	13
Total ... 1882	8,057	5,196	4,77,177	2,43,253	57,842	39,618	59	4	6	53	6	4	7	3	0	7	0	11	12	13

298. Details as to the value and cost of appeals in Commissioners' Courts will be found in the annexed table :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of appeals.		Aggregate value of appeals.		Aggregate cost of appeals.		Average value of appeals.						Average cost of appeals.						Percentage of cost to value.	
	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.			In other suits.			For money or movable property.			In other suits.			For money or movable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	81	507	595	3,040	351	2,030	7	5	6	5	15	11	4	5	4	4	0	0	59	66
„ „ „ 50	240	912	8,063	24,872	1,652	6,203	33	9	6	27	4	4	6	14	1	6	12	9	20	24
„ „ „ 100	261	487	20,151	36,261	3,167	5,683	77	3	4	74	7	4	12	2	1	11	10	9	15	16
„ „ „ 300	384	562	77,604	1,07,375	8,089	12,198	202	1	6	191	0	11	20	8	8	21	11	2	10	10
„ „ „ 500	161	190	62,276	77,711	6,136	7,909	386	12	11	409	0	1	38	1	2	41	10	0	9	10
„ „ „ 1,000	160	148	1,16,207	1,10,229	10,267	9,845	726	4	8	744	12	7	64	2	0	66	8	3	8	8
„ „ „ 5,000	119	88	2,87,336	2,26,759	20,568	16,775	2,414	9	4	2,576	12	10	172	13	5	190	10	0	7	8
„ „ „ 10,000	13	3	1,03,974	19,400	6,669	1,594	7,998	0	0	6,466	10	8	513	0	0	531	5	4	6	8
„ „ „ 1,00,000	10	7	3,61,911	1,57,535	10,779	8,144	36,191	1	7	22,505	0	0	1,077	14	4	1,163	6	10	3	5
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	867	...	...	...	12,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	1	...	...
Total ... 1883	1,429	3,771	10,38,117	7,63,182	67,678	83,178	726	7	5	262	12	10	47	5	10	24	3	11	6	8
Total ... 1882	1,358	3,584	7,60,944	6,19,477	59,785	75,500	560	5	5	220	2	3	44	0	5	26	13	3	8	10

299. The average duration of appeals was 83 days in Commissioners Courts against 65 days last year, and 107 days in the Courts of Additional Commissioners against 72 in 1882.

300. The Chief Court.—With the exception of nine weeks in the summer, when vacancies caused by Judges going on privilege leave were not filled up, the Chief Court was composed of 5 Judges during the year.

301. The Court's Civil appellate business has again increased. In seven years this branch of the Court's work has increased from 1,980 appeals instituted in 1876 to 2,813 instituted last year. The figures for the year 1876 have been taken as the standard for comparison, for they were the highest on record until 1880.

302. Taking the figures of the last two years, it will be seen from the annexed table that there was in the year under report an increase of 236 in the total number of institutions, which was most marked in second appeals from decrees and further appeals from orders. The increase extends to every Division of the Province, except Mooltan, the Deraját and Peshāwar, and was greatest in institutions from the Jullundur Division, where, it will be remembered, a large number of settlement appeals was transferred to the Divisional Court towards the end of 1882 :—

Description of Appeals.		Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of Appeals.							Average duration.
						Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	
First and further appeals.	From decrees...	1882	561	1,019	481	1	1	39	28	4	19	8	274
	„ orders ...		63	83	55	2	2	44	18	...	20	15	143
	Total ...	...	624	1,102	536	1	1	40	27	3	19	9	259
	From decrees...	1883	575	1,165	643	...	5	22	35	6	22	9	380
	„ orders ...		113	149	80	1	6	37	20	3	15	18	190
	Total ...	...	688	1,314	723	...	5	24	4	6	21	10	359
Second appeals ...	From decrees...	1882	1,878	3,097	1,819	1	2	60	16	1	5	16	172
	„ orders ...		75	109	80	...	1	36	12	2	12	35	214
	Total ...	...	1,953	3,206	1,899	1	2	59	16	1	4	17	173
	From decrees...	1883	2,055	3,349	2,302	...	3	47	16	2	5	27	252
	„ orders ...		70	107	72	...	4	50	17	...	7	22	207
	Total ...	...	2,125	3,456	2,374	...	3	47	16	2	5	27	251
Grand Total ...		1882	2,577	4,308	2,435	...	2	55	18	2	8	15	193
		1883	2,813	4,770	3,097	...	3	42	20	3	9	23	276
Difference ...			+ 236	+ 362	+ 662	...	+ 1	- 13	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 8	

The average duration of the Civil appeals decided in 1883 was 276 days as against 193 days in 1882.

303. Costs.—The annexed table gives particulars regarding the value and cost of the appeals which were decided during the year :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of appeals.		Aggregate value of appeals.		Aggregate cost of appeals.		Average value of appeals.						Average cost of appeals.						Percentage of cost to value.	
	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.	In other suits.	For money or movable property.			In other suits.			For money or movable property.			In other suits.			For money or movable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	...	262	...	1,561	...	1,784	...	...	...	5	15	4	...	...	...	6	13	0	...	114
" " " 50	...	675	...	19,265	...	6,292	...	...	...	28	8	8	...	...	...	9	5	2	...	33
" " " 100	24	389	1,907	29,654	516	5,816	79	7	4	76	3	8	21	8	0	14	15	3	27	20
" " " 300	39	375	8,125	69,130	1,086	9,912	208	5	4	184	5	7	27	13	7	26	6	8	13	14
" " " 500	25	103	9,777	40,747	1,292	5,531	391	1	3	395	9	8	51	10	10	51	12	1	13	13
" " " 1,000	38	85	26,531	63,527	3,298	7,563	698	3	0	747	6	0	86	12	7	88	15	7	12	12
" " " 5,000	37	44	65,739	90,392	7,271	11,116	1,776	11	8	2,054	5	10	196	8	2	252	10	2	11	12
" " " 10,000	5	4	32,975	30,366	2,826	1,773	6,595	0	0	7,591	8	0	565	3	2	443	4	0	9	6
" " " 1,00,000	2	3	34,517	2,19,000	1,426	7,768	17,258	8	0	73,000	0	0	713	0	0	2,589	5	4	4	4
Exceeding " 1,00,000	1	2	1,07,528	8,13,076	1,652	6,819	1,07,528	0	0	4,06,538	0	0	1,652	0	0	3,409	8	0	2	1
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	*763	...	...	...	12,531	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	9	...	...
Total ... 1883	171	2,705	2,87,099	13,76,718	19,367	76,705	1,678	15	1	708	14	8	113	4	1	28	5	9	7	5
Total ... 1882	148	2,115	1,25,246	12,08,386	12,052	52,223	846	4	1	744	15	11	81	6	11	24	11	1	9	4

* Appeals connected with occupancy rights 336
" " " declaratory decrees 389
" " " custody of wives 38
Total ... 763

REGISTRATION.

304. The operations of the Registration Department may be summarised as follows :—66,877 documents in all were registered, of which 43,604 were of the compulsory, and 23,273 of the optional class; 55,951 related to immovable and 10,572 to movable property, and 354 were wills; the value of the property affected was Rs 2,59,35,000, of which Rs 2,34,89,000 represent immovable property. The above do not include registrations effected by Revenue Officers and Courts under Section 89 of the Registration Act; of these the former filed 1,292 copies of *takávi* certificates, and the latter 1,532 copies of sale certificates: adding these, the total registrations come to 69,701. The income of the year was Rs 1,73,111, and the expenditure Rs 88,030, leaving a surplus of Rs 85,081, or 49 per cent.

305. These results are contrasted with those of 1882-83, and with the averages of previous years, in the following table :—

			Average of 5 years ending 1876-77, under Act VIII of 1871.	Average of 5 years ending 1881-82, under Act III of 1877.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of documents registered.	Book No. 1 — Documents relating to immovable property. Ordinary registrations.	Compulsory ...	32,123	42,080	41,507	43,604
		Optional ...	18,897	18,393	11,290	12,347
		Total ...	51,020	60,473	52,797	55,951
	Special registrations under Section 89.	Takávi certificates	...	274	747	1,292
		Sale certificates ...	...	397	865	1,532
		Total ...	...	671	1,612	2,824
	Book No. 3 — Wills	... Optional ...	116	230	376	354
	Book No. 3 — Authorities to adopt	... Compulsory ...	2	1	1	...
	Book No. 4 Miscellaneous documents	... Optional ...	21,289	13,575	10,391	10,572
	Aggregate registrations — Ordinary ...	Compulsory ...	32,125	42,081	41,508	43,604
		Optional ...	40,302	32,198	22,057	23,273
		Total ...	72,427	74,279	63,565	66,877
	Special under Section 89	...	...	671	1,612	2,824
		GRAND TOTAL ...	72,427	74,950	65,177	69,701
Value of immovable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode			Rs 1,50,00,000	Rs 2,09,79,000	Rs 2,19,35,000	Rs 2,34,89,000
Total receipts from all sources			1,57,828	1,77,882	1,65,142	1,73,111
Total expenditure			1,02,035	1,03,746	86,652	88,030
Surplus of income over expenditure			55,793	74,136	78,490	85,081

306. This table shows an increase in 1883-84 over the preceding year in every class of registrations, except wills, the figures approximating to those of 1881-82. Contrasted with the averages of previous years, there were more compulsory and fewer optional registrations.

307. Particulars of the various classes of documents registered are given below :—

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts	1,003	...	1,003	1,068	...	1,068
Sales, agricultural	7,173	1,505	8,678	7,555	1,527	9,082
„ non-agricultural	5,798	2,224	8,022	5,856	2,267	8,123
Mortgages, agricultural	20,161	5,079	25,240	21,397	6,104	27,501
„ non-agricultural	5,922	2,165	8,087	6,153	2,104	8,257
Leases	755	129	884	867	129	996
Others	695	188	883	708	216	924
Total ...	41,507	11,290	52,797	43,604	12,347	55,951

308. Thus 3,154 more documents relating to immovable property were registered in 1883-84 than in the preceding year, of which two-thirds were of the compulsory class ; the bulk of these were documents relating to *agricultural land*, there being 404 more sales and 2,261 more mortgages than in 1882-83.

309. *Wills.*—In Book No. 3, 354 wills were registered in 1883-84, which is fewer than in 1882-83, when the number stood at 376, but more than in any other year. No authorities to adopt were registered.

310. *Other documents.*—For the first time after many years, the steady decline observable in the registration of the miscellaneous optional documents entered in Book No. 4 has received a check, the numbers having risen from 10,391 to 10,572. The main heads are—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Documents relating to movable property	1,190	1,050
Bonds and other obligations for payments of money ...	4,008	4,234
Miscellaneous documents (powers-of-attorney, adoption-deeds, &c.)	5,193	5,288
Total ...	10,391	10,572

311. The fact that the Transfer of Property Act is not in force in the Punjab is to be borne in mind in comparing registration operations in this Province with those of places to which that Act has been extended. Under the provisions of the Act in question, transfers of immovable property of the value of ₨ 100 and upwards can only be made by registered conveyances; and, even in cases below that value, if an instrument is drawn up, it must be registered. In the Punjab the registration of instruments transferring immovable property of a value less than ₨ 100 is absolutely optional; while, if the value be ₨ 100 or upwards, there is nothing to compel the parties to reduce the transaction to writing; and, at the same time, the Revenue Department offers every facility for the record of transfers without any registered deed. It may be said generally that if titles could safely depend upon simple entries in the revenue records made by village accountants under proper supervision, the boon to the country would be immense, even though the operations of the Registration Department would be greatly contracted. But experience alone can show with what degree of accuracy transactions in revenue-paying land can be systematically brought to book by a reformed revenue agency throughout the Province.

312. Registry Offices.—At the close of the year there were 200 offices open for registration, 32 being Registrars' and 168 Sub-Registrars' offices. The greatest amount of work was done in the following:—

		Number of documents registered.
Sub-Registrar,	Amritsar	3,621
"	Delhi	3,183
"	Lahore	2,656
"	Pesháwar	1,568
"	Sonepat (Delhi District)	1,361
"	Mooltan	1,261
"	Hoshiárpur	1,255
"	Umballa	1,205
"	Ráwalpindi	1,163

313. The registering staff of the Province consists generally of (1) Treasury Officers, (2) Tahsíldárs, or (3) non-officials. Treasury Officers and Tahsíldárs having other heavy duties to perform, attempts are being made by the appointment of more specially selected non-official Sub-Registrars to provide an agency which will relieve Treasury and Tahsíl Officers, and having leisure for the quick despatch of work will tend to make recourse to registration more popular.

314. *Value of property registered.*—The total value of the property forming the subject-matter of the documents registered during 1883-84 is returned as Rs 2,59,35,167, of which Rs 2,34,89,365 represent immovable property, being about 15½ lakhs of rupees more than in the preceding year. The following are the leading details :—

		Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—*Sales* of immovable property—			Rs	Rs
Of Rs 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural	7,555	39,66,634	525
	Non-agricultural	5,856	37,70,899	644
Of less than Rs 100 in value.	Agricultural	1,527	1,15,952	76
	Non-agricultural	2,267	1,85,833	82
II.—*Mortgages* of immovable property—				
Of Rs 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural	21,397	86,48,369	404
	Non-agricultural	6,153	43,67,555	710
Of less than Rs 100 in value.	Agricultural	6,104	4,44,130	73
	Non-agricultural	2,104	2,58,050	122
III.—*Bonds* and other obligations for the payment of money ...		4,234	16,81,412	374

315. The average value of transactions relating to agricultural lands does not differ much in the two years compared; but there is a marked increase in the average value of other kinds of immovable property : thus, sales have risen from an average of Rs 593 to one of Rs 644, and mortgages from Rs 633 to Rs 710. Bonds have increased from 4,008 in number, aggregating Rs 14,61,708 in value, or an average of Rs 365 each, in 1882-83, to 4,234 in number, and Rs 16,81,412 in value, or an average of Rs 374, in 1883-84.

316. The revenue and charges of the Department under the main heads are shown as usual below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
INCOME.	Rs	Rs
Fees, ordinary	1,21,306	1,27,156
" extraordinary	10,006	10,419
" copying	33,830	35,536
Total ...	1,65,142	1,73,111
EXPENDITURE.		
Inspecting Officers—		
Salary	12,022	10,800
Establishment	4,147	4,249
Contingencies	4,932	4,483
Registering Officers—		
Remuneration	32,302	35,575
Establishment	32,249	31,764
Contingencies	1,000	1,159
Total ...	86,652	88,030
Surplus ...	78,490	85,081

317. The surplus of 1883-84, amounting to upwards of 49 per cent. of the income, is the largest ever attained; it arises to some extent from the fact that a very large proportion of the work of the year was performed gratuitously by Treasury Officers, who, prior to 1st April 1882, were remunerated for such work by a proportion of the fees taken.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

318. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 202. No change took place in the status of any of the Municipalities, and their classification according to the powers exercised by the Committees was as stated in the Report for 1882-83. But whereas in 1882-83 there was not a single purely elected Committee in the Punjab and only three Municipalities with even a partially elected Committee, in 1883-84 there were five Committees of which the members had all been elected to office, and five composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. The system of principally elected but partly nominated Committees has since been extensively adopted in the Province, and great progress will be found to have been made in this direction when the Report for 1884-85 comes to be written. While, however, the Government has thus been actively engaged in substituting partially elected for wholly nominated Committees wherever the change has seemed practicable, it has become impressed with the necessity of withdrawing the Municipal system altogether from many petty towns in the list where the octroi tax from which their income is for the most part derived is liable to abuse and apparently cannot be replaced by any other form of taxation. Proposals are under consideration for the abolition of these petty Municipalities as separate Local Bodies, and for the incorporation of them in the large areas to be presided over by District and Local Boards.

319. The usual statistics of population within Municipal limits and of Municipal income and expenditure will be found in Appendix No. 40 of this Report. The following are the details of the receipts and charges of the year :—

RECEIPTS.	1883-84.
	Rs
Octroi	23,63,201
Conservancy cess	12,324
Licenses on trades	12
Taxes on houses and lands	95,228
Tax on animals	2,705
Water-rates	607
Licenses on wood and grass	622
Tax on jampáns	189
	24,74,888
Realizations under Special Acts	2,199
Proceeds of land	28,150
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.) ...	77,295
Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	77,134
Municipal fines	11,798
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals ...	3,183
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Revenues or Local Funds ...	87,427
Sundries (rent of Municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.) ...	1,96,360
Total Income ...	29,58,434
Debt—	
Loans	94,373
Deposits	2,015
Advances	773
Total Receipts ...	30,55,595

CHARGES.

	Rs
General Establishment—	
Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	1,31,698
Collection of Municipal taxes, including Octroi	2,53,139
Public Safety—	
Fire (establishments, engines, buckets, &c.)	5,192
Lighting	32,000
Police	4,73,924
Public Health—	
Registration of births and deaths	5,988
Buildings and other works (slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.) ...	1,01,065
Repairs to markets, dispensaries, &c.	22,636
Maintenance of Medical institutions	2,10,864
Vaccination	22,323
Water-works	54,086
Road-watering	56,670
Road-cleaning	67,920
Conservancy	3,22,579
Refunds	255
Drainage works	72,892
Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment and contingencies)	8,745
Public gardens	1,02,771
Public Instruction—	
Contributions to schools	1,60,769
Public Convenience—	
Public Works Establishment	25,083
Construction and Maintenance of Roads	3,01,701
Other new works	3,05,239
Other repairs	52,808
Survey of land	3,793
Other charges ...	12,685
Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds	3,880
Miscellaneous	59,104
Total Expenditure ...	28,69,800
Debt—	
Loans	17,926
Interest	1,00,795
Deposits	1,632
Total Charges ...	29.90,162

320. As will be seen, the octroi tax was the main source of income. The tax was in all cases collected direct by the Municipal Committees, and the average incidence of it on the town population was Re 1-1-8 per head against Re 1-1-3 in 1882-83; the incidence of the octroi duty paid on articles of food for man and beast was 9 annas and 11 pies, the same rate as in the previous year. The subject of octroi taxation by Municipalities was carefully reviewed during the year under report, and proposals were called for from the local officers for placing the tax on a sound footing in accordance with the repeated injunctions of the Government of India. These proposals will now be considered and final instructions issued for regulating the tax in future. Meanwhile, something has been done by remitting the duty on some articles and reducing it on others, to relieve the general trade of the country from the octroi tax in places where it appeared undoubtedly to be operating injuriously.

321. The other items of income and expenditure are self-explanatory, and call for no remark.

322. The cash balance at credit of the various Municipalities at the end of 1883-84 was Rs 9,83,148 in addition to investments in Government paper and deposits, aggregating Rs 2,67,773.

MILITARY.

323. Distribution of Troops.—The Military Force quartered in the Punjab on the 31st March 1884 amounted to 15,868 British and 18,083 Native soldiers of the Bengal Army, with 96 guns, and 12,491 Native soldiers of the Punjab Frontier Force, with 16 guns. The following tables show the strength at each station :—

Distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab (31*st March* 1884).

Where stationed.	Troops. British.	Troops. Native.	Total.	Field Guns.
Delhi	...	871	871	...
Fort Delhi	494	...	494	...
Umballa	1,262	1,381	2,643	12
Kasauli	554	...	554	...
Dagshai	998	...	998	...
Solon	444	...	444	...
Simla	...	153	153	...
Jutogh	405	...	405	6
Subáthu	580	...	580	...
Fort Ludhiána	...	53	53	...
Fort Phillour	...	85	85	...
Jullundur	939	685	1,624	6
Meean Meer	853	1,442	2,295	12
Fort Lahore	145	70	215	...
Mooltan	1,015	988	2,003	6
Fort Mooltan	76	...	76	...
Ferozepore	817	704	1,521	6
Fort Ferozepore	230	...	230	...
Fort Govindgarh	21	...	21	...
Amritsar	82	115	197	...
Fort Kángra	...	96	96	...
Dharmsála	...	791	791	...
Bakloh	...	905	905	...
Bhágsu	100	...	100	...
Banikhet	102	...	102	...
Dalhousie	29	...	29	...
Ráwalpindi	2,581	2,189	4,770	30
Murree	60	...	60	...
Jhelum	...	1,367	1,367	...
Campbellpore	205	...	205	6
Fort Attock	97	115	212	...
Siálkot	1,184	1,374	2,558	6
Pesháwar	1,725	2,946	4,671	6
Fort Shabkadar	...	133	133	...
Fort Michni	...	99	99	...
Fort Abazai	...	137	137	...
Naushahra	870	1,240	2,110	...
Fort Jamrúd	...	144	144	...
Total on 31st March 1884 ...	15,868	18,083	33,951	96
Total on 31st March 1883 ...	15,554	18,313	33,867	96
Difference ...	+ 314	— 230	+ 84	...

Distribution of the Punjab Frontier Force (31*st March* 1884).

Stations.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Staff.	Total.	Guns.
Abbott-abad	168	...	1,741	2	1,911	4
Mardán	...	344	822	...	1,166	...
Kohát	255	252	2,489	...	2,996	4
Edwardes-abad	170	300	1,651	...	2,121	4
Dera Ismail Khan	164	561	1,649	...	2,374	4
Dera Gházi Khan	...	561	806	...	1,367	...
Rájanpur	...	556	...	...	556	...
Total strength ...	757	2,574	9,158	2	12,491	16
Total on 31st March 1883 ...	772	2,617	9,024	2	12,415	16
Difference ...	— 15	— 43	+ 134	...	+ 76	...

324. The cost of the Punjab Frontier Force during 1883-84 was ₨ 41,18,720, or ₨ 27,910 less than last year's total, which included the cost, for three months, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Punjab Infantry, now disbanded.

Cost of Punjab Frontier Force.

Year.	Staff.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
	₨	₨	₨	₨	₨
In 1883-84	48,351	2,66,492	14,86,333	23,17,544	41,18,720
In 1882-83	48,604	2,65,917	15,34,719	22,97,390	41,46,630
Difference ...	— 253	+ 575	— 48,386	+ 20,154	— 27,910

325. The outpost duty taken by the Punjab Frontier Force and the Derajat Border Militia may be seen from the following abstract :—

District.	Punjab Frontier Force.		Militia.		Total.	
	Sabres.	Bay-onets.	Sabres.	Bay-onets.	Sabres.	Bay-onets.
Hazára	...	52	...	...	...	52
Yusufzai	50	86	...	...	50	86
Kohát	25	78	...	...	25	78
Bannu	40	85	91	41	131	126
Dera Ismail Khan	129	230	85	109	214	339
Dera Gházi Khan	54	21	33	6	87	23
Rájanpur	133	60	97	24	230	84
Total ...	431	612	306	180	737	792

Of the 45 outposts on the frontier, 22 are held by detachments of cavalry and infantry of the Force, and the remainder by Militia levies. The number of men of the Punjab Frontier Force at outposts on 31st March 1884 was 1,043. The Derajat Militia numbered 306 sabres and 180 bayonets, and their cost for the year was ₨ 1,01,844.

326. Enlistment in the Punjab.—The returns received from District Officers show the following number of recruits to have been enlisted during the year :—

For the Punjab Frontier Force	1,827
For the Bengal Army	1,271
For the Armies of other Presidencies	99
Total ...	3,197

This total is 226 less than last year.

327. The castes which furnished these recruits, and the numbers, as compared with those of last year, are given below :—

Castes.	Number during 1882-83.	Number during 1883-84.
Ahírs	38	27
Játs	237	141
Gújars	9	23
Brahmins	18	10
Dogras and Rájputs	366	534
Ját Sikhs	1,562	1,290
Patháns	639	415
Other Hindús	63	50
Other Muhammadans	491	702
Total ...	3,423	3,197

It appears from the above list that the principal falling-off in recruiting was among the Sikh and Hindu Ját populations, while the Rájput and Dogra recruits have increased by 168, and about 200 Patháns have been replaced by Punjabi Muhammadans.

328. The partial failure of the supply of Sikh recruits is a matter of regret, as the difficulty in obtaining Ját Sikhs of the required stamp appears to be an annually increasing cause of complaint among Commanding Officers. In the early days of British rule in the Punjab the Sikh population was full of the spirit and traditions of a warlike race, and for many years its recruits formed the flower of the Native Army ; but the Sikh has gradually become more and more of an agriculturist, and his ambition to serve in the army has diminished with increasing prosperity.

329. Raids.—*Hazára.*—On the night of the 28th March 1883 a double murder was committed at a village on the Agror border, named Kolakka, by Háshim Ali Khán, of Seri, a Khán Khel Hassanzai Chief, who, in pursuance of a blood feud, entered British territory with a considerable party of his immediate followers, and attacked the house of Muzaffar. This Muzaffar was supposed to have been implicated in the murder of Ahmad Ali, a brother of Háshim Ali Khán's, who was killed at Seri on the 20th February 1880 by Feroz Khán, Muzaffar's father-in-law. Feroz Khán died on the 20th November 1882 ; his son Ibrahím still resides at Shergarh, in Amb, under the protection of the Nawáb of that place.

330. On the night in question Háshim Ali Khán, with a body of his relations and tenants, numbering from 120 to 140 men, came down to Kolakka, a village distant about a mile-and-a-half from Ughi, and after surrounding the hamlet so that no one could escape, scaled the wall, and entered the house

where Muzaffar and his brother Samandar lived. The servant on guard was killed, being probably surprised asleep. The two brothers appear to have fought bravely, for report states that nine of the raiders were wounded; at any rate, one of them had his hand cut off at the wrist. Another servant of the house was wounded in the affray, and has since died of his wounds. The assailants returned, unmolested, through two of the Agror villages, and went to their homes in Seri, in the Hassanzai territory, on the other side of the Black Mountain.

331. No military action has as yet been taken beyond strengthening the garrisons of our outposts, and the Khán of Agror does not desire any further assistance. A fine has been imposed upon Háshim Ali Khán; and should this not be paid, he will be declared an outlaw, and seized whenever he enters British territory.

332. The question of arming the Agror villagers, and rendering their hamlets defensible, has been under the consideration of Government. Many of the smaller outlying villages are composed of only one or two huts, are of no value, and their inhabitants always prefer abandoning them to risking their lives in their defence; but the more important villages can be easily defended by means of towers, as is done on the Kohát and Pesháwar borders, and this mode of defence has been begun in Agror, and has already produced a good effect. A marked instance occurred in September 1884, when a gathering of about 2,000 Chiggarzais failed in an attack on an Agror village defended by a small tower, and were soon afterwards completely dispersed by a simultaneous attack of the villagers, the police, and 120 men of the Ughi garrison.

333. *Derajat.*—The border occurrences during the year were as under-noted :—

District.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Kidnapping.	Cattle thefts.
Bannu	...	...	3	2	35
Dera Ismail Khan	1	2	5	3	23
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	2
Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	6
Total	1	2	8	5	66
In 1882-83	...	1	3	2	39

334. The incident noted as a raid in the Dera Ismail Khan District occurred on the 12th June 1883, when the patrol found a party of Sheoránís, numbering about 125, engaged in destroying the dam in the Zám pass. The Sheoránís,

on being, thus surprised, advanced on the small party of six sabres forming the patrol, but on the non-commissioned officer in charge dismounting some of his men and firing on them, they withdrew to the mouth of the pass, and then fired on the patrol. Some long-range firing took place, but on the arrival of a Native officer with 13 rifles of the 4th Punjab Native Infantry the Sheoránis retired, carrying with them two wounded men.

335. *Expedition to the Takht-i-Sulemán.*—The Takht-i-Sulemán, the highest mountain of the Sulemán range, although less than 60 miles in a direct line from Dera Ismail Khan, and only a few marches from our frontier, had never been ascended by any European explorer, and the trigonometrical survey of the surrounding country had never been accomplished. This was owing partly to the difficulties of the ascent, but principally to the opposition of the inhabitants, Patháns of the Sheoráni tribe, who view with extreme jealousy any intrusion into the privacy of their mountain fastnesses. The Sheoránís, who had been under blockade from January until August 1883, had then submitted and, among other conditions of pardon, had agreed to permit us to enter their country and to survey and explore the Takht. It was nevertheless considered desirable to send with the survey party a force sufficient to overcome any opposition that might be offered to it.

336. On the 15th November the following party left Dera Ismail Khan for this service :—

Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, c.b., Commanding.

Colonel C. S. Maclean, c.b., 2nd-in-Command.

Major T. Shepherd, Brigade-Major, Baggage Master and Provost Marshal.

Captain O. C. Radford, Quartermaster.

Lieutenant W. A. D. O'Mealy, in charge of Signalling.

Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, m.d., Medical Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Major T. H. Holdich, r.e., of the Survey of India.

Mr. C. R. Griesbach, Geological Survey.

Lieutenant R. F. Gartside Tipping, Quartermaster-General's Department, Intelligence Branch.

These officers, with the escort noted in the margin, crossed the frontier on the 18th by the Sheikh Haidar Pass, and in six marches reached the Puzai springs (height 5,750 feet) about half-way up the western side of the Takht, and facing the ridge, called the Puzai Kotal (8,600 feet), at the north end of which is the highest summit of the range, namely, the "Kaisar Ghar," or "Obaskai" peak, height 11,270 feet. This point besides being higher than the southern peak, known as the "Takht," is more accessible, and the latter was therefore not ascended by the survey party.

Troops.

42 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
4 guns, Hazára Mountain Battery.
500 rifles, 1st Sikh Infantry.
500 " 4th Punjab Infantry.
496 " 5th " "

337. The following is a description, taken from Captain O. Radford's report, of the ground traversed by the survey after leaving Puzai, and of the relative position of the Kaisar Ghar and the Takht, which are the northern and southern summits respectively :—

"The mountain commonly known as the Takht-i-Sulemán is composed of two parallel strata of limestone with a strike nearly north and south. The southern end of the eastern one culminates in a summit 11,000 feet high, and to the north it falls gradually to the Ghát.

The eastern ridge culminates in a summit 11,970 feet high, and to the north-west it falls gradually to Puzai Kotal, height 1,600 feet. From Puzai Kotal to foot of southern summit, or Takht, the distance in a direct line is about 5 miles. Between these two upturned strata, a valley lies known as Maidán. It connects both ranges from the northern summit, Obaskai, to the lower slopes of the southern summit above the Ghát, into which the northern drainage falls at a very steep slope. In a southern direction the drainage falls into the Dahna Pass by an easy gradient, but has cut a gorge of great depth in its passage, completely separating the Puzai Kotal from the southern summit.

At a distance of 3 miles due west, and at a height of 8,600 feet, the road from Puzai crosses the Kotal. From Puzai a glacis delta-shaped appears to run right up to the Kotal. It has an easy slope, and the track is a fair one for laden mules. Having arrived at the knoll forming the apex of the glacis-like slope, distance two miles, it is found that the Kotal is still one mile beyond, and the road very steep and bad. The knoll and the Kotal are connected by a narrow neck of precipitous crags amongst which the path winds. About quarter mile beyond the knoll, the path passes between a large rock and the lower slope of a crag running east and west, reaching a height of several hundred feet and ending with a precipitous bluff. At the foot of this crag, and in a parallel direction, the path ascends at a steep incline for about quarter mile. Beyond the crag it is very steep and rugged, as it winds round the sides of the crags in a stairway most difficult for laden mules. Another half mile brings the road to the place where a large "sangar" was built and taken at the assault on the 26th. The "sangar" was of semi-circular form, on the crest of a crag a little way beneath the Kotal, through which crag a gap has been made for the pathway. This was filled up and made even with the top of the "sangar," the whole presenting a wall of rock and boulders about 20 feet high. It commanded all the ground amongst the crags between it and the crag first mentioned, except that immediately beneath it, which, however, was under fire from a pinnacle to the north of the "sangar." The "sangar" was commanded by the crag first mentioned. To the south, the side of the crag on which the "sangar" was built is precipitous, and to the north almost so. It will be seen that from the natural features of the position it was one of the strongest that could be made. It could only have been taken by a direct attack, with great loss of life, had the enemy determined to dispute its passage; and, but for the direct and flank attacks having been delivered simultaneously, no doubt the position would have been stubbornly held.

Beyond the "sangar" the ground opens out into a Kotal, covered with *chalgozas* (edible pine) and thorn bushes, having a gentle slope south-east. Its breadth is about 500 yards and depth 200 yards. The drainage has formed a deep channel at the foot of the bluff. The road from the Kotal follows this channel for about 3 miles in an easterly direction, then, turning to the north, rises for 4 miles over the plain connecting the two ranges to a place called "Maidán." "Maidán" is described as a sterile bed of limestone, in the centre of which is a spot, about the size of a polo-ground, covered with short dry grass and having some dry tanks and lean-to huts on it.

From Maidán the road turns west, and for 4½ miles rises to Ganj Sar at the foot of the ascent.

Two thousand two hundred feet above Ganj Sar, the northern summit or peak, known locally as Obaskai (Juniper) is reached. It is precipitous to the north and west, the crest of the range running south-west to Kotal and Puzai."

338. The progress of the party and the opposition offered and overcome may be given in General Kennedy's own words :—

"The force encamped at Puzai on the 25th ultimo, having been detained two days in completing the passage of the Záo defile, where one day was occupied in making the road, and another in passing the baggage and supplies along it, unloading and reloading most of the animals on either side of a large rock that almost blocked the road.

At Puzai it was found that the Kotal, over which our road to the Takht lay, was held, and that the position was a formidable one, and the following dispositions were made for the 26th :—

A flank attack under Colonel Rice, with 540 rifles,[1] to leave camp at 2-30 A. M., to turn the enemy's left. And a front attack under Colonel Maclean, C.B., with 540 rifles[2] and four guns[3] to leave camp at 6 A. M.

The reserve of both attacks, 416 rifles, under Major Mackinnon, 5th Punjab Infantry, being with me in camp, from where both attacks were to a great extent visible.

The turning movement, extending over a circuit of about six miles, was admirably executed by Colonel Rice, who mentions the great benefit he derived from the knowledge of ground shown by Major Holdich, R. E., who accompanied him.

The front attack carried the advanced positions of the enemy after a slight opposition; and as their last and almost inaccessible position was reached, Colonel Rice appeared on the heights above and on the left rear of it, and it was abandoned, and the front attack pushing through it, the Kotal was taken.

The enemy were followed up in different directions by both columns, until nothing more could be seen of them, when Colonel Maclean returned to hold and bivouac at the Kotal, and Colonel Rice returned over the Kotal to camp. The only casualties on our side were two men of the 4th Punjab Infantry slightly wounded. The enemy are said to have numbered between three and four hundred men, composed chiefly of Khidarzais and Sultanzais, branches of the Sheoráni tribe; their loss is probably fifteen killed and wounded; amongst the former were two men of note,—Jamál and Khandai, both Khidarzais.

From the Kotal, Colonel Maclean with his column was entrusted with the actual escort of the survey operations. The remainder of the troops were in reserve in camp, and a piquet for the protection of the road was posted half-way between camp and the Kotal, and was visible from both, and the Kotal was in direct heliographic communication with the camp.

The height of this camp at Puzai was 5,750 feet, and of the bivouac on the Kotal 8,600 feet. The ascent was very steep, and the upper half of it very rough; the distance from camp to the Kotal was over three miles. The bivouac at the Kotal was entirely dependent on the camp for its water-supply, which was sent to it on mules; but for the advanced bivouac beyond the Kotal it had to be carried from there in small *massaks*, &c., by soldiers and followers, for their comrades."

339. General Kennedy adds—

"In regard to the object of the expedition and its attainment, I am informed by Major Holdich that the object chiefly was to take advantage of the immense command of country afforded by the altitude and geographical position of the Takht Mountain to fix trigonometrically a large number of peaks in the interior of Afghánistán as the basis of future surveys and explorations, and as a check on a large amount of geographical reconnaissance already existing, and that this has been satisfactorily accomplished from three trigonometrical stations, one of which is the Kaisar Ghar, the highest peak of the Takht Mountain; another on the same ridge as the Kaisar Ghar, about 8 miles south of it, chosen because the southern peak in the eastern ridge, which overhangs the actual shrine on Takht-i-Sulemán, was found impracticable; and the third being about 14 miles north of the Kaisar Ghar on a different system of mountains called Karsbina.

Also, that a secondary object of the expedition was to map topographically as much as possible of the country overlooked during its progress. This has been done by Major Holdich's Assistant, Mr. Coxen, and Imám Bakhsh, the Bozdár. The Shaikh Haidar or Záo Pass has been traversed and the bordering country plane-tabled.

Major Holdich considers the outturn of the expedition a very satisfactory addition to existing frontier surveys."

[1] 180 rifles each of—
1st Sikhs, under Lieutenant Pollock.
4th Punjab Infantry, under Major Hawes.
5th " " Major Strettel.

[2] 180 rifles each of—
1st Sikh Infantry, under Major Brownlow.
4th Punjab Infantry, under Major Bruce.
5th " " Major Hall.

[3] Hazára Mountain Battery under Captain Campbell.

340. VOLUNTEERS.—The Head-Quarters of the 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps were inspected at Lahore, on the 23rd February 1884, by Lieutenant-General Hume, Commanding Lahore Division, who reports as follows:—

"The turn out of the men and their steadiness in the ranks, and their performance of the exercise and movements ordered, were all very satisfactory.

In this Corps numbers of the men came from out-stations, and had few, if any, opportunities of Battalion Drill which made their performance all the more creditable. The volley firing by half Battalions and Battalion was exceptionally well and steadily executed, and could not be surpassed by any body of trained soldiers. This was to me very satisfactory, as on the occasion of my last inspection I called the attention of the officers and men to the necessity of practising this very important exercise.

I saw 20 unpicked men fire 5 rounds each in volleys at 800 yards on the Meean Meer rifle range, making an average of 2·65. This practice was very correctly and steadily executed. The commands were clearly given in good time by the section commander, and the volleys were simultaneously delivered. A great improvement was noticeable in this practice since last year.

This is the third successive annual inspection that I have made of this Corps under command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Hill, and, as on former occasions, I can report very favourably of its efficiency. The numbers present were larger than on previous occasions, and I consider that the Corps is progressing in efficiency, and consists of a good body of men, sufficiently well drilled and trained to use their arms efficiently to be a valuable addition to any military force. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill is an energetic, intelligent Commanding Officer, well suited for his position. Major Hughes, who brought a large contingent from Sukkur, is an active, good officer ; and the Adjutant, Captain Wilson, is in every respect well suited for his appointment. The officers in command of companies on parade command intelligently and efficiently.

I have found all suggestions and remarks that I have considered it necessary to make at my inspection carefully attended to in the best possible spirit."

341. *1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The Inspection Report, which was only received from the Government of India on the 22nd December 1884, contains the following particulars:—

The inspection of H Company at Ráwalpindi took place on the 15th February 1884 ; that of A, B, C and E Companies at Lahore took place on the 23rd February 1884 ; F Company at Delhi was inspected on the 29th March ; and D and G Companies at Murree on the 9th October 1884. The late date of the Murree inspection is the cause of the late receipt of the report.

In the report on the Head-Quarters Companies by Lieutenant-General Hume, Commanding Lahore Division, the state of the arms, clothing and accoutrements is stated to be satisfactory ; the financial position of the Corps, the entire accounts of which are kept at Head-Quarters, is reported to be sound, and giving satisfaction to the members. These four Companies at Head-Quarters were inspected, along with the 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, on the 23rd February 1884. The various exercises and movements were well and steadily executed. The volley-firing, a point to which the General had called special attention at last inspection, was done in a manner which elicited General Hume's approval, and on this, his third successive annual inspection of the Corps, he was able to say that on all points it gave him great satisfaction ; that his strictures on any matters requiring care and practice

had been invariably attended to ; and that he considered the Corps sufficiently well drilled, and expert in the use of their arms to be a valuable addition to any Military force.

H Company at Ráwalpindi was inspected on the 23rd February by Lieutenant-General Sir M. Biddulph, and his report may be considered satisfactory. This Company consists almost entirely of Europeans, who are employed on the Northern State Railway. It numbers 105 men, of whom 61 were present on parade. On the Rifle-Range the firing at vanishing targets excited much interest, and was very creditably done. The targets were exposed only for about 5 seconds ; five shots were allowed. One volunteer at 200 yards hit the target 5 times successively ; another hit it 4 times out of 5 ; and another 3 out of 5 times. Sir M. Biddulph was much pleased with the interest shown by the men in this practice.

342. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The 2nd or Simla Volunteer Corps was inspected, on the 13th October 1883, at Anandale, by Colonel J. R. Harvey, Commanding the King's Own Borderers. Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson, the Commandant of the Corps, was absent from serious illness on that occasion and he has since been forced to leave India from ill-health, and to resign the command of the Volunteers. This officer had commanded the Simla Corps since the year 1862, when the command was vacated by Lord William Hay, and had for many years taken a prominent part in the Volunteer movement. He has been succeeded by Mr. James Walker, Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, who was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant on the 27th June 1884. At the inspection, 15 officers and 234 non-commissioned officers and men were present on parade. Captain Francis, the Senior Volunteer Officer present, and Captain Craigie-Halkett, the Adjutant, in turn took the command, and put the Battalion through a number of movements including the attack formation and skirmishing. An attack was made on a stockade supposed to be strongly occupied; the Battalion afterwards retired in skirmishing order and took cover. These movements Colonel Harvey reports were fairly well executed. The state of the arms, accoutrements and clothing was creditable to the Volunteers. With regard to the financial condition of the Corps the report speaks favorably. The heavy debt has been diminished by Rs 3,500, and it is hoped that the remainder will be wiped off before next inspection.

A new building is much required for the custody of the arms and ammunition as well as a residence for the Sergeant-Instructor of the Corps. Negociations are now on foot for procuring a site from the Municipal Committee of Simla, whose interests are in many respects identical with those of the Volunteers.

343. *3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—A and G Companies of the Corps were inspected at Kurrachee on the 29th March, in conjunction with the Sindh Volunteer Rifle Corps, by the Brigadier-General Commanding Sindh District, who noticed a great improvement on last year's performance of parade manœuvres, as also in the general efficiency of the companies.

This Corps extends along the entire railway line from Delhi to Kurrachee, and includes companies on the Quetta Railway ; its strength is as under :—

Companies.	Stations.	Strength.	Out-stations at
A.	Kurrachee	81	Kiamari.
B.	Mooltan	67	Montgomery.
C.	Lahore	64	
D.	Amritsar	52	Jullundur.
E.	Umballa	55	Ludhiána and Phillour.
F.	Saháranpur	69	Meerut and Gháziabad.
G.	Kotri	72	Lakki and Radhan.
H.	Lahore	63	
J.	Sukkur	80	Ruk, Jacobabad and Sibi.
K.	Rohri	90	Reti, Khánpur and Samásatta.
L.	Sukkur	60	
	Total ...	753	

344. The strength of the three Volunteer Corps in the Punjab on the 31st March 1884 was as follows :—

Strength of the Punjab Volunteer Administrative Battalion.

Corps.	Enrolled strength.	Efficients.				Non-efficients.	Sergeant-Instructors, 1st class.	Sergeant-Instructors, 2nd class.	Drill-Instructors.
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Volunteers.	Total.				
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps	512	20	35	450	505	7	3	1	1
2nd Ditto ditto ...	318	17	52	233	302	16	2	...	...
3rd Ditto ditto ...	753	27	89	616	732	21	5	4	...
Total ...	1,583	64	176	1,299	1,539	44	10	5	1

345. Lahore Veterinary School.—The second year of this school closed in April 1884, when the final examination for diplomas took place and six candidates obtained certificates, four as first class, and two as second class, Veterinary Assistants.

The subjects of examination were—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Medicine and Surgery.
3. Bovine Pathology.
4. Materia Medica and Chemistry.
5. Practical Anatomy and Practice of Medicine.

346. The last of these is undoubtedly the most important of all, and great pains are taken by the Principal to render the practical knowledge gained by each student as complete as possible. Mr. Kettlewell gave daily instruction in Hospital to the students throughout the session ; and as 223 horses in hospital, and 135 out-patients were admitted during the year, besides 41 cattle ; and 52 operations were performed, there were ample opportunities for practical instruction. The above numbers are double those of last year, and the increase has been progressively marked, especially in the number of cattle treated ; so that a considerable further increase may be expected next year. The large attendance of patients is a satisfactory proof of success, and at the same time a good guarantee that the students will have opportunities of gaining a wide and thorough knowledge of their profession. The only subject of regret is that the course cannot be extended beyond two years, and that the labor of instruction cannot be shared by one or two more professors ; in the meantime, however, it is not possible to widen the general scope of the institution. The profession of an educated veterinarian is a new one among the natives of this country, and the demand for the attendance of trained men is not great as yet, nor are their services highly remunerated. But a gradual change in this respect may be confidently anticipated. The owners of horses and cattle must come to recognise the immense loss entailed upon them through ignorance of animal pathology, and when this period of recognition arrives, it will be easy to meet the demand by extending very considerably the means of instruction.

347. HORSE BREEDING.—The following is a short tabular statement of the results of the horse-breeding operations, as given by the General Superintendent of that Department in his report :—

	HORSE-BREEDING.		MULE-BREEDING.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of Stallions employed	184	190	152	167
„ of branded mares on register	8,905	10,236	4,684	*Branding discontinued.*
„ of mares covered	5,305	5,644	5,980	8,339
Produce as far as reported	1,167	1,805	537	1,496
Average produce per stallion	8·51	11·42	7·46	10·84
Do. do. per 100 mares covered	34·00	34·57	22·20	28·22
Do. number of mares per stallion	33·15	32·43	43·33	52·44

348. The 190 stallions present in the Punjab at the close of the year are thus classified :—

Thorough-bred English	40
Half-bred, including Norfolk Trotters	68
Walers	2
Arabs	58
Stud-breds	21
Persian	1
	190

and these again as—

Very Good	62
Good	85
Fair	39
Bad	4
	190

It may be presumed that all stallions which cannot be described as "*good*" will ere long be removed from the districts, as there can be no object in continuing to use them for stud purposes. If the limited funds at the disposal of the department will not permit of the purchase of really good *imported* sires to replace the 43 which, apparently, should be at once cast, it would appear to be advisable to begin to make use of the best of the produce of the imported stallions and the half-bred mares, now in the district, for stud purposes.

349. Mr. Anderson also gives his opinion strongly against the introduction of the class of half-bred stallion known as "Norfolk Trotter ;" as this large and coarse stamp of horse does not meet the principal defects found in the mares of the Punjab, which are—the want of proportionate symmetry and strength in the hind quarters and legs, and the resulting unsoundness ; while the contrast between the breeds is too great for the cross to be generally a success. The Punjab Government has always maintained that the so-called "Norfolk Trotter," a cart horse, very slightly disguised, should not be introduced wholesale into this country ;—both because his constitution is not likely to be fit to endure the climate, and because the comparatively soft bone and tissue of an underbred horse, when put to rapid work over a hard country, are nearly certain to suffer and become unsound.

350. This coincides with the views expressed by the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, in his report. He recommends that the Australian market should be largely resorted to, instead of the English, and that for the purchase of stallions of the three-quarters bred, or hunter class ; as in that country the climate more nearly resembles that of India, and the free life of horses on the great Australian "runs" tends naturally to increase their powers of endurance, and should fit them and their progeny for bearing the hardships incidental to active service in India or Afghanistan.

351. In regard to mule-breeding, the increase in the produce reported from 537 in 1882-83 to 1,496 in 1883-84 is striking and encouraging. The expressions used in the reports under review, both those on the subject of breeding generally, and also the reports on the several horse fairs, show that Mr. Anderson has met with a large number of exceedingly fine mules in many different districts, and that mule-breeding has thoroughly established itself as an industry throughout the country. So much is this the case, that Mr. Anderson providently suggests that breeding ponies should not be lost sight of lest the class of ponies from which the most useful mules are taken should become scarce in the country. He, however, remarks that most mule-breeders think it necessary to put their mares first to a horse stallion, and let them have a foal of their own race, before devoting them to the production of the hybrid.

352. There are still great complaints of the paucity of officers in the Horse-breeding Department. By an arrangement made in order to equalize the work of the Assistant Superintendents in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, the districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Umballa will henceforth be under the charge of the Assistant in the North-West Provinces, who, however, will furnish the Punjab Government with reports on those districts.

353. HORSE FAIRS.—*Ráwalpindi.*—The Ráwalpindi Metropolitan Horse Fair was held from the 21st to the 24th of March 1884, and was attended by about the same numbers as last year. The exhibition of a few horned cattle bred in the district was a novel feature in the fair, and was much appreciated, as showing sympathy with the ordinary agricultural interests of the people.

The quality of the horses showed a marked improvement on former years. The several classes of mares and fillies branded for breeding were very highly spoken of by the judges, and the mares intended for mule-breeding were specially commended. Regarding the mules, the following remarks by Mr. Anderson of the Army Veterinary Department, at present Officiating General Superintendent of Horse-breeding, will be read with interest :—

"The mules exhibited at this fair are, I may say, the finest in India. They compare most favorably with the mules bred in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean. I can testify to their compaigning qualities in Abyssinia, Afghanistan and Egypt, and I am of opinion that the Punjabi mule is second to none on service."

The supply of mules at this fair is described as "unlimited ;" 380 were entered for prizes, 169 of which were over 13·1 in height, and intended for riding and draught purposes. The fair is a brisk market for mules and horses.

354. Altogether 846 sales took place at a general average of Rs 100. The following table details the sales more fully :—

	Number sold.	Total price.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Fillies 3 years old	34	7,066	500	25	208
" 2 "	38	5,767	420	30	152
Geldings 4 "	15	1,760	500	15	117
" 3 "	12	2,575	375	8	215
" 2 "	7	759	380	8	108
" 1 year old	13	910	175	9	70
Remounts more than 4 years old	295	35,516	330	14	120
Yearlings, colts	49	3,034	175	8	62
" fillies	31	2,550	180	13	82
Kabuli, Persian, &c.	5	1,500	410	90	300
Mules, 3 years old	54	8,264	380	29	153
" 2 "	54	5,016	160	25	93
" of any age	239	9,950	280	20	42
Total	846	84,667	...	...	100

355. Regarding the *waste* of the young stock of Government stallions and branded mares, spoken of in last annual report, the Committee of the Ráwalpindi Fair have made several remarks, some of which may be here inserted. It may be also noted that the Director of Army Remount Operations entirely concurs in the remarks as to the advisability of making more extensive purchases of yearlings, and is most anxious that large runs should be established where the breeders themselves might be allowed to send their young stock to graze on the same "liberty" system which prevails in Australia.

356. The Committee remark—

"CLASS II (*a*).—*Three years old, Fillies.*—This was, as usual, a *very good* lot as far as it went, but the number of entries—

1882.	1883.	1884.
183	87	63

shows a lamentable falling-off from previous years—a fact greatly to be regretted, as this is the class which, of all others, it may be presumed, Government would be most anxious to see swell year by year; not only because in it is to be looked for the chief outcome of the large expenditure on horse-breeding operations, but also in view to keeping up the breed and stock of the country. It can only be inferred that year by year the dealers make deeper inroads on the young stock, buying up wholesale the produce to which Government, in return for its heavy expenditure, should be entitled, but which it can never obtain unless it compete with dealers on equal terms: in other words, buy up young stock extensively. This point was the subject of remark in last year's report.

CLASS III.—*Geldings.*—It cannot be expected that there will ever be a fair supply of good geldings under the present *régime*. Entire stock find a ready sale to dealers and agents at a very early age, and therefore it is out of the question that owners should incur the risk of gelding. Their own interest, and not that of Government, must of course be their only motive in this matter, and it is against their interest to geld. This will account for the poorness of the lot that annually attends the fair, that only being gelt with advantage which, through inferiority, cannot find a purchaser, and cannot be taken care of entire without trouble and expense.

CLASS IV.—*Remounts*—Were a very superior lot indeed, but the numbers obtained were small, and not equal to the demand. As the number of remounts obtained must be the ultimate test, from the Government point of view, of the success of horse-breeding operations, it is disheartening to find this decline in the supply. No doubt the class of animals obtained is just the thing required, but sufficiency is of equal consequence. The Committee would recommend, as the only apparent cure for this deficiency, that the purchase by Government of young stock should be more widely extended."

357. Colonel H. C. Smith, Officiating Director of Remount Operations, remarks that, in purchasing country-bred horses at eighteen months to two years old, he is purchasing in the dearest possible way ; as at that age the breeders can form an estimate of a colt's probable value ; and he thinks that were purchases made at one year old, very many more colts would be obtained at a much cheaper rate. He remarks, moreover, that this measure would suit the convenience of the breeders, and would therefore give an impetus to horse-breeding, while preventing the dealers from getting all the benefit of the operations.

358. The above would appear to be the opinion of every one interested in the subject.

359. *Dera Gházi Khan.*—The Dera Gházi Khan fair is one of the principal Horse Fairs in the Punjab, being second only to that of Ráwalpindi in importance. It was held on the 4th and 5th March 1884, when 1,369 horses were exhibited, and Rs 2,000 were given in prizes. Mr. Anderson reports that the young mares, the produce of the cross with the Government Arab Stallions, were the most noticeable feature in the show, being much larger and stronger than the original Biluch breed ; many in fact being quite up to the requirements of the Artillery and European Cavalry services. There was a marked improvement in all classes over the standard of former years. The number of remounts obtained for the Native Cavalry was forty against twenty-eight last year ; most of these were the produce of Government Stallions. They are described as "the largest and best lot of remounts ever purchased at Dera Gházi Khan." The Remount Agent was not present, because his department had determined to reserve Dera Gházi Khan as a market for the Punjab Cavalry.

Such is now, however, the excellence of the stock of this district that this decision cannot be much longer adhered to ; at the last fair Mr. Anderson estimated that some fifty good remounts for the British services could have been obtained, but unhappily there was no one to buy them ; and the owners brought many of their best animals away unsold, because their value was known to be above the price to which the officers of the Native Cavalry were limited.

360. As noticed in last year's report, a very large number of young horses are annually sold, out of this and other districts, to dealers who remove them to Central India and Bengal ; and this must continue to be the case until Government decide to purchase freely at one year old.

361. *Gujrát.*—This fair ranks fourth in order of attendance of animals for exhibition, as the subjoined table will show : it also ranks high in promise of future importance. The number exhibited was 847 against 560 last year. The neighbouring districts, especially Jhelum, which no longer has a horse

show of its own, sent many of their best animals to this show, and have promised to send more next year. Gujrát serves as a central show for at least three districts, in which shows are not held and where horse and mule-breeding are progressing satisfactorily. Gujrát itself possesses some of the best brood mares in the Punjab, and will probably in a few years become one of our largest and best breeding centres. The Remount Agent purchased 13 young horses at an average price of Rs 286, and 13 more were purchased for the Native Cavalry.

362. The prizes offered at all the fairs and shows were duly competed for and distributed.

363. The following table shows the attendance of animals at each place and the prize-money given :—

Place.	Number in the fair.	Value of prizes in 1883-84.
Dera Ghází Khan	1,369	2,000
Gujrát	847	750
Jalálábad	495	500
Jhang	750	750
Lahore	423	1,000
Mooltan	1,240	2,000
Muzaffargarh	373	1,000
Ráwalpindi	1,386	2,000
Rohtak	293	350
Shahpur	499	1,000

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

364. WEATHER.—The year was of rather a varying character in the Punjab. It opened with a rabi harvest which was good or average in most districts, although in some southern and eastern tracts the outturn was poor. The kharíf which followed was very bad in the south-east of the Province and also in the south-west. The frontier, too, had only a very inferior harvest. But in the central and north-west districts the outturn, though not good, amounted to an average crop, except in the district of Hazára, which, more fortunate than the rest of the Punjab, obtained an excellent and abundant yield. The rabi which was growing at the close of the year was very bad in Umballa and in all districts of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, except Sirsa. In the Ludhiána District and the Jullundur Division the crops were average, or but little below average; and in the rest of the Province the crops varied from good to excellent. This is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as the area sown was unusually large.

365. Prices were generally easy throughout the year, and the public health good. Some districts, however, suffered considerable losses in cattle.

366. METEOROLOGY.—The year was characterised by very heavy and late snowfall in the outer ranges of the Himalayas and by the failure of the monsoon rains in July and August. The features exhibited were considered to be a strong confirmation of the connection between the Himalayan snows and the summer rainfall of Northern India. In May 1883 the regular decrease of pressure and rise of temperature occurred, and continued till the end of the month. There was then a copious fall of snow in the Himalayas with a fall in temperature and an increase in barometric pressure which went up to a point scarcely ever reached at that time of the year. This abnormal condition was followed by a broken monsoon and a prolonged drought, but happily rain fell in September in all parts of the Province except the south and south-west.

367. CROPS.—The district returns show the areas cultivated during the last three years as follows :—

Crop.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi	11,259,937	11,870,135	12,502,416
Kharíf	10,841,913	11,519,596	9,994,749
Total	22,101,850	23,389,731	22,497,165

These figures show a falling-off of more than a million-and-a-half of acres in the area under kharíf crop in the present year as compared with the year

before; but the area under the more important rabi crop increased by about 630,000 acres. Thus, speaking roughly, the total cropped area fell off by nearly 900,000 acres, but still remained nearly 400,000 acres larger than it was in 1881-82.

Of the entire rabi area of 12½ million acres, rather more than 57·5 per cent. was occupied with wheat, less than 13·5 per cent. with barley, and about 14·8 per cent. with gram. These three crops thus make up more than 85 per cent. of the whole.

Of the area under kharíf crops, which was roughly 10 million acres, nearly 27·5 per cent. was occupied by bájra, and more than 23 per cent. by jowár—these two crops thus covering more than half the entire cropped area. Rice was less than 6 per cent., sugarcane about 3·5 per cent., and maize between 12 and 12·5 per cent.

368. The following comparative table shows the variations in the acreage under some of the principal crops during the last three years:—

Crop.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	6,596,605	6,734,357	7,209,721
Barley	1,616,790	1,648,076	1,681,849
Gram	1,618,435	1,940,222	1,853,769
Jowár	2,338,889	2,552,248	2,203,843
Bájra	2,895,012	3,218,243	2,742,007
Makai	1,336,511	1,380,181	1,233,818
Rice	868,821	775,367	569,808
Cotton	890,037	860,631	802,534
Sugarcane	377,320	401,045	348,149
Indigo	109,472	162,903	128,251

The most noticeable facts apparent in this table are the steady growth of the area under wheat, the great and steady decline in the cultivation of rice and cotton, and the violent fluctuations in sugarcane and indigo. Barley, gram, jowár, bájra, and makai are comparatively stable.

369. In the following districts the area under wheat was more than 300,000 acres:—

	Acres.
Hoshiárpur	358,070
Amritsar	343,543
Gurdáspur	310,474
Siálkot	374,501
Lahore	393,070
Ferozepore	395,850
Ráwalpindi	436,262
Jhelum	394,146
Gujrát	317,617

The entire absence of the southern and eastern districts from this list is noteworthy. The wheat acreage of the Hissar and Delhi Divisions together was little more than that of the single district of Ráwalpindi, and that of the Umballa Division was hardly more extensive.

370. The districts which had more than 100,000 acres under barley were—

	Acres.
Sirsa	160,932
Siálkot	101,000
Ferozepore	149,792
Pesháwar	223,044

The increase in Pesháwar is very remarkable; last year only 158,502 acres were under barley. Probably the difference is due to an extensive cultivation on the high Maira lands, which only give a crop in good years.

371. The following districts had more than 100,000 acres of gram, *viz.* :—

	Acres.
Karnál	121,339
Rohtak	166,701
Sirsa	114,359
Ludhiána	121,286
Amritsar	165,933
Lahore	188,459
Ferozepore	231,446

There was an extraordinary falling off in the Jhelum District, where last year there were 250,000 acres under gram. This year there were only 43,039. The explanation seems to be that the rabi season was unusually favourable, and much of the land in the dry western parts of the district, which is usually put under gram, was this year put under wheat or barley.

372. Jowár is grown generally throughout the Province; but bájra is principally cultivated in the Ráwalpindi and Hissar Divisions, and in the Gurgaon District. Umballa and Kángra are the chief two districts for rice. Sugarcane is most largely grown in the Jullundur and Amritsar Divisions; and cotton is largely cultivated in the Delhi Division and in Dera Ghází Khan.

373. The following districts exhibit notable fluctuations between the cultivated areas of this and the preceding year, *viz.* :—

District.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference + or −	Percentage + or −
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Pesháwar	649,443	772,137	+122,694	+19
Kohát	207,522	259,558	+ 52,036	+25
Jullundur	771,938	706,823	− 65,115	− 8
Kángra	706,885	653,422	− 53,463	− 8
Dera Ismail Khan	610,959	523,688	− 87,271	−14
Karnál	647,727	527,934	−119,793	−17

374. Rates of Rent and Produce. Yield of Crops.—The average rates of the yield of the chief crops of the Province are stated to have been as follows in the year under report, and, for the sake of comparison, the average rates for the two preceding years are given :—

Crops.	Yield per acre in lbs. 1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Wheat ...	678	660	659
Barley ...	624	669	677
Gram ...	530	457	557
Rice ...	754	795	730
Jowár ...	399	364	323
Bájra ...	303	293	345
Cotton ...	193	173	177
Indigo ...	104	141	97
Tea ...	183	203	202

375. Prices.—The following table gives the most important figures as to variation in price of the chief provincial staples :—

Prices current (in seers per Rupee.)

Article.	Date.	Delhi.	Lahore.	Mooltan.	Ráwalpindi.	Peshávar.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	1st June 1882 ...	18 4	22 0	17 8	20 0	18 3
	1st January 1883 ...	19 0	25 0	17 8	22 0	19 8
	1st June 1883 ...	20 0	23 0	16 12	26 0	24 4
	1st January 1884 ...	18 0	25 0	16 8	27 0	23 1
Gram, 1st sort ...	1st June 1882 ...	22 0	28 0	22 8	22 14	19 8
	1st January 1883 ..	24 0	36 0	26 0	27 0	20 13
	1st June 1883 ...	25 0	38 0	29 0	34 0	26 0
	1st January 1884 ...	23 8	38 0	27 0	37 0	29 9
Jowár ...	1st June 1882 ...	24 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	21 8
	1st January 1883 ...	25 0	48 0	28 0	40 0	36 6
	1st June 1883 ...	28 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	47 8
	1st January 1884 ...	25 0	38 0	26 0	40 0	44 8
Cotton, cleaned ...	1st June 1882 ...	3 4	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 4
	1st January 1883 ...	3 6	3 0	3 4	3 4	2 12
	1st June 1883 ...	3 8	3 0	3 4	2 14	2 10
	1st January 1884 ...	3 6	2 12	2 14	2 10	2 12
Sugar, 1st sort ...	1st June 1882 ...	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 6	2 13
	1st January 1883 ...	2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 0
	1st June 1883 ...	2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 2
	1st January 1884 ...	2 4	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 8
Lahori salt ...	1st June 1882 ...	10 0	14 0	13 8	14 8	5 3
	1st January 1883 ...	11 0	14 0	14 4	15 0	5 3
	1st June 1883 ...	11 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	4 9
	1st January 1884 ...	10 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	5 3

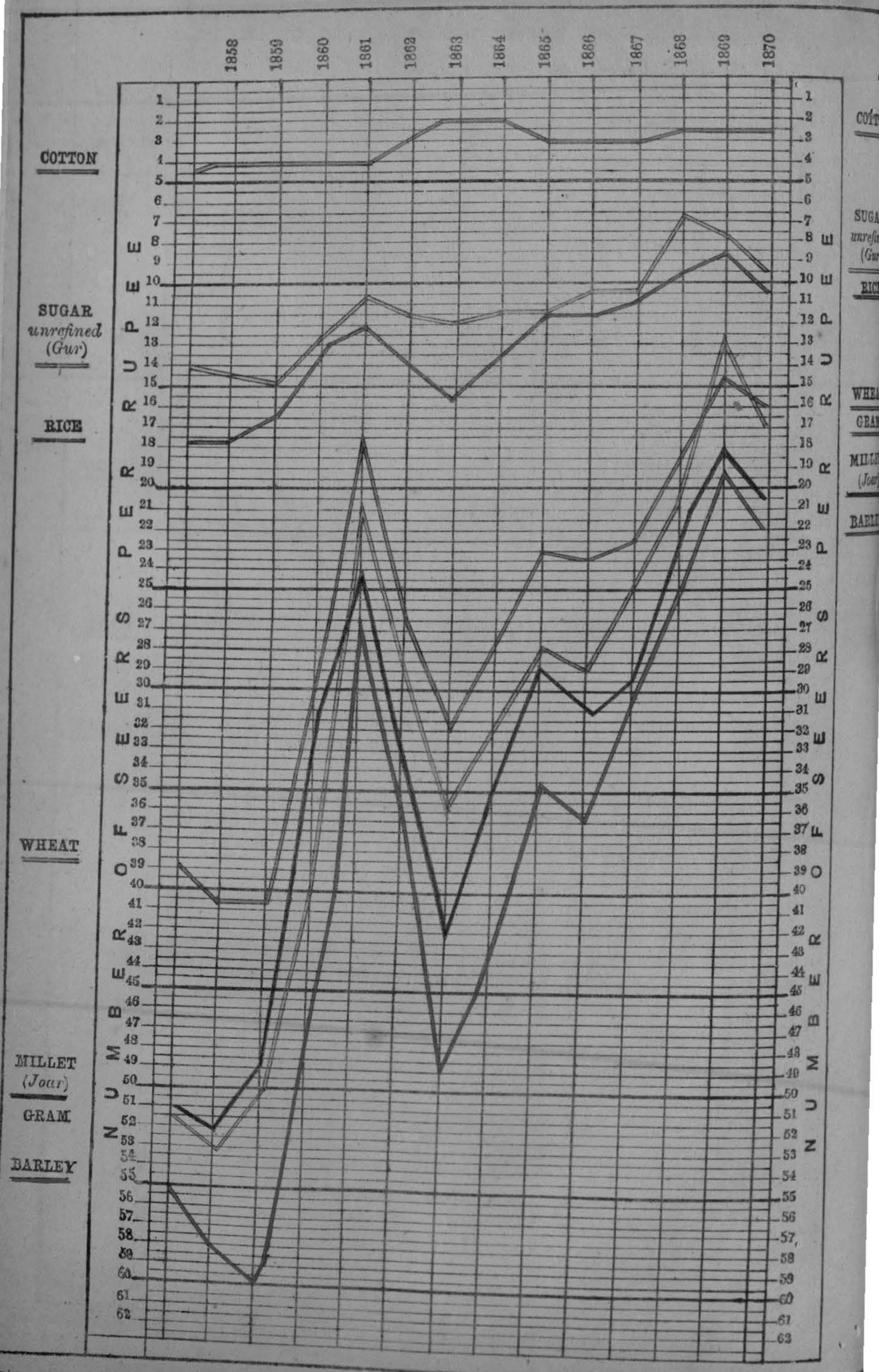
The prices of the chief food-grains appeared to have a downward tendency, while salt remained very stable. The local variations were somewhat striking, but the figures suggest an approximation of prices in the north and west of the Province, on the one hand, and in the south and east, on the other, which is doubtless due to the working of the laws of demand and supply. The two diagrams facing this page, show the rise and fall in prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in the Punjab from 1858 to 1870, and 1871 to 1883.

376. Agricultural Experiments.—A wind-mill pump has been purchased by the Delhi District Committee, but not yet tried. This Committee also hires out Behea Sugar Mills to the zemindárs. These mills are very popular in most sugar-growing districts ; but in Pesháwar, and in the country round Jullundur and Rúpar, they make little or no way at present. The Kaisar plough is generally condemned, although there is some diversity of opinion as to the merits of this instrument.

377. Sugar-refining and the manufacture of indigo have been started in Muzaffargarh under the auspices of the District Committee and on the suggestion of Mr. C. E. Gladstone. It is too early to speak of the success of these experiments. Winnowers were tried, but without success.

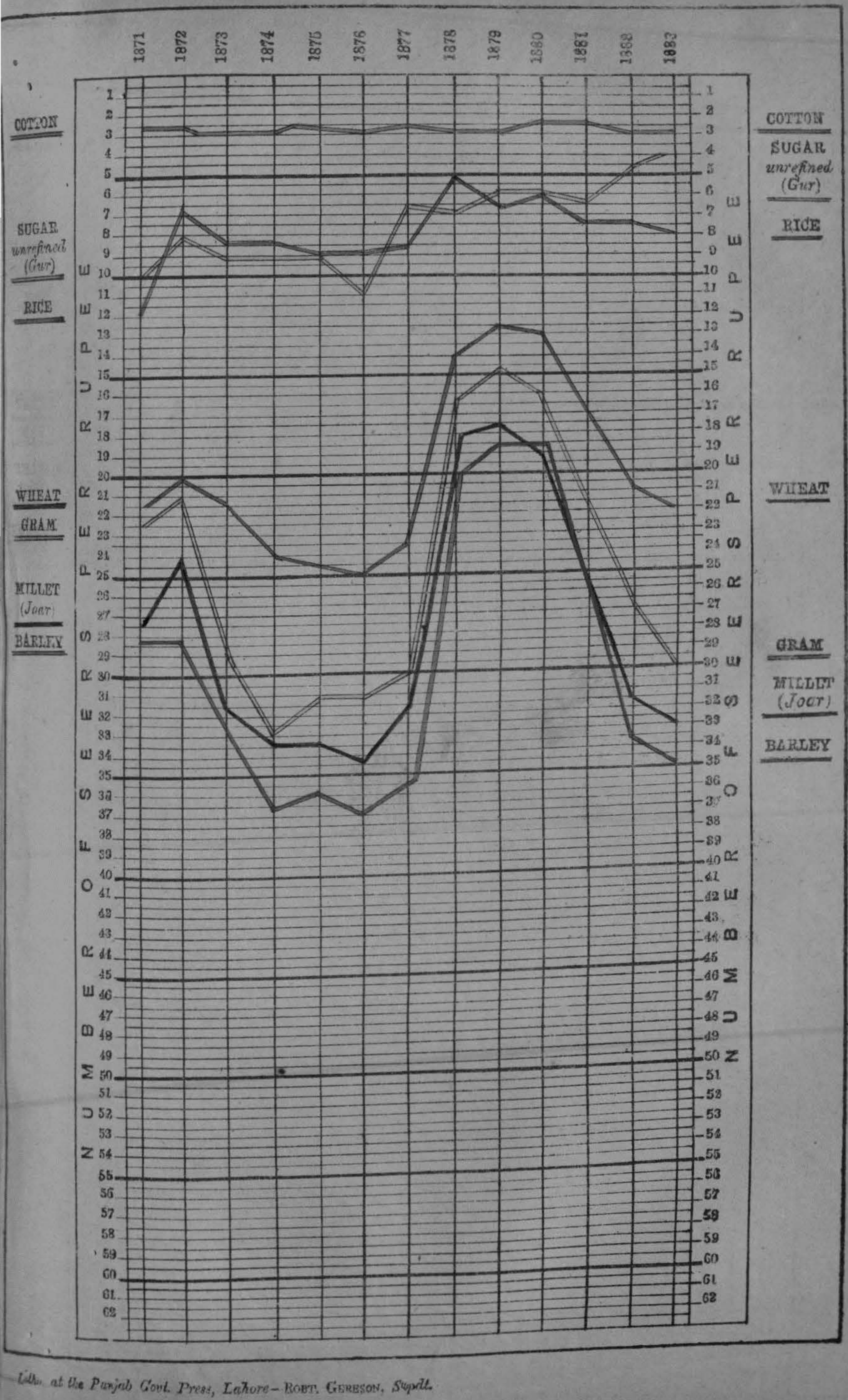
378. In several districts experiments have been made with ensilage, early amber sugarcane, Nankin cotton, Japan peas, American maize, eucalyptus trees, salt bushes, and other articles. Some of these experiments have been fairly successful, while others have failed. The most hopeful are those with the early amber cane in Dera Gházi Khan, and those with Nankin cotton in Mooltan. It seems probable that a large demand for Nankin cotton will be created in the

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTUR PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1858 TO 1870.



Litho. at the Punjab Govt. Press, Lahore.—Robt.

[DI]AGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1871 TO 1883.



Lith. at the Punjab Govt. Press, Lahore—ROBT. GEBESON, Supdt.

Military Department if an article of fairly uniform colour can be produced in quantity; and if the early amber cane allows sugar to be grown in Dera Ghází Khan, where none was produced before, the benefit to the district is obvious.

379. Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.—These gardens have now passed from the control of the Agri-Horticultural Society and are managed for Government by a Committee composed of *ex-officio* and nominated members. The income for 1883-84 amounted to Rs 13,103-11-0, as against Rs 12,525-2-9 in the previous year. The increase was due to a larger sale of garden produce. A new system has been introduced by which subscriptions will now be regarded merely as payment in advance for seeds or plants to be supplied. This will result in better financial results than were formerly obtained, and if greater attention is paid to the seed department and the demand for vegetable produce continues to increase, the gardens should before long be self-supporting. For 1883-84 the expenditure amounted to Rs 21,795, leaving a net cost to Government of Rs 8,692, or slightly less than the annual grant-in-aid of Rs 9,000.

380. Considerable progress was made in the distribution of plants and seeds, and a new method of storing seeds was introduced. It was maintained that the Lahore Gardens seed did not always receive a fair trial, and that failure was due rather to the ignorance of purchasers than to any inherent badness of the seed itself. To remedy this ignorance the Honorary Secretary is about to publish a Catalogue Raisonnée of all the products available in the gardens, with simple instructions as to their sowing, cultivation, &c., and this work will no doubt be of practical value hereafter.

381. The general appearance of the gardens has been improved greatly, and it will now be possible to retain none but well-grown trees and specimens of the rarer and better class of timber, such as Eucalyptus, the Dún, the Ficus, and Terminalias. Greater order has been introduced into the nurseries, and it has been arranged to send the more tender plants to the Annandale Gardens at Simla for the hot weather.

382. There is little to record as to experimental growing of new plants. The early amber cane was not a success as a sugar-producing plant, and Guinea grass was pronounced to be a useful fodder crop. Nankin cotton has done well, but the kháki cotton seed was received too late to allow of a fair trial.

383. There was considerable demand for young Eucalyptus plants, and the Broussonetia papyrifera was noticed as producing an abundance of paper fibre.

384. The means were wanting to carry out agricultural trials with crops, but four ensilage experiments were made with a certain amount of success, and the process will now be regularly taken up in the Lahore Gardens.

385. Live Stock.—The quinquennial statement prepared for 1883-84 shows an increase in every kind of animal, which is satisfactory. The following comparative table gives the quinquennial figures for four periods, and if the returns

for 1868-69 are to be trusted, it would seem that cows and bullocks have not yet recovered their numbers :—

	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	1883-84.
Cows and bullocks	6,797,561	6,570,212	6,121,417	6,707,904
Horses	96,226	84,639	76,238	86,228
Ponies	51,302	51,395	33,773	38,456
Donkeys	257,615	288,118	251,068	351,890
Sheep and goats	3,803,819	3,849,842	3,864,013	4,906,883
Pigs	70,219	48,977	41,161	65,955
Camels	148,582	165,567	125,584	174,753

Similarly, horses and ponies are fewer in number than they were in 1868-69.

386. The Hissar bulls continued to be popular in most of the districts, and got good stock. The supply of bulls from the Government Cattle Farm, which used to be from 50 to 60 annually, has now been increased to 90. No success was recorded in connection with breeding from Hissar rams, and Ráwalpindi was the only district which indented for these animals for next year.

387. Cattle Disease.—There has been very little cattle disease during the past year. Some 1,558 deaths occurred in the Montgomery District, but the sickness was attributed rather to insufficiency of fodder caused by want of rain than to other causes. In the Ráwalpindi District 600 deaths occurred, and some slight disease was reported from Siálkot.

388. The cattle hakíms trained by Dr. Baron, Civil Surgeon of Rohtak, treated 487 cases of mild foot-and-mouth disease in that district. In the Delhi District, two passed students of the Lahore and Haupar schools have been employed by the District Committee to give their services when required ; and in the Mooltan District four Veterinary Assistants have been entertained on salaries of Rs 12 per mensem. In Lahore also there was a Veterinary Assistant employed by the District Committee.

389. Cattle Fairs.—The fairs of the year have been decidedly successful. The number of cattle attending the fairs and the amount of fees collected were greater than those shown in the returns of 1882-83. The cattle exhibited numbered 329,868, as against 325,285 in the previous year.

390. The amount of fees rose from Rs 47,741 to Rs 51,146. Although the attendant expenses rose from Rs 12,515 to Rs 13,290, there was an increase in the net income credited to Government which amounted to Rs 37,386, as com-

pared with Rs 35,226 in the previous year. The following table shows the result of cattle fairs in the various districts of the Punjab :—

Districts.	Number of fairs held in the year.	Number of cattle that attended.	Number of cattle entered for prizes.	Amount given in prizes.	Amount of fees collected. On total numbers.	Amount of fees collected. On animals competing for prizes.	Amount of expenditure other than for prizes.	Total expenditure.
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hissar	2	43,945	35	206	13,304	...	1,389	1,595
Rohtak	3	74.852	31	757	12,556	...	867	1,624
Sirsa	1	31,901	...	...	6,564	...	830	830
Jullundur	1	2,075	29	465	273	...	312	777
Amritsar	2	156,982	568	3,742	14,803	547	3,595	7,337
Gurdáspur...	1	988	43	176	71	17	71	247
Siálkot	1	13,770	88	186	1,672	88	137	323
Gujránwála	1	5,355	39	240	1,251	...	317	557
Total ...	12	329,868	833	5,772	50,494	652	7,518	13,290

SERICULTURE.

391. Sericulture.—Exhibitions have been held during the past year at Pathánkot and at Núrpur, and the district authorities have continued to encourage the industry by the gift of prizes, but the results were by no means satisfactory, or commensurate with the money expended on these annual shows. At Pathánkot 145 maunds of country cocoons were exhibited; at Núrpur only 5 maunds. The firm of Messrs. Lister and Co. found their efforts fruitless to induce the people to use foreign eggs in preference to the country eggs, which were reported to be diseased and degenerate; but from the fact that there was a large show of country cocoons at the Pathánkot exhibition, the extent of the disease in country eggs has perhaps been exaggerated.

392. The industry, however, cannot be said to be making much progress, and the only action which can be properly taken by Government seems to be to encourage the rearers of silk-worms by prizes and in any other practicable manner until private enterprise can take up the business and exploit it successfully. Meanwhile, efforts have been made in Gurdáspur, Siálkot, and Kángra to foster the industry, and to instruct the people in the conditions necessary to success; and attention has been paid to the propagation of the Chinese and Philippine mulberries.

ARBORICULTURE.

393. Arboriculture.—The year was unfavourable for arboriculture, and the deficient rainfall caused the death of many young plants. Planting

operations have been in consequence somewhat limited, and the energies of district officials have been principally devoted to preserving existing trees. The receipts from arboriculture have increased considerably, and the steady increase in the income, which will be seen from the accompanying table, seems to justify the conclusion that, with constant activity in planting and with care and discretion in lopping and thinning, this branch of the administration should become not only self-supporting, but also a source of considerable income to local bodies and to Government :—

	Expenditure.	*Receipts.*	*Net Expenditure.*
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1880-81 ...	1,05,695	29,875	75,721
1881-82 ...	1,07,886	35,478	72,408
1882-83 ...	99,581	32,864	66,717
1883-84 ...	1,39,804	50,944	88,860

394. In the arid districts of the Punjab retrogression in arboriculture was only prevented with great difficulty, and the Conservator of Forests has recommended that plantations be started from some easily-established centres, deprecating the attempt to make avenues across a sandy desert like that in Muzaffargarh.

395. In the very dry districts efforts were made to preserve nurseries and gardens from ruin, and in Ferozepore and Rohtak trees were planted out with a fair amount of success. In the dry districts a certain degree of progress was made. In Delhi arrangements were made by the District Committee to take over plots of land from the zemindárs, and to plant, fence and guard the area entrusted to them. The property of the soil would remain with the landholders, but the Committee would receive half the value of the timber grown upon it. Experimental arrangements were also made for planting the Delhi Ridge.

396. In the forest districts the amount of work done was not so great as might have been expected. In Gurdáspur the scheme adopted for the development of arboriculture resulted in an increased efficiency and a reduction in expenditure.

397. In the report furnished by the Conservator of Forests attention was called to the importance of nurseries, and an opinion was expressed that sufficient care was seldom given to this part of the work.

398. Arboriculture by private persons has not made much way during the past year, and the season was not of a nature to encourage people to plant trees. But there were indications in some districts of an interest being taken in the subject, and the schemes started in Delhi and Gurgaon should arouse the sympathies and self-interest of the people in tree-planting.

FORESTS.

399. The changes made in the classification of forests during the year were insignificant, and the area of each class under the management of the Forest Department now stands as follows :—

Name of Division.	Area.			
	Reserved.	Protected.	Unreserved.	Total.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	
Hazára	236	...	...	236
Ráwalpindi	104	171	375	650
Chamba	196	...	21	217
Beas	60	...	526	586
Bashahr	180	...	34	214
Jhelum	308	...	212	520
Gujránwála	77	140	456	673
Lahore	38	...	322	360
Mooltan	197	...	946	1,143
Phillour	2	...	18	20
Total ...	1,398	311	2,910	4,619

400. Additions will be made shortly to the areas under reserves in Kulu, Simla, Bashahr and Gujránwála, and to the areas under protection in the first and last of these tracts, and in the Ráwalpindi and Lahore Districts. The area of waste lands under the management of District Officers is about 12,300 square miles, of which the greater part lies in the Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, and is at present incapable of afforestation. The management of these areas in the future will form the subject of special consideration as soon as the association of Civil and Forest officers has been fully carried out. The reserved forests of the Province are at present divided according to their natural position as follows :—

	Square miles.
Higher hill forests ...	562
Lower ditto ...	110
Plain forests and rakhs ...	726
Total ...	1,398

401. During the year good progress was made towards the completion of the demarcation of forest boundaries *in situ*, and it may be hoped that before long this necessary work will be finished satisfactorily. More than half of the area under forests still remains unsurveyed, but since the close of 1883-84 a special Division has been created for the purpose of preparing working plans, and, as far as

possible, surveys will be executed *pari passu* with these latter. Special attention will be paid to these subjects and to the preparation of annual plans of operations, and the results will doubtless be found satisfactory after a few years.

402. The progress made in fencing forests is necessarily much more slow, but this work too will be completed gradually. The area closed against all kinds of grazing for the whole year was 467 square miles, and the additional area closed against camels, sheep and goats only, 539 square miles. The closing of further areas so as to allow of opportunity for natural reproduction will no doubt be found possible hereafter when the Forest and Revenue Departments are more closely united than they have been in the past.

403. The number of forest offences committed in 1883-84 was 968, and shows a slight increase on that of the previous twelve months. Of these half consisted of unauthorised fellings or appropriations of wood or minor produce, and one-quarter of miscellaneous offences. The number of cases of prosecution for injury to forests by fire rose from 119 to 126, though the actual number of fires reported fell from 163 to 143. The area affected by fires was 30,000 acres, as in the previous year, one-third being situated in the Dera Range of the Beas Division. Measures will be taken where necessary to suspend the forest rights of villages in which there is reason to believe that forest fires were deliberately caused. The number of offences compounded by Forest officers under the provisions of Act VII of 1878 was 293, of which two-thirds were so dealt with in the Mooltan Division.

404. Much was done during the year to improve the existing systems of natural reproduction, and in future special attention will be paid to this subject and to the kindred matter of cultural operations. The natural reproduction of deodár in Kulu and Bashahr has been very remarkable in certain favourable localities, and the cultivation of deodár saplings in the same divisions has also been most successful. In the lower hills the treatment of the Pabbi reserve in the Gujrát District is gradually yielding fair results, and the natural difficulties of the work will doubtless be satisfactorily overcome in a few years more. Cultural operations in the plain divisions are naturally very limited, owing to the physical disadvantages under which these areas are placed. The operations undertaken during the year with regard to the plantations in the plains and the growth of exotic trees do not call for any special notice.

405. The number of trees felled by the Department in 1883-84 was 5,585; of these 5,023 were deodár, cut principally in Chamba and Bashahr. The amount of timber received from the forests in the sale depôts was 1,031,098 cubic feet, and the amount sold in the forests 35,051 cubic feet. Purchasers removed from the depôts 869,539 cubic feet, and large amounts further were either converted into sleepers or returned to their owners for whom they had been collected. The balance in stock at the close of the year was 236,025 cubic feet as compared with 335,760 cubic feet at the end of 1882-83. The absence of heavy floods in the Ravi and Jhelum rivers during the year caused a marked falling-off in the amount of timber received at the depôts situated on these rivers. The free grants of timber involved the alienation of 46,000 trees, including 1,266 deodár. These grants are being gradually reduced within reasonable limits, and the favourable rates charged to the people of Kulu for deodár trees have been somewhat raised during the year, though they are still excessively moderate.

406. The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in 1883-84' were very satisfactory, as, in spite of a payment of Rs 60,000 to the Kashmir Darbár made under the orders of the Government of India, the net income was Rs 2,57,031 against Rs 2,05,959 in the previous year. The gross receipts amounted to Rs 9,10,177, and the expenditure to Rs 6,53,146 : the details of both sides of the account according to the approved classification are as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Charges.*
	Rs	Rs
Departmental Timber operations ...	4,91,404	3,46,841
Other revenue	4,18,773	1,19,337
Formation, improvement and protection of forests.	...	1,36,968
Total ...	9,10,177	6,03,146

407. The annexed table exhibits the receipts and charges redistributed for the purpose of inter-divisional comparison :—

Divisions.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Hill Divisions.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hazára	88,832	68,508	20,324	...
Ráwalpindi	49,340	39,479	9,861	...
Chamba	1,26,851	89,221	37,630	...
Beas	83,155	81,064	2,091	...
Bashahr	98,021	70,072	27,949	...
Plain Divisions.				
Jhelum	75,050	1,17,136	...	* 42,086
Gujránwála	96,950	39,508	57,442	...
Lahore	1,50,698	64,326	86,372	...
Mooltan	1,24,339	22,383	1,01,956	...
Phillour	16,912	19,855	...	2,943
Direction	29	41,594	...	41,565
Total ...	9,10,177	6,53,146	2,57,031	...

* Includes Rs 60,000 paid to His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

408. Mines and Quarries.—There is very little of interest to report in connection with this subject. The Khewra and Sardhi salt mines were in working during the year, and five mines in the Kohát District—Jatta, Malgin, Nari, Karrak and Bahádur Khel—turned out Rs 1,10,809 worth of salt.

409. No coal is reported to have been extracted during 1883-84; but the four mines in the Jhelum District have not yet been worked out. There was an output of 153 maunds of iron at Bir Banghal, in the Kángra District. In Isa Khel and Miánwáli of the Bannu District there was a yield of 50 maunds of petroleum, and in the same localities saltpetre to the value of Rs 9,215 was obtained.

MANUFACTURES.

410. Manufactures.—The returns and report relating to manufactures which have hitherto accompanied the Annual Report on the Internal Trade of the Province have been discontinued, and in place of these it has been decided that a separate report should each year be prepared on some particular manufacture. For the year 1883-84 the industry selected was the manufacture of cotton, and an interesting and exhaustive report on this subject was submitted by the Financial Commissioner. The area of land under cotton cultivation during the year was 802,534 acres, and from the figures given for the last five years, it may be assumed that the average area under cotton in the Punjab amounts in most years to somewhat over 800,000 acres, and that it is tending to increase. The total yield of the Province, as shown in the following figures :—

	Cwts.
1879-80	644,483
1880-81	653,917
1881-82	787,581
1882-83	804,917

gives an average of 722,724 cwts., or 1,011,815 maunds annually. From the returns of import and export of cotton, it would appear that 857,000 maunds of raw cotton, or 84 per cent. of the whole yield of the Punjab, are locally consumed.

411. The various operations of the manufacture from the cotton picking to the weaving and dyeing of the cloth have been minutely described in the report. For the finer fabrics, such as susi, khes, or any cloth having a pattern in it, the weavers show a preference for European yarn, and the average imports of this article for the last three years amounted to 33,199 maunds a year. It is noted that much thread produced by the Steam Spinning Mills in Bombay and other places in India is frequently confused with the article imported from Europe.

412. The amount of cloth manufactured in the Punjab was estimated at a value of Rs 2,20,00,000. This estimate is somewhat under the mark; for, after deducting exports, the quantity retained for consumption in the Punjab is computed to be worth about 225 lakhs of rupees. This amount, however, was not sufficient for the wants of the population, as the import of European piece-goods for the last four years reached an annual average value of Rs 3,00,65,435. The figures are given

in the following table, which shows the excess of imports over exports of European piece-goods :—

	Maunds.	Value, Rs
1880-81	253,444	2,98,79,033
1881-82	324,820	2,82,70,376
1882-83	353,702	2,93,10,139
1883-84	382,881	3,20,17,375

413. The conclusions drawn in the report were that the rate of increase in the import of European piece-goods seemed to be hardly so large as would be accounted for by the growth of the purchasing power of the people, and that notwithstanding the competition of Manchester, the Punjab weaver's trade was extending rather than diminishing, and that there was still plenty of room for both. Though some of the finer native fabrics are undoubtedly being replaced by imported stuffs, it would appear that it is not yet in the power of the European manufacturer to supply the plain substantial cloth containing a good weight of strong cotton which the mass of the native population require at a rate sufficiently low to command their custom.

TRADE.

414. Foreign Trade.—The total trade of the year was less in value by Rs 15,99,298 than in 1882-83, owing to the falling-off in the more costly articles of imports and exports, such as silk, opium, charas and piece-goods. There were signs of revival in the Kashmir trade, and the country was reported to have recovered to a great extent from the effects of the late famine. The money value of shawls imported amounted to Rs 12,22,787, as against Rs 11,31,185 in 1882-83 and Rs 10,87,712 in 1881-82. There has also been great activity in the salt trade in Kashmir, and the exports amounted to 141,625 maunds, as compared with 117,253 maunds in 1882-83. This was said to be due to the reduction in the heavy duties imposed by the Jummoo Darbár in 1881-82. The decrease in the importation of silk, opium and charas was said to be temporary, and to have been caused by over-importation in 1882-83. On the whole, therefore, the trade with Kashmir may be considered satisfactory, and with improved communications effected by the opening of the railways from Wazirabad to Siálkot and from Amritsar to Pathánkot, there is every hope that it will continue to develop.

415. In the Kabul trade there has been a further decline, and the value of exports and imports was lower in 1883-84 than it had been at any time previously during the last nine years. The following figures give the amount of the trade for three years :—

	Imports. Rs	*Exports.* Rs
1881-82	27,60,654	83,89,259
1882-83	31,01,627	57,33,272
1883-84	25,22,118	52,11,112

416. The decrease has been most marked in the export trade, and this is no doubt due to the repressive influence exerted by the Russian Government on the extension of British commerce in Bokhára and Central Asia. This influence is stated to be general, and to be felt by the merchants who use the Khyber route on the north, and the Kurram and Gomál routes on the south, and there can be no doubt that the contraction in the Kabul trade is correctly attributed to the prohibitive dues imposed by Russia which prevent the advance of Indian goods beyond the Oxus. There was a satisfactory increase in the export of teas, of which 22,741 maunds were exported, as against 14,779 in 1880-81 and 22,660 in 1881-82 ; and this was due probably to the lower prices of Indian and foreign teas which have ruled during the year. The falling-off in the import of raw silk was said to be due to natural causes, the supply having failed during the year under report in Khurasán and Turkistán.

417. The statistics of trade with other countries will be found in the following table. They call for no detailed notice :—

1			2		3		4	
Countries and Provinces.			Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
				Rs		Rs		Rs
North Frontier.	Kashmir	1883-84	Logs 36,509 882,216	52,90,127	375,726	37,25,914	Logs 36,509 1,257,942	90,16,041
		1882-83	Logs 30,568 590,606	50,53,347	298,352	34,94,768	Logs 30,568 888,958	85,48,115
	Ladakh	1883-84	13,046	3,05,090	5,767	2,22,726	18,813	5,27,816
		1882-83	14,825	5,12,837	6,600	3,22,258	21,425	8,35,095
	Chinese Tibet	1883-84	7,267	1,56,990	1,176	21,001	8,443	1,77,991
		1882-83	7,003	1,77,102	876	15,296	7,879	1,92,398
	Bajaur	1883-84	Logs 5,806 83,029	3,05,616	71,581	4,22,659	Logs 5,806 154,610	7,28,275
		1882-83	Logs 22,397 83,013	5,19,139	75,207	5,06,870	Logs 22,397 158,220	10,26,009
West Frontier.	Kabul	1883-84	201,014	25,22,118	161,150	52,11,112	362,164	77,33,230
		1882-83	197,992	31,08,931	185,840	57,33,272	383,832	88,42,203
	Tirah	1883-84	63,500	60,822	25,738	63,128	89,238	1,23,950
		1882-83	84,508	85,528	14,564	46,493	99,072	1,32,021
	Sewestán	1883-84	171,952	3,45,638	43,884	3,98,627	215,836	7,44,265
		1882-83	140,848	3,54,784	30,369	7,20,241	171,217	10,75,025
Total		1883-84	Logs 42,315 1,422,024	89,86,401	685,022	1,00,65,167	Logs 42,315 2,107,046	1,90,51,568
		1882-83	Logs 52,965 1,118,795	98,11,668	611,808	1,08,39,198	Logs 52,965 1,730,603	2,06,50,866

418. Rail-borne Trade—The old system of registration by blocks was adhered to during the year 1883-84; but this will now cease, and the Punjab will be treated for trade purposes as a whole. The experience of some years has shown that the movements between block and block were for the most part devoid of interest, and the new system will, at any rate, possess the merit of greater simplicity. In the same way, instead of the registration of the trade of the chief municipal towns the traffic of a few selected railway stations will be separately recorded. Greater accuracy in registration will be thus ensured, and in order to make these returns of practical value for trade purposes, it has been resolved to publish them quarterly.

419. There was a considerable increase both in the weight and value of the imports and exports, and the value of the former rose by about 5 per cent., while that of the latter showed an advance of no less than 22 per cent. This was due chiefly to the great development in wheat and oil-seeds. The expansion of the wheat trade may be attributed in a measure to the good harvests of 1882 and 1883, which have been succeeded by an equally good one in the present year; and the following figures show how the export trade has developed within the last three years :—

	Number of maunds exported.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Delhi	1,137,990	522,151	1,510,550
Jagádhri to Lahore ...	767,310	2,124,445	1,675,841
Meean Meer West to Sher Shah	145,728	1,667,575	872,254
Punjab Northern State Railway...	4,559	245,368	1,235,607
Country boats	901,340	753,214	1,595,221

420. The increase in the oil-seed trade has been extraordinary, and in point of value this trade rivals the wheat trade. The following figures taken from two blocks show how greatly the export of oil-seeds has increased :—

	Number of maunds exported.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Jagádhri to Lahore	71,249	427,673	1,060,475
Meean Meer West to Sher Shah ...	32,662	217,243	836,749

421. There has also been an increase in the export of cotton, Indian piece-goods, hides and sugar, which argues an increase of wealth, and a greater activity of trade than in the past, especially in the northern parts of the Province.

422. Attention was called last year to the tendency of the trade between the Punjab and countries beyond the sea to prefer the railway routes of Bombay and Kurrachee to that of Calcutta. This tendency was even more marked in the operations of 1883-84, as the exports to Bombay rose from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and those to Sind (Kurrachee) from $28\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 per cent. of the total. So far as exports are concerned, the trade with Calcutta is now becoming comparatively insignificant by the side of that of the rival ports, though, owing to the fact that the trade in European piece-goods is mainly in the hands of Calcutta firms, the import trade from the east is far greater than that from the west or south. The annexed table

shows the value of the principal articles of trade with Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee for the years 1879-80 and 1883-84:—

Imports.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Kurrachee.	
	1879-80.	1883-84.	1879-80.	1883-84.	1879-80.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
European twist and yarn ...	27,33,400	12,86,580	73,800	1,41,300	3,31,100	6,19,200
European piece-goods	2,63,17,160	1,84,34,035	1,20,33,000	1,22,71,110	18,74,250	49,81,255
Indian piece-goods	...	12,600	...	15,77,920	840	2,22,520
Brass and copper	11,70,040	8,69,155	44,360	3,86,995	2,27,960	6,13,165
Iron	19,84,424	4,29,298	4,30,112	19,23,233	3,13,504	14,42,844
Silk, raw	13,77,600	7,99,875	...	1,92,375	62,800	6,750
Tea	9,90,000	1,03,786	7,68,780	16,10,152	1,39,580	4,32,102
European woollen goods ...	3,53,520	7,45,350	1,58,640	2,34,600	26,28[illegible]	43,500

Exports.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Kurrachee.	
	1879-80.	1883-84.	1879-80.	1883-84.	1879-80.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cotton	33,08,808	6,64,620	1,71,324	6,39,096	1,00,884	2,772
Wheat	8,09,960	3,43,498	1,81,670	23,29,561	74,668	54,71,950
Hides	14,94,510	10,10,625	555	750	50,820	26,975
Skins	2,05,340	1,40,697	20,440	4,860	2,980	20,439
Leather	2,27,425	5,22,575	25	6,265	24,050	1,32,970
Seeds	1,00,388	14,94,680	4,268	18,04,893	37,960	47,95,971

423. BOAT-BORNE TRAFFIC.—During the year the boat trade of the Punjab has undergone a remarkable expansion, and, as will be seen from the accompanying table, both imports and exports have been greater than the returns of the last three years :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1881-82	248,638	22,47,804	1,605,856	62,76,669
1882-83	158,036	16,27,275	1,531,114	56,34,282
1883-84	333,965	33,81,240	2,464,474	77,12,654

This was probably due to the difficulty which is experienced by the railway authorities in consequence of the break of line at Sakkar, and it is likely that the boat traffic will contract again as soon as the bridge over the Indus is completed.

424. MUNICIPAL TRADE.—Delhi was no longer the emporium for the districts of the Hissar Division which, owing to the extension of the Rájputána Railway system, obtained a direct supply of commodities. In Amritsar trade was steady, though the local Kabul trade had declined owing to the completion of the railway which has made Peshāwar the natural depôt for commodities from Afghánistán. A large amount of wheat and oil-seeds was despatched from Amritsar to Kurrachee ; and the firm of Ralli Brothers had opened an agency in the city. In Lahore the returns for wheat and rice showed a decrease which was no doubt rightly attributed to the deterrent effect of the octroi, which caused traders to deposit their stores outside the town, thus avoiding the double inconvenience of paying duty and applying for a refund. The values of both exports and imports exhibited little change, but the exports of woollen manufactures rose from 144 to 3,044 maunds. Allusion was made to the subject of the effect of octroi upon trade last year in connection with the administration of the tax in Mooltan; but the Deputy Commissioner of that place has expressed an opinion that the trade of Mooltan had not been affected by municipal taxation, but that its course had changed, and that goods intended for exportation were no longer brought to the city. The trade returns of Mooltan show that there has been an increased import of European twist and yarn, and a larger trade in European piece-goods. The imports of madder also rose considerably. In Simla the imports continued steadily to increase, owing to the growth of the station and to the spread also of wealth and civilization among the people of the surrounding hills. There has been a large export trade in brass and copper, which may be accounted for by the fact that the Ladakhi coolies take away a large portion of their earnings in the shape of metal vessels.

425. In future, the report on the internal trade report will be drawn up in a different form to that which has hitherto been adopted, and it is hoped that in its new shape it will serve the two-fold purpose of keeping Government informed of the changes and new requirements of trade, and of acquainting the public in a simple and timely manner with the movements and tendencies of the commerce of the Province.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

426. The year under report opened with 24 Companies on the register, of which 20 were working and 4 were winding up, and closed with 27 Companies, *viz.*, 22 working and 5 winding up. During the year 4 new Companies were registered—

(1) The Kasauli Reading and Assembly Rooms Association, Limited;
(2) The Northern India Trades Association, Limited ;
(3) The Amritsar Tramway Company, Limited ;
(4) The Simla-Kálka Ekka Dâk Company, Limited ;

and one—

The Punjab Coal and Trading Company, Limited,

was dissolved.

427. Of the 22 working Companies, 2, *viz.*, the Murree Club and the Northern India Trades Association, are limited by guarantee, and have no divided capital ; the remaining 20 are limited by shares, and have registered aggregate nominal capital of Rs 49,73,101, of which, according to the latest returns received in this office, Rs 38,13,528 have been paid up.

428. There have been no instances of increase of capital during the year, but the Punjab Sugar Works Company availed itself of the new provisions for reducing capital, contained in Section 13 of Act VI of 1882. Formerly the capital stood at Rs 4,00,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs 200 each ; the value of each of these shares was reduced to Rs. 125, bringing the capital down to Rs 2,50,000 ; at the same time the issue of 1,000 other shares of Rs. 125 each was authorized, so that the registered nominal capital of this Company now stands at Rs 3,75,000.

429. During the year the registered offices of 14 Companies were inspected, and a new set of regulations in respect of the duties to be performed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies came into force.

430. There are 10 Societies on the register, of which 9 are continued from the previous year, and one, the Young Men's Christian Association, an institution founded at Lahore to provide for prayer meetings and religious studies, was registered during the year under report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

431. Total Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the year as noted below has been Rs 74,10,532, the whole of which was incurred in India. In round figures, 44 lakhs were spent on Original or new Works, 21½ lakhs on Repairs, 8⅓ lakhs on Establishments, ⅕ lakh on Tools and Plant, and on the Barrack Department, chargeable to the Military Grant, a little over $\frac{1}{25}$ of a lakh:—

	Rs
Imperial, Military	2,39,908
Do., Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	94,299
Provincial, Other Public Works	28,18,147
Do., Railways	26,11,327
Municipal	9,04,781
Local (Incorporated) Funds	7,42,070
Total ...	74,10,532

432. GENERAL REMARKS.—Viewed as a grand total, these figures represent an expenditure of upwards of 3 lakhs in excess of last year, but this is due to the greater outlay of Loan Funds on the Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway, which including rolling-stock, amounted to 26·3 lakhs, as compared with 18·98 lakhs last year.

Of this sum of Rs 74,10,000, the expenditure from Provincial Funds on Establishments was 5·98 lakhs, against 6·32 lakhs, and on Repairs 13·26 lakhs, against 14·6 lakhs of last year, so that the amount available for new works was within less than ½ lakh of the sum allotted last year, or Rs 8·88 lakhs, as against 9·37 lakhs. Regarding the exceeding narrowness of such a sum when compared with the extent and the many pressing wants of a Province like the Punjab, it would be unnecessary to repeat the remarks made last year. In the present state of Provincial finances there does not seem much hope for present extension, and all that can be done is to restrict the outlay to the most pressing wants, and to proceed very gradually even with them, postponing for the present many works that may be said to be absolutely necessary for the better development of the resources of the Province.

433. With so many claims on the public purse, spread over so large an area, and all needing funds at the same time, there are obviously very few public works that will come into the chronicle of an Administration Report as having been constructed during any one particular year. Such a report must of necessity be confined to a detail of works that in themselves may seem petty, or to progress so slow as to leave nothing but a mere routine story to tell, much as they may have done to contribute towards the general prosperity. Excepting the approaches to the new Indus bridge at Attock, which alone absorbed nearly 1¾ lakhs of the funds available for new works, there is no great work of communication that can be put forward as the outcome of the year; but upon new roads generally and the repairs of existing ones, some 18 lakhs of rupees were expended in 1883-84, of which over 13 lakhs were from Provincial Funds. Similarly, upon water and sewage works 5½ lakhs were expended in improvements over the Province generally; works like the Peshàwar city canal and new drainage, upon which the Municipality has altogether spent upwards of 4 lakhs, being brought to completion; and works like the extra-mural drainage of Amritsar, estimated to cost nearly 2 lakhs being taken in hand. Extensions and repairs of jails, again, absorbed about 1·72 lakhs; Police buildings 1·84 lakhs; and administrative and kindred buildings, over 3 lakhs.

434. The principal work of course has been the Provincial Railway from Amritsar to Pathánkot, the cost of which is met from Loan Funds. Two sections of this were opened during the year, and the third some three months subsequently, but any review of its financial results must necessarily be deferred for another year.

435. In remarking on the principal items on which progress has been made during the year, it will be convenient, as before, to adhere to the order of budget heads, although this will obviously by no means be that of their relative importance. To take first works constructed from Imperial Funds—

436. I.—MILITARY.—There was an expenditure of Rs 2,39,908, of which Rs 87,614 was for Original Works, and Rs 1,03,557 for Repairs, the remainder being charges for Establishments, Tools and Plant, and Barrack Department.

437. *Fortifications.*—A new outpost at Mamdáni, in the Dera Ghází Khan District, to replace the one destroyed by floods, was commenced.

438. *Accommodation for Troops.*—At Dera Ismail Khan the conversion of the lines of a Field Battery into lines for a Mountain Battery begun in 1882, a combined hospital for Cavalry and Artillery, and another for the Left Native Infantry lines, were all completed. At Bannu the re-roofing of the hospital in Fort Dalípgarh was finished, and at Mardán a new hospital, with out-buildings for 90 men, was well advanced. At Abbott-abad five more barracks in the Right Native Infantry lines were reconstructed and re-roofed, while ten more were in different stages of progress.

The remaining works are of too minor a character to require detailed notice.

439. II.—Imperial, Civil Buildings.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs 94,299, of which Rs 57,926 was on Original Works, and Rs. 21,944 on Repairs, the usual percentages being charged for Establishments and Tools and Plant.

440. *Postal and Telegraph.*—The new Telegraph Office at Amritsar was completed. Some additions were made to the Telegraph buildings at Lahore, but the work on the third block of the signallers' quarters was suspended by order of the Director-General of Telegraphs, the building not being at present required.

441. The works in connection with the various Postal buildings were all petty.

442. *Political.*—A sarái at Kohát for the reception of tribal deputations was built at a cost of Rs 3,445. About Rs 7,500 was spent in the collection of material for the Political Officer's quarters at Jamrúd in the Khyber; but owing to an objection by the Government of India, in the Military Department, on a question raised by the Defence Committee regarding the site which had not been finally settled at the close of the year, no progress in the actual construction of the building could be made, and the balance of the grant lapsed.

443. *Coal Explorations near Attock.*—An addition was made to the budget for this purpose, but the work was carried out by the officers of the State Railway Department, unsuccessfully as regards the finding of any useful seam of coal.

444. *Archæological and Historical Buildings.*—In pursuance of the measures inaugurated last year for the better preservation of the most important of the many buildings of historical and archæological interest in the Province, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs 20,000, which was further supplemented by the sum of Rs 11,000 from Provincial Funds; and under the supervision of the officer in charge of the Historical Buildings Sub-Division, the following works were carried out during the year :—

445. A partial restoration of the principal of the black marble mosaics that once covered the wall at the back of the canopy and throne in the Díwán-i-Am or hall of audience in Sháh Jahán's place at Delhi was commenced. These mosaics, originally the work of Austin de Bordeaux, a European who

sought refuge at the Mogul Emperor's Court, were to a great extent destroyed at the time of the mutiny. Some of the panels were removed, and are still to be seen in the Indian Museum at South Kensington. From these and from a number of coloured drawings made by Delhi artists before 1857, a drawing has been prepared, and the work of restoration can be carried out from time to time as funds may be available.

446. The Kila Kohnah Masjid in the citadel of the Delhi of Sher Sháh (now known as the Purána Kila), by whom it was built about 1541, is deservedly considered one of the finest, if not the finest, specimen of the late Pathán or Afghán period in Northern India.

Arrangements were made for the better conservation of this building, which of late years has been a good deal neglected. The fallen *chajjas* were renewed, the floor and some of the blue stone and marble mosaics repaired, and the leaks in the dome repaired. Some works that still remain to be done are being carefully examined.

447. At Shahdara, near Lahore, some works in connection with repairs to the tomb of Jahángír were carried out. Anything like an attempt at restoration of this great mausoleum and its surrounding buildings would be out of the question. The pilfering of marble dome and trellis-work, commenced by Aurangzeb and carried on in a wholesale way by Ranjít Singh and the Sikhs, could only be made good at an expenditure of lakhs; but much is required to make the site secure, to free the remaining mosaics and tile-work of dirt, and to clear the gardens and grounds.

An experimental relaying of a portion of the mosaic flooring of the upper terrace, and an experimental restoration of some fresco painting in one of the passages was carried out. The brick-work of a portion of the enclosed wall of the garden was extensively underpinned, and some excrescent buildings erected by the State, Railway who at one time occupied the adjacent sarái as an engine-shed removed; but to carry out even the most necessary works will require considerable funds, and must per force be spread over a number of years.

448. To the Shálimár Gardens of Sháh Jahán a reference was made last year regarding the necessity of repairs and better supervision. During this year the sandstone flooring of the principal entrance was renewed; the hamám buildings were repaired, a marble dado in the central báradari was partially restored, and arrangements made for repairing one of the kiosks. To carry out all that is required, and to put the grounds and buildings of what may fairly be considered an Imperial work in good order would, however, involve an expenditure of Rs 50,000. The Municipality do not appear as yet to have taken any steps in regard to the better regulation of the garden, which is still a crowded nursery—in fact a jungle of indifferent fruit trees that under more scientific direction might be rendered both attractive and profitable.

449. At Nakodar the restoration of the two Muhammadan tombs referred to last year was nearly completed.

450. Photographs of most of the above buildings were taken at different stages of progress. A revised list of all the archæological and historical buildings of interest in the Province is also under preparation.

451. Provincial Civil Buildings.—*Administration.*—Additions of more or less importance were made to the District Court buildings at Rohtak, Gurdáspur, Ludhiána, Pesháwar, and Jhang. At Mooltan new court-rooms for the Deputy Commissioner and the Judicial Assistant, with a new guard-room, were added, as were two rooms for the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Muzaffargarh and a detached Treasury and Assistant Commissioner's Court at Jhelum.

452. A site was cleared and the collection of materials commenced for a new district court-house at Simla.

453. The new tahsíl at Attock was completed ; those at Kuláchi in the Derajat and Umballa nearly so ; while good progress was made on the combined tahsíl and thánah at Banjur in Kulu, the tahsíl at Dera Gházi Khan, and the reroofing of the one at Sultánpur.

454. Certain improvements were made to the subsidiary buildings attached to the Government Houses at Simla and Lahore, including a new ice-house at the former.

455. A double-storeyed block of servants' houses was constructed in connection with the "Ellerslie" Secretariat Building at Simla.

456. *Law and Justice.*—There was a further collection of material in connection with the Chief Court at Lahore, the new designs for which have now been completed, with the exception of the detailed estimates, which are still in hand.

457. *Ecclesiastical.*—Nearly Rs 4,000 were expended in providing a roof for the Amritsar Church.

458. *Jails.*—The Provincial expenditure under this head was, as usual, very considerable, amounting to nearly 1¾ lakhs, of which Rs 1,35,000 was upon Original Works. The temporary Central Jail at Mooltan, which is capable of accommodating 1,500 prisoners, commenced in November 1882, was, with its necessary subsidiary buildings, completed in November 1883, at a cost of Rs 87,000. As it may be many years before any more permanent structure is built, an estimate for additions and alterations to the present building, in order to give increased superficial area per man in sleeping barracks and fit it for more permanent use, is now under consideration. Two barracks were reroofed, and one of the two passages in the Central Jail at Lahore was converted into a store-room for carpets. Considerable expenditure was incurred in the restoration of, and additions to, the District Jails of Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Umballa, Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Jhang, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, and Pesháwar. A project for a water-supply to the Jail at Umballa was put in hand, and the Leper Jail at Tarn Táran, in the Amritsar District, nearly completed.

459. *Police.*—On police buildings were spent Rs 1,69,000 from Provincial Funds, and Rs 14,800 from Municipal and District Funds—a total which exceeds that of last year by some Rs 12,500. Among the principal works completed during the year may be instanced the Imperial Police lines at Simla ; first class

stations at Barsar, Bahádur Khel, and Nárowál ; second class stations at Mubárakpur, Karrak and Kálka ; renewal of those at Shahabad, Mahilpur, and Sahiwál ; reroofing Police Hospital at Amritsar ; and the barracks for 12 Sergeants, 60 Constables, and 2 Deputy Inspectors at Abbott-abad. And among those in progress, the reroofing and additions to the station at Batána, in the Karnál District ; construction of first class police stations at Rewári and Dagshai ; a second class one at Subáthu ; renewing the station at Chappar ; reconstructing the police lines at Dera Gházi Khan ; and the construction of a combined lock-up for European prisoners with quarters for an Inspector of Police at Ráwalpindi.

460. *Educational.*—There was an expenditure of some Rs 5,000 from Provincial Funds on improvements and additions to the buildings of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, and upwards of Rs 10,000 upon other items ; but the bulk of the expenditure upon Educational buildings has been met from District and Municipal Funds. The total outlay from all sources during the year amounting to nearly Rs 95,000, of which Rs 10,000 were on the District School at Gujránwála, a building nearly completed ; the remainder being distributed generally over the Province.

461. *Medical.*—The new Medical School at Lahore was finally completed at a cost of Rs 1,17,076, and certain additional works, with the necessary furniture for the School, not provided for in the original estimate, were added at a cost of Rs 10,000, the institution being also connected with the water-works system.

The dispensary buildings at Sonepat in the Delhi, Sohna and Farukhnagar in the Gurgaon, Phulkián in the Siálkot Districts, and the Egerton Hospital at Peshávar, the last named costing over Rs 66,000, were also completed, and Rs 5,000 were expended on the Municipal dispensary at Chársadda in the Peshávar District. The Ripon Hospital and Dispensary at Simla, which is being constructed from Municipal Funds, aided by private contributions, was pushed rapidly forward.

462. *Miscellaneous.*—At Lahore two temporary barracks were provided to afford additional accommodation to the Government Central Press. The reading-room in connection with the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls was improved by widening a part of the connecting passage.

463. IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.—The expenditure upon these from the three sources, *viz.*, Provincial allotment, District and, to a limited extent, from Municipal Funds, has during the year amounted to Rs 17,96,334, the greater part, as usual, being necessarily devoted to repairs, which absorbed over 13½ lakhs of the total ; the balance, Rs 4,37,381, being spent on Original Works, as against Rs 3,90,131 last year.

464. *Metalled Roads.*—As noticed in the Report of last year, the completion of the combined railway and road bridge over the River Indus at Attock

necessitated a costly diversion of the Grand Trunk Road along both the steep rocky banks from the Lower Fort to the Railway and back to Khairabad. The road on the right bank, a distance of nearly two miles, was completed to formation level, and eleven culverts of different spans put in; on the left approach, a distance of nearly one-and-a-half miles, the work completed consisted of heavy embankments from 20 to 60 feet in height, with cuttings through hard rock up to 30 feet in depth; the erection of culverts of different spans and the construction of a temporary road round the Mallahitolla village to the Lower Fort. In both cases the metalling, protective railings, and dressing of some of the banks to easier slopes still remain to be carried out, but the work was pushed forward so as to admit of its being opened for traffic as an unmetalled road soon after the close of the year. The expenditure during the year on this work amounted to Rs 1,72,569.

465. The preliminary survey of the new Murree-Kohála cart-road was commenced in December 1883; levels were taken, and a survey made along the entire length of the present road, and before the close of March 1884 some 12 miles of the proposed cart-road was aligned. Military working parties are to be employed in the construction of a portion of the work.

466. About six miles of the Simla and Kálka road were remetalled, retaining and parapet walls being erected where necessary. In the Beas Valley nearly Rs 7,000 were expended in completing certain flood escapes on the Grand Trunk Road; but, owing to want of funds, a good deal that is still required had to stand over.

467. In addition to Rs 6,000 given in 1882-83, a further grant-in-aid of Rs 4,000 was made to the portion of the Ferozepore and Farídkot road situated in British territory. The road between Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan was further improved, some miles being metalled, and fair progress made in improving the difficult road through the Pezu Pass.

468. In connection with the improvement to railway feeder roads may be instanced the Nábha road in the Ludhiána District, and the portion of the Phillour and Nagar roads passing through the Jullundur District which were metalled throughout. Good progress was made in metalling the Chánga Mánga road in the Lahore, and the Gurgaon and Sohna road in the Gurgaon Districts, respectively. A number of minor approaches were also metalled during the year.

469. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The length of unmetalled roads kept in repair or renewed during the year by the agency either of the Public Works Department or the District Officers from Provincial and District Funds aggregated nearly 16,000 miles, and the expenditure incurred was Rs 3,84,000, of which District Funds contributed Rs 36,000 for new roads and Rs 1,96,000 for the repairs of old ones. The

principal improvements are indicated under their respective districts in the table below :—

Delhi District	Road Najafgarh and Azádpur remetalled.
Gurgaon District	Sohna and Núh and Firozpur and Ulwar roads metalled.
Karnál District	Completing and improving the Pánipat and Safidon and the Kaithal and Patiála roads.
Rohtak District	Rohtak and Bhiwáni road, 4½ miles, metalled. Rohtak and Jhajjar road, 6 ,, ,,
Hissar District	Roads to Railway Station and to encamping-ground metalled.
Ludhiána District	Road from Bágrián to Nábha improved and partly metalled. Feeder road from Cháwa to Grand Trunk Road metalled.
Simla District	Special repairs were executed to the Hindustán and Tibet road.
Kángra District	Repairs to dry stone revetment walls and extensive blasting operations were carried out on the Hoshiárpur, Dharmsála, and Kángra Valley cart-roads. A survey of the latter was put in hand and half finished. The new road from Mandi to Phagwára was finished.
Gurdáspur District...	Feeders to the Gurdáspur, Sohal, Chína and Dháriwál, wholly or in part, metalled.
Kohát District	Six miles of new roads were constructed.
Hazára District	A new feeder road from the Hazára Trunk Road to the Hasan Abdál Station, on the Punjab Northern State Railway, was constructed.
Pesháwar District	Special repairs were carried out on the Naushahra and Mardán road.
Jhang District	Fifty-four miles of the Chicháwatni and 31½ of the Bahreri roads in the Jhang District were maintained in an efficient state of repair.
Montgomery District	The work of raising the Okára and Fázilka road was in progress.
Muzaffargarh District	The construction of a new road from Kinjar to Jatu in the Muzaffargarh District was put in hand and completed before the close of the year.

470. *Bridges.*—The expenditure during the year under this head aggregated Rs 82,000. Among the most important of the works constructed during the year may be instanced—an iron girder bridge over the Nalloah drainage cut in the 67th mile of the Amritsar and Pathánkot road, consisting of 2 spans of 50 feet each, with an 18 feet roadway; bridges at Karála in the Hoshiárpur District; Nakhmal on the Jummoo and Zafarwál road in the Siálkot District; and Nanowál on the Batála and Mukerián road.

471. *Boat-bridges.*—The principal boat-bridges maintained by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs 1,80,000 during the year are exhibited in the following statement :—

Locality of Bridge.	Date of		Number of		Length of bridge.
	Dismantling.	Re-opening.	Government boats.	Hired boats.	
Over the Jumna at Mámúrpur	15-6-83	15-10-83	...	14	120 feet.
Do. do. at Chaunsa	Do.	Do.	...	15	120 "
Do. do. at Sanauli	30-6-83	1-11-83	The contractors use their own boats on these bridges.		186 "
Do. do. at Mirghona	Do.	29-10-83			186 "
Do. do. at Rájghát near Jágádhri	16-6-83	16-6-83	...	26	409 "
Do. Sutlej at Phillour	1-6-83	9-10-83	32	7	1,984 "
Do. Beas at Dera Gopípur ...	27-5-83	1-10-83	14	...	400 "
Do. Ravi at Shahdara (Lahore) ...	Maintained the year.	throughout	30	...	1,184 "
Do. Sutlej at Ferozepore	31-3-83	10-10-83	16	2	558 "
Do. Ravi at Chichawatni... ...	Maintained the year.	throughout	17	...	868 "
Do. Chenab at Wazirabad	16-5-83	Abandoned	by order of	Government.	
Do. do. at Kádirabad	31-3-83	10-10-83	16	2	558 "
Do. do. at Trimmu Ghât ...	11-4-83	27-9-83	...	54	1,910 "
Do. Jhelum at Jhelum	...	...	6	25	1,300 "
Do. do. at Pind Dádan Khan ...	17-4-83	4-10-83	...	...	2,400 "
Do. Indus at Attock	8-5-83	Was not re-established owing to opening of the Railway bridge.			
Do. do. at Khushálgarh... ...	28-6-83	11-9-83	16	...	1,000 feet.
Do. do. at Dera Ismail Khan ...	27-4-83	8-10-83	30	41	3,310 "
Do. Kabul River at Naushahra ...	Open throughout the year.		16	...	740 "
Do. do. at Abazai	22-4-83	2-10-83	6	26	703 "

An expenditure, amounting to Rs 3,116, was incurred in providing new superstructure for the boat-bridge at Jhelum, which was re-established under the orders of the Government of India last winter. The boats and superstructure belonging to the dismantled Attock bridge have for the most part been distributed between the Naushahra and Dera Ismail Khan bridges. In place of the abandoned boat-bridge at Wazirabád a ferry has been established.

472. Some of these bridges yield a direct profit to Government, as for instance, the one at Phillour, the net earnings on which during the year amounted to Rs 2,636, while upon the one at Trimmu Ghât a deficit of Rs 2,109 was reported.

The total cost of these boat-bridges, as borne by the Public Works Department, is as follows :—

		Rs
For repairs and maintenance	... ...	1,74,581
For original works	... ...	5,128
	Total ...	1,79,709

The gross income received during the year amounted to ₨ 1,03,400, and after paying the charges for toll collection and establishments the net revenue amounted to ₨ 71,600. This latter sum is, however, all credited to the General Provincial Revenues in the Civil Department.

473. *Minor Ferries.*—Three hundred and ninety-one minor ferries were maintained in the Province during the year, of which 365 were leased to contractors, 23 kept under direct management, 1 maintained by the Meerut District authorities in the North-Western Provinces, and 2 by the boatmen themselves.

474. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—Nearly ₨ 16,000 was expended from Provincial and District Funds in constructing, reroofing and rebuilding certain supply-houses, saráis, &c. The supply-houses at Chappar, Dhakka, Shahábad, Khanna and Jagraon were reroofed; a new supply-house was constructed at Ludhiána, and fair progress made with saráis at Daska in the Siálkot and Miánwáli in the Bannu District. New wells in the encamping-grounds at Akorah and Khairábad on the road from Attock to Pesháwar were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,600, for which funds were provided by the Punjab Northern State Railway.

475. *Arboriculture.*—Some ₨ 79,500 were expended on the planting and renewal of trees along the several lines of road, regarding which a detailed report is now submitted annually to the Conservator of Forests.

476. *River Protective Works.*—The danger which, owing to the heavy floods passing down the Indus in 1882, menaced the city and cantonment of Dera Gházi Khan, and the measures taken to avert this danger, were described in last year's Report. The Government of India in the Military Department, as then pointed out, having ultimately declined to bear any portion of the outlay on the necessary protective works, two-thirds of the expenditure incurred has been a charge to Provincial Funds, together with the entire cost of the repair to the cantonment bund.

The total expenditure on these works has amounted to ₨ 1,06,471, of which ₨ 74,374, or in round numbers ¾ths of a lakh of rupees, has been borne by the Province, ₨ 55,000 being paid during the year under review, and the remainder by the Irrigation Branch.

477. As no imminent danger from the encroachments of the river threatened the cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan during 1883-84, it was decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India, Military Department, not to adopt any further special protective measures until actual necessity arose. Instructions were, however, issued to the Executive Engineer concerned to carefully watch the vagaries of the river, by laying down some erosion lines and periodically measuring them.

478. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Town Buildings, &c.*—A new Town Hall at Pesháwar was constructed at a cost of ₨ 9,125. Similar buildings at Rewári and Batála, and the Nicholson Hall at Bannu, were in progress.

A site was acquired for the combined Municipal Town Hall, Police Station, and Clock Tower at Mooltan, and the building commenced.

479. *Paving Streets, &c.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to upwards of Rs 3,60,000. Among the principal works may be noticed—the improvement and metalling of the circular road at Kaithal in the Karnál District, and the road at Rewári in the Gurgaon District—as completed. Two streets were opened out in the Amritsar city, and 5 miles of metalled roads and streets constructed, at a total cost of Rs 65,000. Paved streets were improved at Jhang and Ráwalpindi to the extent of Rs 6,199 and Rs 6,680, respectively, and smaller sums in numerous other towns.

480. *Water-supply.*—It is satisfactory to notice an increased amount of attention is being given to the importance of efficient water and sanitary works, not only in the case of those constructed, or to be constructed, by Provincial Funds, but both District and Municipal Bodies appear to have brought forward a much larger number of projects.

481. The water-supply of the city of Delhi may be said to have been under consideration, in one form or other, for the last 15 years, work during recent years having been once or twice actually commenced, but either deficiencies and more or less important omissions in the projects submitted, or difficulties in the matter of finance, have always stood in the way. The last project prepared in 1881, though acceptable as a general scheme, required reduction of cost generally. The Delhi Municipality having expressed a wish to refer this project to a hydraulic expert in England, and in connection with this to depute Mr. Morley, the Assistant Engineer, who had been associated with its preparation, and therefore possessed the needful local knowledge, it was considered deference should be shown to their wishes in the matter, and Mr. Morley was accordingly placed at their disposal for eight months, from March 1884.

482. Rupees 55,000, the balance of the Provincial contribution of one lakh for the restoration of the water-works reservoir at Lahore, was paid to the Municipality, and the works were sufficiently completed to admit of their being formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in March 1884.

483. In connection with the water-works at Simla, severe frosts during the winter somewhat delayed building operations on the second reservoir at Sanjauli, but the main and cross-walls were completed up to springing of arches, and large quantities of materials were collected, fully utilising all available labour. The entire work will be completed and ready for use before the close of the present calendar year; but it is a matter for consideration whether the growing wants of the station in this respect may not ultimately necessitate a third reservoir.

484. The preparation of the Amritsar water-works project was entrusted to the late Mr. Leslie Clark, but the death of this gentleman, while on sick leave in England, prevented the submission of any complete report. An experimental well, 20 feet diameter, was sunk to a depth of about 35 feet in water and

tested, but the yield, as ascertained by several observations, proved so insignificant as to preclude the acceptance of Mr. Leslie Clark's theory as to the practicability of the well system here affording a sufficient supply, at any rate for any sum that would be within the means of this Municipality. The question is still under consideration.

485. In the case of Umballa city, it was at first thought arrangements might be made for obtaining a supply in connection with the cantonment water-works, but upon further reference this had to be abandoned. Two other sources were next examined, the Ghaggar and Tángri rivers, and the running of trial levels having shown that the spring level along the latter offered the best facilities, a proposal was made to the Municipality by Government to advance a sum of Rs 5,000 from Provincial revenues for trial borings and experiments to be undertaken at a selected spot on this stream, to determine the feasibility of a reliable scheme, on condition that if the estimated cost of the project is within the financial means of the Municipality, that body should raise a loan to carry out the same, repaying the loan from Provincial Funds, or in the event of the scheme proving a failure, the Rs 5,000 advanced will be borne by Provincial revenues.

486. In November 1883, the Commissioner submitted a project prepared some years previously by Lieutenant Lindsell, R. E., for providing the town of Ráwalpindi with a water-supply from the Karrang stream. An inspection of the locality, however, showed that, as the Karrang was not a perennial stream, Lieutenant Lindsell's proposal, which had been based on one for Pesháwar, was not feasible, and a project for utilising the sub-soil water for the purpose is at present under consideration in this Department. As soon as this is completed, it is hoped the work, for which funds are already in hand, may be proceeded with.

487. The question of an improved water-supply to stations of the Punjab Frontier Force has been under consideration of this Department for some time past. Several projects for these works have been prepared, but these cannot receive consideration until the financial probabilities of meeting the cost of the scheme are first determined. The following is the estimated cost of providing the much-needed supply to the stations named :—

	Rs
Abbott-abad	50,000
Mardán	33,500
Kohát	50,000
Edwardes-abad	45,000
Dera Ismail Khan	6,000
Ditto Cantonment	30,000
Dera Ghází Khan	22,500
Rájanpur	10,000
Total ...	2,47,000

A memorandum regarding the actual state of the various projects has been submitted for the opinion of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department ; the main obstacle, however, is the want of funds.

488. The improvements in connection with the Pesháwar city canal, and the provision of a supply of water pure enough for all, save potable purposes, combined with a lower level drainage channel on either side, was this year brought to completion at a total cost of ₨ 1,33,316, the expenditure during the year amounting to ₨ 50,492.

489. Among the minor works in connection with the water-supply of the Province may be noticed an additional tank at Siálkot, which, formerly a large unsightly pond on the north-east of the city, has been converted at a cost of ₨ 12,500 (provided partly by private contributions and partly by Municipal Funds) into an ornamental tank. An estimate was sanctioned, amounting to nearly ₨ 16,000, to be provided from District Funds, for the construction of a bund at Mahpálpur, in the Delhi District, and the work was more than half completed. In the same district bunds at Khuki and Gwálpahári were completed at a cost of ₨ 3,238 and ₨ 2,984, respectively ; a large bund at Kutwána Sarái was commenced and some 18 others were in various stages of progress. In the Karnál District 12 village tanks in the tracts most affected by drought were completed at a total cost of ₨ 6,770, and 20 others were in progress. ₨ 1,800 were expended on similar works in the Gurgaon District. The large tank at Georgegarh, in the Rohtak District, was in hand, and a new one was completed at Makhdúm Rashíd, in the Mooltan District, for the benefit of the visitors to the annual fair held there.

490. Although more properly coming under the head of Irrigation Works, the Inundation Canals in the Fázilka tahsíl of the Sirsa District may be incidentally noticed as works constructed mainly from District Funds. The works were carried out by the Ferozepore Canal officers under the supervision of Colonel Grey, the Commissioner of Hissar, acting under the direct sanction of the Local Government; the cost being met from contributions from the Sirsa District Funds, the Mamdot Estate, and by the occupants of 37 villages in Fázilka.

The excavation of the Mubárakwah Canal was completed during the year at a cost of ₨ 5,140, while on the Fázilwah Canal, which was practically completed and opened in 1882-83, some further expenditure was incurred. The total length of these canals, with branches, is 49 and 52 miles, respectively, while their irrigating capacity is 20,000 acres each.

491. *Sewage, Drainage, and Sanitation.*—The drainage works in connection with the city of Amritsar comprise the extra-mural and intra-mural projects. The former is being carried out by the Public Works Department. The project has been divided into three separate works—*A*, *B* and *C*; the total estimate for which amounts to ₨ 1,76,517.

A represents the outfall channel, the new portions of which throughout its entire length of 7 miles were excavated during the year, though not to its final

bed. Iron bridges were at site, and the brick-work of another in hand, the outlay to end of March 1884 being ₨ 19,288. Project *B*, consists of the main cut, with two branch channels, excavation of which was commenced wherever crops had not been sown. Several bridges were in hand and one completed; the outlay to end of March 1884 was ₨ 13,204. Project *C* relates to the drainage of the Tong Dháb, the project for which has since been approved and sanctioned; about 5 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work being excavated, when the progress was interrupted by failure of the contractor.

The intra-mural drainage is to be carried out by the Municipality, the project for which was entrusted to the late Mr. Leslie Clark, but was unfortunately interrupted by the before-noted death of that gentleman, and will now have to be completed by the officers of this Department.

A project, amounting to ₨ 2,47,308 to be provided from Municipal Funds, for filling in the pestilent ditch that surrounds the city of Amritsar, and which for many years has been in a most insanitary state, received the sanction of Government in February 1884, and work to the extent of ₨ 13,000 was carried out.

492. The drainage of the city of Peshávar, commenced in 1871, was completed during the year. The cost aggregating some ₨ 2,73,000, which has been met from Municipal Funds.

493. Over ₨ 12,000 were expended in drainage works in the city of Delhi, including new drains for the Teliwára suburb, which work still continues in progress.

The complete scheme for the sewage of this city is under consideration in conjunction with the water-supply project, and its execution depends mainly on the funds that may be available.

494. The Simla sewage scheme, which had been for some time in abeyance, was again taken up, and the project as finally recommended divided into five sections—

To 1st water-fall.	I.	Boileau-ganj line.
	II.	Barra Simla.
	III.	Chota Simla.
	IV.	Main Bazár drainage.
	V.	Single main, 1st to 3rd water-fall.

The total cost, inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant, amounts to 3½ lakhs of rupees. Of these the Barra Simla line and the main Bazár drainage carried to an outlet at the 1st water-fall have since been sanctioned at a cost of ₨ 1,11,000, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant, which charges will be borne by Provincial Funds: the work will now be rapidly pushed forward.

495. About ₨ 5,000 were expended in improving the drainage of Ludhiána; about ₨ 4,000 for the circular drain round the city of Shujabád in the Mooltan District; and ₨ 2,500 at Ráwalpindi: minor improvements being effected in most districts of the Province.

496. *Miscellaneous.*—Some ₨ 4,500 contributed in equal shares by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the Kapurthala State, and the Provincial Government, were expended in strengthening the bund along the Suha nallah in the Hoshiárpur District in connection with the Beas Valley Protective Works.

497. *Famine Works.*—Although there was no serious alarm of famine before the year terminated, there had been a considerable failure of the winter rains in the southern part of the Province, which, coming after several indifferent seasons, occasioned some uneasiness, and preparations were made for the commencement of famine works, both under Civil Officers and this Department, in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions. Sanction was given to the enclosure of grass preserves in the Rohtak and Hissar Districts, and to special repairs to the Delhi and Sirsa road at a cost of ₨ 17,000.

An officer was deputed to prepare special and suitable projects in the Gurgaon District, and subsequently a second officer to the Karnál District for a similar purpose.

498. Provincial Railways.—*Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway.*—The outlay on this work during the year under review was ₨ 26,03,114 against a grant by the Imperial Government of ₨ 26,05,000. The total estimate for the line as revised, and including ₨ 7,05,000 for rolling-stock, which was added under the orders of the Government of India, amounts to ₨ 67,39,851, and up to the close of the year the expenditure amounted to ₨ 47,02,350.

Fifty-one miles from Amritsar to Dínanagar were completed and opened to public traffic on the 1st January 1884. The remaining 15 miles from Dínanagar to Pathánkot were energetically pushed forward. The traffic on the open line to the close of the year was not very encouraging ; but until improved feeder roads enable the merchandise to be brought to the railway, and the completion of the Kángra Valley cart-road permits the produce of that rich district to find its way to its natural outlet at Pathánkot, good returns can perhaps hardly be hoped for.

A representation in regard to the last-named much-needed work has been made to the Government of India, and it is hoped funds for the construction of the few bridges required to complete this road may be shortly forthcoming.

499. Umballa-Kalka Railway.—A revised project for the line called for by the Government of India was prepared and submitted in March 1884, amounting to ₨ 32,34,169 (*i. e.*, Direct charges ₨ 29,59,749 ; Indirect charges ₨ 2,74,420), exclusive of rolling-stock, which item would bring up the probable expenditure required to about 38 lakhs. The details of the probable traffic were based on statistics registered as long ago as 1878-79, and were even then notoriously incomplete. Such data therefore obviously offered no reliable basis on which to form any calculation as to the probable earnings of the proposed line, and the Government of India in reviewing the project requested that further details of traffic should be collected.

500. Simla and Kalka Railway.—In connection with the above-mentioned project, a barometrical reconnaissance of the country between Kálka and Simla was also carried out during the cold season to ascertain whether an extension of the Umballa-Kálka Line to Simla would not at some future time be feasible.

The result of the reconnaissance was to show that a mountain railway to Simla, serving all the Military Depôts in the locality, was not only feasible but could be constructed at much less cost and with less difficulty than was at first anticipated. Two alternative routes were examined, in regard to one of which, and of an alternative one suggested by Mr. Molesworth, the Government of India has now called for a detailed project, and of statistics of the probable traffic such a line might draw, the preparation of which will be now set in hand.

501. Rajpura-Patiala Railway.—An amended estimate for this Railway, 16 miles long, amounting to Rs 12,44,388, having been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, the line was put in hand in December 1883, the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company carrying out the work. Fair progress was made during the closing three months of the year, and it is expected the entire length, which presents no engineering difficulties, will be open for traffic by November 1884.

502. Ludhiana-Ferozepore Railway.—An amended approximate estimate for this Railway on the broad gauge, which, inclusive of rolling-stock, amounted to Rs 45,00,000, was submitted to the Government of India in February 1884; the Local Government offering to construct the line as a Provincial work on the same terms as were granted in the case of the Amritsar and Patháskot Railway. The project is, however, still under the consideration of the Government of India.

503. Rawalpindi-Murree Railway.—The original hope of the promoters of this scheme for raising the necessary capital in India has not been realized, and with the sanction of the Government of India and Secretary of State attempts are understood to have been made to float the Company and raise the requisite capital in England so far apparently with doubtful success. Sanction was also accorded to extend the period in which to form such Company to the 31st December 1884.

504. Tramways.—Proposals on the part of certain private speculators for tramways in connection with the cities of Lahore and Amritsar were submitted during the year, together with certain draft agreements to be entered into with the respective Municipalities; but, as the construction of such tramways required the authority of a special Act of the Imperial Legislature, these enterprises have had to be held in abeyance for the present.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred from Imperial Funds on Public Works in the Punjab during the year 1883-84 under the several Heads of Classification.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs	Rs	Rs
MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	...	...	...
Do. do. Native Troops ...	65,232	35,932	1,01,164
Ordnance Works ...	1,014	694	1,708
Commissariat buildings ...	548	6,150	6,698
Staff and Miscellaneous ...	12	332	344
Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military communications	370	6,688	7,058
General Cantonment Works ...	950	35,520	36,470
Stud buildings ...	...	...	...
Fortifications ...	19,488	18,241	37,729
Total Military ...	87,614	1,03,557	1,91,171
Establishments ...	...	...	41,942
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,735
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...
Barrack Department (exclusive of Estab.) ...	1,706	1,985	3,691
Establishment ...	...	...	369
Grand Total Military ...	...	...	2,39,908
IMPERIAL.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.			
Civil Buildings.			
Salt buildings ...	...	...	...
Post Offices ...	13,525	16,061	29,586
Telegraph buildings ...	24,833	5,883	30,716
Administration ...	10,929	...	10,929
Total Civil Buildings ...	49,287	21,944	71,231
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Sewage, including drainage ...	2,000	...	2,000
Total Mis. Public Impts. ...	2,000	...	2,000
Collieries.			
Coal operations ...	6,639	...	6,639
Total Collieries ...	6,639	...	6,639
Total Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	57,926	21,944	79,870
Establishments ...	...	...	13,546
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	883
Deduct—Decrease in Balance of Suspense Account—London Invoices ... Rs. 44,100; Less Credits to expenditure in England „ 9,239	...	...	...
Grand Total Imperial Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	...	...	94,299

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred from Imperial Funds on Public Works in the Punjab[a] during the year 1883-84 *under the several Heads of Classification*—(concluded).

DETAILS.		Outlay to close of 1882-83.	Outlay in 1883-84.	Total.
		Rs	Rs	Rs
32. PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.				
Umballa and Kálka Railway.				
Preliminary expenses	...	42,017	8,863	50,880
Plant	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...
Total Umballa and Kálka Railway	...	42,017	8,863	50,880
Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway.				
Preliminary expenses	...	27,138	— 650	26,488
Plant	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...
Total Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway	...	27,138	— 650	26,488
Grand Total—32, Railways	...	69,155	8,213	77,368
37. CAPITAL PRODUCTIVE WORKS—RAILWAYS.				
Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway.				
Preliminary expenses	...	42,803	1,051	43,854
Land	...	1,72,276	5,168	1,77,444
Construction of Line	...	3,49,871	5,43,744	8,93,615
Ballast and Permanent-way	...	14,07,447	13,49,731	27,57,178
Station buildings	...	70,028	2,54,412	3,24,440
Plant	...	4,122	7,463	11,585
Establishment	...	52,195	67,038	1,19,233
Rolling stock	...	...	3,75,000	3,75,000
Add—Increase in Balance of Suspense Account	...	494	— 493	1
Total Final and Suspense Head	...	20,99,236	26,03,114	47,02,350
Total Capital Expenditure—37, Railways	...	20,99,236	26,03,114	47,02,350
Grand Total, Railways	...	21,68,391	26,11,327	47,79,718
Total Expenditure.				
Umballa and Kálka Railway	...	42,017	8,863	50,880
Ráwalpindi-Murree Railway	...	27,138	— 650	26,488
Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway	...	20,99,236	26,03,114	47,02,350
GRAND TOTAL	...	21,68,391	26,11,327	47,79,718

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred under the several Heads of Classification on Public Works in the Punjab from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1883-84.

HEADS.	PROVINCIAL FUNDS.		INCORPORATED DISTRICT LOCAL FUND.		MUNICIPAL FUND.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Civil Buildings.								
Administration	1,60,362	73,880	...	877	...	...	1,60,362	74,757
Minor Departments	14,356	5,255	...	602	...	...	14,356	5,857
Law and Justice	19,506	15,039	...	...	...	...	19,506	15,039
Ecclesiastical	3,744	14,967	...	...	...	...	3,744	14,967
Jails	1,34,802	39,075	...	...	...	...	1,34,802	39,075
Police	1,12,415	56,669	...	...	9,255	5,556	1,21,670	62,225
Educational	7,412	14,385	25,266	18,079	29,941	9,390	62,619	41,854
Medical	16,524	6,168	21,891	6,789	16,329	7,105	54,744	20,062
Miscellaneous	12,977	11,057	6,023	1,993	...	167	19,000	13,217
Total ...	4,82,098	2,36,495	53,180	28,340	55,525	22,218	5,90,803	2,87,053
Communications.								
Metalled and bridged roads	2,33,234	7,15,303	60,219	...	3,502	66	2,96,955	7,15,369
Raised and bridged unmetalled roads...	16,606	1,36,269	35,462	1,95,880	...	...	52,068	3,32,149
Bridges	...	...	62,861	19,290	...	...	62,861	19,290
Boat-bridges and ferries...	5,128	1,74,581	...	30	...	...	5,128	1,74,611
Accommodation for travellers	6,931	22,914	8,400	16,712	2,517	856	17,848	40,482
Arboriculture	...	...	2,521	63,921	373	12,758	2,894	76,679
Total ...	2,61,899	10,49,067	1,69,463	2,95,833	6,392	13,680	4,37,754	13,58,580
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.								
Town buildings	...	1,656	1,045	52	70,874	35,294	71,919	37,002
Water-supply	63,781	68	93,492	24,605	1,56,724	27,488	3,13,997	52,161
Markets	25	24	...	...	7,317	1,694	7,342	1,718
Paving streets	...	38,928	...	...	1,12,982	2,10,208	1,12,982	2,49,136
Lighting	...	...	...	...	411	180	411	180
Sewage and drainage	80,294	197	473	...	75,393	27,581	1,56,160	27,778
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	20,724	5,708	20,724	5,708
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,512	18,068	3,239	18,068	4,751
Total ...	1,44,100	40,873	95,010	26,169	4,62,493	3,11,392	7,01,603	3,78,434
TOTAL WORKS ...	8,88,097	13,26,435	3,17,653	3,50,342	5,24,410	3,47,290	17,30,160	20,24,067
	22,14,532		6,67,995		8,71,700		37,54,227	
Establishments	5,97,547		71,622		27,837		6,97,006	
Tools and Plant	8,874		2,453		5,244		16,571	
Profit and Loss	...		...		...		...	
Deduct Suspense Balances ...	– 2,806		...		...		– 2,806	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,18,147		7,42,070		9,04,781		44,64,998	

RAILWAYS.

505. STATE RAILWAYS.—*Indus Valley and Kandáhar Railway.*—There were no lines projected or put under survey in connection with this Railway during the year under review. The most important work in progress is the combined Railway and road bridge over the Indus at Sakkar. The site selected for this work is that known as the Haiji Motoo. On the Sakkar Channel, which is to be crossed by three girders, spanning 270, 230 and 90 feet, respectively, the piers and abutments were built up to 25 feet above high water-mark. Staging for the two smaller spans was erected ready for the iron-work, some of which had already arrived at Karáchi. Work on the third span was to have been begun after the floods, and the bridge completed from Sakkar to the island of Bhakkar soon after the close of 1884. On the Rohri Channel, which will be crossed by a main span of 820 feet, the work on both abutments was finished up to high flood level, but nothing more can be done until the arrival from England of the iron-work which is not expected before the beginning of 1885. The raising of the embankment from two to three feet above flood level, and the introduction of additional waterway at the points where the line had been breached by the severe floods of 1882, were completed. Accommodation for passengers and the Railway staff was increased at different stations along both lines.

506. Though the Indus Valley Line was free from floods during the year under review, the branch line was less fortunate. In July 1883, the hill streams, swollen by heavy rain, breached the line in several places, seriously interrupting the through traffic. A sum of Rs 42,446 has been sanctioned by Government for works considered necessary to secure the stability of the line.

507. The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,593,929, or 91,113 more than last year. The year was remarkable for the heaviest goods traffic which the line has yet been called upon to carry. The income rose from Rs 34,99,326 in 1882 to Rs 57,25,166 in 1883, thus giving an increase of Rs 22,25,840, of which by far the principal part was derived from the grain traffic. The increase in goods traffic is due chiefly to the large consignments of grain, pulses and seeds, of which a total tonnage of 410,755 was carried over the line, as compared with 208,595 tons during the previous year, or nearly twice as much. The receipts from these consignments alone amounted to Rs 35,79,250, that is, more than the total earnings of the whole goods traffic for 1882, or about ·62 per cent. of the total goods traffic for 1883. The principal decrease was in raw cotton, of which 2,386 tons less were carried than last year. This was due to a fall in the market. An increase of 2,972 tons in the quantity of manufactured cotton is noticeable, however. The quantity of sugar carried fell from 19,020 to 16,900 tons.

508. During the year an important concession was made to the export trade in grain and seeds, by the abolition of all charge for ferrying over the Indus at Sakkar on all consignments travelling more than 500 miles to Karáchi.

509. The heavy traffic of the year threw a considerable strain on the arrangements for ferrying traffic over the Indus at Sakkar, work having to be continued without intermission, night and day, with the help of electric lights. The number of tons of goods crossed over the Indus in 1883 was 308,277, or 148,810 tons more than in 1882.

The very large increase of traffic necessitated a larger expenditure in all Departments, but this increase of Rs 4,86,092 was very small in proportion to the increase of Rs 21,28,615 in the earnings. The net earnings, after deducting working expenses, rose from Rs 15,76,113 in 1882 to Rs 32,18,634 in 1883.

510. *Punjab Northern State Railway.*—The total length of line open for traffic on the 31st March 1884 was 446 miles, while the mean mileage worked during the year was 420, against 397 in 1882.

511. The following extensions were opened for traffic during the year on the dates specified :—

	Miles.
Campbellpore to Khairabad, *viâ* Attock bridge, on 1st June 1883 ...	11
Wazirabad to Siálkot on 1st January 1884	26

There is every probability of the latter branch being extended to Jummoo in Kashmir, a distance of about 25 miles.

512. The Attock bridge was opened for traffic on the 24th May 1883, thereby establishing unbroken communication between Calcutta and Pesháwar. The total length of the bridge over all is 1,651 feet, comprising two spans of 314 feet and three of 264 feet each, with two short abutment spans. The height of the rails above low-water level is 142 feet. Of the minor works carried out during the year, the more important were considerable additions and alterations to the Railway accommodation at Wazirabad noticed in last year's report ; improvement of the training works on the Chenab ; station buildings at Ráwalpindi ; and a terminal station at Pesháwar with accommodation for Traffic and Locomotive staff.

513. The number of passengers carried over the line was 1,866,274, or 115,995 less than in the previous year. This decrease is due principally to less movement of troops. On the other hand, the goods traffic increased considerably. A total number of 312,306 tons of goods of all kinds was carried during the year against 263,793 tons in 1882. The introduction of a low rate for grain and seeds of one-eighth pie per maund per mile with a terminal charge of three pies per mile, together with a temporarily brisk demand for export, brought the Railway a large increase of outwards traffic in these staples. The other principal increases were in salt and timber. The rate above noted was subsequently modified to one-sixth pie per mile for distances under 100 miles, and one-eighth pie per mile for distances over 100 miles, the Punjab Northern State Railway terminal charge in either case being 1½ pie per maund only. The result was an increase of 44,706 tons of grain and seeds. About the same time the double mileage rate for down traffic between Jhelum and Ráwalpindi was abolished, and there has been no reason to regret the change. During the year the revenue exceeded the expenditure by Rs 6,95,228, or in other words, the profits were Rs 3,10,185 more than last year.

514. *Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.*—A description of this line, its locality and the object of its construction were given in paragraph 602 of the Report for 1882-83. The line was opened for goods and through passenger traffic from Rewári to Hissar (89 miles) in May 1883, and from Hissar to Sirsa on the 1st March 1884 (50½ miles), making a total open mileage of 139½ miles. Sixteen new stations were opened during the year under review. The line was worked by the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, but the capital works are still in the hands of the Engineer-in-Chief.

The gross earnings of the Railway for the year 1883 were Rs 2,72,709. The working expenses amounted to Rs 2,21,649, giving net profits of Rs 51,060. No comparison can be made with the previous year's transactions as the line was only opened in 1883.

515. SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.—The extension of the Ráewind Branch from Ganda Singhwála to the boat-bridge over the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore, was undertaken and completed during the year at a cost of Rs 1,60,000. The total mileage open for the year was 754.

516. Owing to the development of the grain traffic with Karáchi, several additional works were found necessary. Four new crossing stations were sanctioned, and also new works at Karáchi and Kiámári, comprising sheds, sidings and a wharf. Open sheds at certain stations for the protection of grain were also constructed.

517. There was a slight decrease in the passenger traffic during the year under review, but the receipts for the carriage of goods rose from Rs 68,52,442 to Rs 75,71,446. The increase was principally due to the brisk trade in wheat. The net profits of the line were Rs 46,77,182, or Rs 9,64,331 more than they were last year.

518. Statement No. 51, appended to this report, shows the progress made in the construction and working of Railways in the Punjab during the year under review.

TELEGRAPHS.

519. Two hundred and twelve miles of new line were added to the Telegraph system of the Province during the year 1883-84, while the number of miles added to the existing wires amounted to 516. At the close of the year the line mileage was 2,076 miles, as against 1,864 in the previous year. Five new offices were opened during the year, and four offices established in previous years were closed, the number of offices at work at the close of the year being 35, as against 34 in 1882-83. The number of messages despatched during the year was 132,616, showing an increase of 8,122 as compared with the year 1882-83. The following statement gives the number despatched during the past six years :—

1878-79	130,170
1879-80	162,151
1880-81	154,008
1881-82	128,594
1882-83	124,494
1883-84	132,616

520. The number despatched from the most important offices for the last five years were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Simla ...	30,140	21,761	23,875	30,498	25,833
Lahore ...	13,984	14,474	11,693	11,729	12,558
Ráwalpindi ...	15,107	19,600	13,469	7,948	9,291
Umballa ...	6,466	9,106	7,490	7,026	6,621
Mooltan ...	9,869	8,493	7,090	5,897	4,819
Peshávar ...	22,436	22,033	8,754	7,217	6,212

POST OFFICE.

521. The following statement shows the number of Imperial Post Offices, outlying letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box postmen in the Punjab at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Letter-Box Peons.
Existing on 31st March 1883	598	263	301	46
Opened or entertained in 1883-84	55	36	26	11
Total	653	299	327	57
Closed or discontinued in 1883-84	8	12	7	16
Existing on 31st March 1884	645	287	320	41

The first three heads show an increase in the number over that of 1882-83. The decrease under the fourth head is due to an increased number of letter-boxes being given to the beats of certain peons.

522. During the year 23,764,182 articles were received for delivery against 21,559,824 in 1882-83. Out of this number 584,610 articles were returned undelivered and the rest delivered. The percentage under this head is 2·46 against 2·68 of the past year. The decrease in percentage of articles returned undelivered is attributed to improvement in working of the local postmasters.

523. The extent of mileage of the Imperial postal lines in the Punjab, as compared with last year, is as follows :—

Description.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Miles.	Miles.
Mail-cart	913	645
Runners	2,130½	2,251¼
Railway	1,223¾	1,465¾

524. The decrease in the mail-cart mileage and increase in railway mileage are due to the opening of new railway lines, and the consequent closing of the mail-cart lines between Amritsar and Pathánkot, Wazírabád and Siálkot, Lahore and Gunda Singhwála, and between Rohtak and Bhiwáni. The increase in the extent of runners' lines is due to the opening of new post offices.

525. The subjoined statement shows the statistics of the district post during 1883-84 as compared with last year :—

Year.	Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Letter-Boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local Post cess.	Imperial grant.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
					Rs A. P.	Rs	Rs A. P.	
1882-83 ...	21	370	47	4,635½	86,482 13 11	45,000	92,706 4 9	Excluding expenditure of hill-cart line, Chíchawatni to Dera Ismail Khan.
1883-84 ...	21	372	45	*4,611½	87,516 12 8	45,000	92,173 11 7	Miles. *Hill-cart ... 170; Ekka ... 105; Runners ... 4,336½; Total ... 4,611½

526. The decrease in the number of letter-boxes is due to the entertaiment of two additional village postmen.

527. The increase in income, and decrease in expenditure, is a satisfactory result.

528. The number of articles of all descriptions sent out during 1883-84 for delivery to the District Dâk Post Offices amounted to 66,247, as compared with 60,645 in 1882-83. The increase is due to the fact that villagers now understand the system better and appreciate its advantages. The number of undelivered articles is calculated to be 2,732 against 2,571 in the year previous, with a percentage 4·1 to 4·2, which is satisfactory. The number of covers collected for despatch is 59,509 against 57,543.

529. The total number of articles entrusted to District Dâk village postmen for delivery is 634,957, and that of articles returned undelivered 31,664, with percentage 4·9 ; the number collected for despatch being 259,158.

530. The following figures represent the number of articles carried, &c. :—

Number of articles sent for delivery to District Dâk Post Offices and entrusted to District Dâk village postmen		...	7,101,204
Ditto	ditto	received back undelivered ...	34,396
Ditto	ditto	collected for despatch ...	318,667

The percentage of articles returned undelivered on the total number sent for delivery was 4·8.

IRRIGATION.

531. During this year the Sirhind Canal was added to the list of canals in operation, which now stands as follows :—

Perennial Canals—

Western Jumna Canal ;
Bári Doáb Canal ;
Sirhind Canal.

Inundation Canals—

Upper Sutlej Series ;
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series ;
Indus Series ;
Muzaffargarh Series ;

and the Imperial Canals in the Shahpur District, which are administered by the Deputy Commissioner.

532. Capital expenditure was principally incurred on remodelling the Western Jumna Canal, and the completion of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals (the latter from Famine Funds). Expenditure was also incurred from the same source on the new Inundation Canals from the Chenab, Sutlej and Ravi Rivers.

533. A project for a new Inundation Canal from the Indus at Leiah, to irrigate the high lands of the Muzaffargarh District, was under investigation at the close of the year, and a proposal for the constitution of a Survey Division for the Shahpur District, with the object of preparing projects for the extension of irrigation from the Jhelum River, was submitted, and has since been sanctioned.

534. It will be seen from the tabular statements that the seasons were favourable for irrigation from Perennial Canals; but owing to the late rise of the rivers there was a considerable decrease in the area watered by the Inundation Canals.

535. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The training works which had been constructed in the Ravi at Mádhopur during previous years were this year supplemented by a leading cut which has worked well up to the present time. Very little trouble was experienced in maintaining the supply in the Canal. The permanent river works stood well, and there were no severe floods either in the Ravi or in the hill torrents which are under canal arrangements.

The canal was closed for repairs on the 6th February and reopened on the 10th March; but owing to the failure of some new work at Kunjar fall, on the Main Branch Upper, it was again closed for twelve days, from the 18th March.

There was an increase in the area irrigated in both crops as compared with the previous year. The measured discharges of the Ravi were 1,495 cubic feet per second in December 1883 and 1,464 in January 1884.

One of the new kharíf rájbahás was completed during the year, and two more were half finished. A new rájbaha from the tail of the Lahore Branch was under construction, and the extension of an existing rájbaha from the end of the Main Branch Lower was completed. Surveys for two more kharíf rájbahás were in hand at the close of the year.

536. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The works for training the River Jumna were improved and strengthened, and the improvements previously effected on the course of the river were fully maintained. The draw of the under-sluices at the Tájawála regulator of the Western Jumna Canal was improved by the removal of the standing weirs, with which some of the bays had been partially closed, and the weirs were replaced by gates.

There were no very severe floods, and the river was abnormally low during the whole of the cold weather. The winter rains were slight and late; the demand for water was consequently so great that the Delhi and Hánsi Branches were run alternately. There was an increase of nearly 100,000 acres in the area irrigated.

For many years the stream between the mouths of the Patrála and Somb torrents has set on to the right bank in the reach immediately above the regulator at Dádupur. The erosion of the bank was increased year by year, and it was evident that unless remedial measures were adopted, the tongue of land between the canal and the Somb torrent would be cut through. The measure finally adopted was the diversion of the canal from a point above the mouth of the Patrála torrent, and the regulation of the torrent itself, so as to give into the new cut. This work was put in hand, and was about half finished at the close of the year.

Heavy expenditure was incurred on strenthening and maintaining the banks of the Main Canal to enable it to meet the great demand for water for the autumn crop, which occurred during a prolonged break in the rains. It may now be confidently expected that the New Main Line will be opened during the present official year, and the most part of the old canal from Indri round by Karnál to Rer will then be finally abandoned.

Considerable progress was made on new distributaries from the Delhi and Hánsi Branches. The rájbahás for the Jínd State from the latter branch were nearly all completed, and are now opened for irrigation. Improvements were effected in several of the British rájbahás, and the raising of the banks of the Hánsi Branch, which has now been in progress for several years, was nearly completed.

The works on the New Delhi Branch are now practically finished, and it is hoped that the new distributaries will be so far completed as to allow of the new channels being brought into use for the kharíf of 1885-86.

The main drain for the country near Karnál was completed; the construction of some of the minor channels cannot be undertaken until the old canal is closed. An estimate was sanctioned for part of the main drain from Gohána to the Jumna, and an estimate for the drainage of the country between the canal and the Jumna in the Pánipat tahsíl of the Delhi District was nearly ready for submission. The surveys of the rest of the main drains were in progress.

Both earth-work and masonry for the Okla Navigation Channel were nearly finished at the close of the year, and the foundations of the double lock at its junction with the Agra Canal had been successfully laid. At the present time of writing, the lock is practically complete, and water is being passed down the channel to test the banks and works.

537. *Sirhind Canal.*—The main stream of the Sutlej has been successfully maintained along the left bank of the river, and the only repairs that have been required to the head-works consisted of additional protection below the under-sluices.

Weeds appeared in the Main Canal from the head to mile 15, and again between miles 32 and 39; their growth was most vigorous from the 5th to the 12th mile. They have been cleared out, and their growth checked by running high supplies in the canal, the surplus water being passed out at the Chamkaur escape, which is situated in the 11th mile.

The silt deposits, which must always be expected to take place at the head of the canal, were successfully removed by working the Chamkaur escape. Silting banks were constructed at several places on the Main Canal and Branches, and ramped roads and ferries have been established where additional accommodation for country traffic was required.

No damage was sustained by the superpassages and other works for passing hill torrents and other drainages across the canal.

The Bhatinda (British) and Kotla (Native States) Branches were under construction during the year. With the exception of occasional closures for weed clearance and the construction of works, water was continually passed down the remaining branches of the canal. Water was offered free from the open branches during a break in the monsoon. The cultivators were not able to avail themselves of the offer to any considerable extent before rain again fell, and canal-water was no longer required. After the publication of rates, which took place during the cold weather, a small area was irrigated

from the distributaries of the Abohar Branch. Water had been admitted into the whole length of the Abohar Branch in the previous year. Eighty-four miles of main distributary were completed on the upper part (3rd Division) and 252 miles on the lower part of the branch (4th Division), and 40 miles were under construction at the close of the year. Of minor distributaries, 74 miles in the 4th Division were ready for water, and a similar length was in hand. Estimates had been sanctioned for minors in the 3rd Division, but construction had not been commenced. The rájbaha systems in both Divisions had been completely worked out, and their construction was being pushed on with energy.

The Bhatinda Branch was completed up to the 66th, and the works were in progress to the 70th mile. Alignment was finally fixed to the 90th mile, and surveys completed to the 110th mile. The country was very difficult below the 70th mile, and several trial lines were run before a satisfactory alignment was secured. Water was admitted into the finished part of the channel in July 1883 for the purpose of testing banks and to supply water for the construction of the masonry works.

On the Sutlej Navigation Channel, a flour-mill with five pairs of stones was constructed at the 32nd mile, and also a syphon to pass a District Canal under the Navigation Channel.

Of the Native States Branches the Ghaggar and Choa Branches had been completed and opened in the previous year. The excavation of the Kotla Branch was complete as far as the 74th mile, and from thence to the 80th mile was half done: work had also been commenced between the 80th and 91st miles. Masonry works were in hand and completed as far as the 43rd mile; water was admitted into the finished reaches in December 1883; one rájbaha was in hand and surveys for others in progress.

Some additional bridges were built on the Ghaggar Branch. At the close of the year 57 miles of rájbahás from this Branch had been completed, and 80 miles were under construction. Three sets of minors were in hand, and schemes for other three under preparation. Some bridges were under construction on the Choa Branch.

As before mentioned, there was very little irrigation from this canal during the year under review. Water was, however, freely supplied to cattle tanks in the Ferozepore and Sirsa Districts.

538. INUNDATION CANALS.—*Upper Sutlej Division.*—The supply channels for Upper Sohág and Katora Canals, which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed, and cuts in the bed of the River Sutlej for improving the supply of the same canals were made. The various canals and rájbahás were cleared of silt and maintained as usual.

The river was late in rising, and the level throughout the whole year was abnormally low; for these reasons there was a considerable decrease in the area irrigated by this system of canals.

539. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division.*—Four inspection houses were under construction during the year. Three regulators and two bridges were built on the canals of the Chenab and Sutlej series from the Zar-i-nágha Fund. New

heads were excavated for the Khádal, Shahpur, and Bakhtuwah Canals of the Chenab series, and the widening of the latter canal, referred to in last year's report, was completed for 20 miles. In the Sutlej series expenditure was incurred in the construction of a new head to serve the Chattarwáh and Jámwah Kalán, and on a joint head for the Kábilwah and Baháwalwah Mailsi. Bunds were cut off on the Díwánwah Mailsi and Sirdárwah Kalán. Two bridges were constructed by the Canal establishment from District Funds.

There was a decrease of 33,000 acres in the area irrigated by these canals from causes that have before been explained.

540. *Muzaffargarh Division.*—Owing to the very moderate rise of the Indus River the irrigation from these canals was less than in previous years. The principal works executed, besides ordinary repairs to flood banks and the annual clearance of the canals, were a new regulator to the Sirdár Kalán Canal of the Indus series and the widening of the Ganesh Canal of the Chenab series. There were no severe floods, and the protective banks required little or no repairs.

541. *Dera Gházi Khan Division.*—There was a decrease of 40,000 acres in the irrigation of this Division ; the cause is explained above. Few of the canals ran for more than four months. There were no special works in connection with the canals, which were cleared of silt and maintained as usual.

Large expenditure was incurred on works to check the erosion of the right bank of the Indus to the north of the cantonment of Dera Gházi Khan. In addition to the spurs to check the erosion, the left bank of the Shoria Canal was raised for several miles and connected with the Bahár Sháh by a new bund called the Kotla. The cantonment bund of Dera Gházi Khan was also raised and its section improved. The expenditure on these special protective works was shared by the Provincial Government.

542. CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—*Swát River Canal.*—The construction of the head regulator at the new site was seriously delayed by untimely floods in the river and by heavy springs which burst up through fissures in the slate rock. These difficulties were gradually overcome, and the work is now complete. The enlargement of a few of the drainage culverts is still in progress, but this has not interfered with the passage of a small supply of water down the canal, which was necessary to test the banks and works.

The buildings and enclosures at Khán Mahi, Utmanzai and Dusserah are completed, and permanent chaukís to replace temporary structures at Ziám and Narrai are in hand. Most of the remaining enclosures for the protection of labourers during the construction of the canal have been dismantled.

Rájbahás Nos. 1, 6, 8 and 9 are nearly completed, and designs for the remainder were in hand at the close of the year.

543. *Chenab Canal.*—The supply channel, with the escape at the 4th mile, and the main line of canal, are being excavated in the first instance to half width. Two out of the 4 miles of supply channel are half done. A jail has been established at the 3rd mile, and the rest of the excavation has been reserved for the prisoners who will complete the channel to full section. The excavation of the

escape is two-thirds finished. Seven of the 16 miles of Main Line are on an average half completed, and 4 more miles are well in hand. Estimates had been sanctioned for three bridges, and materials had been collected for them as well as for the regulator and escape head. The design for the latter works had been approved, and estimate was being drawn up. The head-quarter buildings near the site of the regulator were completed, and two buildings finished on the Kot Nikka Branch, which has been aligned for 27 miles, and excavation of 11 miles is nearly finished; materials have also been collected for masonry works. The rájbaha to replace the Vaniki Branch has been aligned and the land taken up. A trial line had been run for 20 miles of the Háfizabad Branch.

544. *Lower Soház and Pára Canal.*—The first section of the canal as far as Diversion No. 5 was aligned and excavation commenced in May 1883; the rest of the Main Line was finally set out in March 1884. Owing to the difficulty of procuring labour only one-sixth of the earth-work of the first section had been completed at the close of the year; progress has since been more rapid. Materials for masonry works at the diversions were being collected. The lines for two rájbahás had been fixed; two inspection houses had been completed, and a third was in hand.

545. *Sidhnai Canal.*—Orders to commence work on this canal were received in the end of October 1883. A site for the head was finally selected, and the excavation of the first five miles of canal was put in hand in January 1884. On further investigation it was found to be more economical to abandon the line of the old Ravi, and this course was adopted the more readily as the old river bed is composed of an unknown depth of sand, the result of deposits before the river finally abandoned the channel.

By the end of the year the alignment of the canal had been completed to the 24th mile, and investigations for fixing the further length to the railway crossing at Rasída were in progress. Excavation for the foundations of a needle weir across the Ravi at the head of the canal was commenced in January, the river being dry at the time. Borings showed that the river had at some prehistoric time run in a deep and narrow channel in the centre of its present section. As it was necessary to carry the foundations of the river across this centre gullet at the lowest depth that the springs would admit of, a deep trench was excavated to 15 feet below the level of the present bed, and lines of sheet piling were driven up and down-stream of the work. The foundations of the piers were to be laid at this level and the trench filled up with clay. The greater part of the piling had been completed when a flood came down the river and filled up the trench. No difficulty is anticipated in completing the weir during the coming cold season, as all the materials will have been collected and the length of weir is inconsiderable. It was unfortunate that the scheme was matured so late in the season. Designs for masonry works were under preparation, and considerable progress was made in the collection of materials and in surveys for the alignment of the distributaries. An inspection house and overseer's quarters at the canal head and a rest-house at the 12th mile of canal were under construction at the close of the year.

546. Considering the late period at which orders were received for breaking ground on these new canals, very satisfactory progress has been made.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

547. An account of the income and expenditure of the Punjab Government for the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84 will be found in Appendix No. 53 of the Report. The receipts and charges are there grouped under the three heads, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, which represent respectively the interests of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and of certain incorporated Local Funds. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure not classed as Local, between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, is according to the scheme of decentralization introduced under the orders of the Supreme Government, No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881, and of which particulars were given in the Administration Report for 1882-83.

548. The principal items of revenue and expenditure are briefly noticed in the following paragraphs :—

549. Land-Revenue.—The Local portion of the receipts shown in the account for 1883-84 against this head consists of the income of the following incorporated Local Funds, *viz.* :—

The Khwara and Zira Forest Fund ;
The Revenue Talabana Fund ; and
The Patwáris' Fees Fund.

The transactions of the last two were incorporated in the general accounts for the first time in 1883-84, in which year their income amounted to Rs 23,359 and Rs 8,12,519 respectively. The income of the Khwara and Zira Forest Fund was Rs 9,177, against Rs 6,538 in 1882-83.

550. The Imperial and Provincial land-revenue receipts consist of (1) the land-revenue proper, which amounted to Rs 2,05,93,538 as compared with Rs 2,07,59,515 in the previous year, and (2) Revenue Record-room receipts aggregating Rs 63,563 ; in the accounts of 1882-83 the latter are classed as Registration income. The large decrease in land-revenue proper was due mainly to the occurrence of bad seasons in the south-east tracts of the Province, which necessitated the grant of suspensions.

551. Of the land-revenue expenditure, the Local portion, or Rs 6,79,850, appertains to the District Funds and the Local Funds above mentioned ; the details are—(1), Rs 4,651 on account of the Khwara and Zira Forests ; (2), Rs 23,359 on account of Revenue Talabana charges ; (3), Rs 5,76,535 payments to Patwáris ; and (4), Rs 75,305 the cost of the office establishments of District Committees. The Provincial portion of the land-revenue expenditure, which amounted to Rs 19,24,679, represents the cost of the District Revenue establishments and Rs 4,07,193 of Survey and Settlement charges ; the remainder of the Survey and Settlement expenditure constitute the whole of the Imperial charge under this head.

552. STAMPS.—The Stamp revenue and expenditure, which are equally shared by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, amounted to ₨ 34,03,158 and ₨ 1,32,235 respectively, against ₨ 32,51,830 and ₨ 1,22,761 in 1882-83. The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the two years :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₨	₨
One-anna Stamps for receipts and cheques ...	82,252	81,584
Bills of exchange or Hundís ...	47,683	53,689
Other General Stamps ...	8,40,290	8,78,704
Court Fees Stamps ...	22,37,666	23,38,034
Plain paper to be used with Court Fees Stamps ...	19,995	24,284
Duty on impressing documents ...	11,389	12,247
Fines and penalties ...	10,810	12,976
Miscellaneous ...	1,745	1,640
Total ...	32,51,830	34,03,158

553. The revenue of 1883-84 was higher than that realized in any previous year, and this notwithstanding the absence of any abnormal causes of increase. In not less than 23 of the 32 districts in the Province was the sum realized by the sale of Court Fees Stamps larger than in the previous year. The improvement in the revenue from non-judicial Stamps was, however, not so general. Special features in the administration of the Stamp Department during 1883-84 were the introduction of new patterns of Court Fees Labels, the substitution of impressed paper for adhesive stamps to denote court fees exceeding a certain value, and the licensing of Patwárís and Sub-Postmasters for the sale of non-judicial Stamps. The latter measure would, it was hoped, bring about a more general use of the one-anna receipt stamps by extending the facilities for procuring them ; but so far this expectation has not been realized, and as yet but little advantage has been taken by the officials in question of the offer to license them as stamp-vendors.

554. The details of the expenditure of the Stamp Department are as follows :—

	₨
Discount on the sale of Non-judicial Stamps ...	39,037
Ditto ditto Judicial Stamps ...	32,870
Discount on plain paper used with Court Fees Stamps ...	1,594
Cost of stamp paper ...	38,923
Salary of Superintendent, establishment and contingent charges ...	19,811
Total ...	1,32,235

555. EXCISE.—There was an increase under all the more important heads of excise revenue during the year. Excluding the duty on Málwa opium (which realized ₨ 27,825 as against ₨ 48,212 in 1882-83) and the still-head duty on Shahjahánpur rum, which amounted to ₨ 74,000, the net increase fell but little short of half a lakh of rupees, which represents an advance of about 4

per cent. on the revenue of last year. The table below shows the different items of Excise receipts for the last two years :—

Heads of Income.	Amount received. 1882-83.	Amount received. 1883-84.	Differences.	Percentage of difference.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Still-head duty on rum	16,444	23,079	+ 6,635	+ 40·3
Licenses for sale of rum	66,744	60,006	− 6,738	− 10·1
Licenses for other European liquors	23,672	22,385	− 1,287	− 5·4
Still-head duty on country spirits	2,41,662	3,58,974	+ 17,312	+ 5·0
Licenses for sale of ditto	3,90,441	3,03,889	+ 13,448	+ 4·6
Fines, &c.	91	1,119	+ 1,028	+ 1,129·6
Other items	1,381	1,390	+ 9	+ 0·6
Collections for previous years	343	1,454	+ 1,111	+ 323·8
Total revenue from excise on liquors ...	7,40,778	7,72,296	+ 31,518	+ 4·2
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation	34,412	41,195	+ 6,783	+ 19·7
Licenses for sale of opium	3,43,330	3,53,475	+ 10,145	+ 2·9
Ditto other drugs	1,39,418	1,44,395	+ 4,977	+ 3·5
Fines, &c.	1,447	830	− 617	− 42·9
Other items	5,761	1,743	− 4,018	− 69·7
Collections for previous years	355	1,063	+ 708	+ 199·1
Total revenue from excise on drugs ...	5,24,723	5,42,701	+ 17,978	+ 3·4
Grand Total	12,65,501	13,14,997	+ 49,496	+ 3·9

556. The increase may be accounted for by the general prosperity of the Province and the growth of a taste for excisable luxuries under improved communications and spreading civilization. There was no noticeable increase in the number of shops for the sale of country liquor, and attention is now being paid to the importance of putting up shops for sale separately, and of breaking up combinations of dealers which have tended to adulteration, high prices, and often to a decrease in the receipts from still-head duties.

557. The licenses for the sale of rum were less productive than in the preceding year, and it is stated that cheap brandy has proved a dangerous rival. Some 67,443 gallons of brandy were sold—a quantity equal to half the native spirits consumed in the Province. As country spirit proof rum manufactured by the European method, and European spirits can be laid down in the Punjab at the same cost, it is obvious that they require the same treatment from a fiscal point of view, and the question is now under consideration.

558. Opium and Drugs.—The importation of Málwa opium fell off, and only 278¼ maunds entered the Punjab during 1883-84. It is stated that, although cheaper than the opium ordinarily used, it is not liked, and that it is commonly complained of as dry and hard, as being of a bad colour, and as mixed with oil. The acreage of poppy cultivation in the Punjab increased from 13,271 to 15,718 acres, but the quantity of opium only rose from 1,309 maunds to 1,787 maunds, which can hardly be an adequate account of the actual produce.

559. Provincial Rates.—The following is a comparative statement of the income and expenditure under this head for the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

Income—		1882-83.	1883-84.
		Rs	Rs
Local Rate (Act V of 1878)	...	20,01,864	19,85,563
Road Cess	...	2,36,435	2,34,915
Education Cess	...	2,37,468	2,42,645
Post Cess	...	86,483	87,517
Cess on wards' estates	...	3,706	3,560
		25,65,956	25,54,200
Expenditure	...	1,59,686	1,58,292

560. As usual, three-fourths of the Local Rate collections and the whole of the Road, Education and Post Cesses were credited to the funds (District or Local Incorporated) administered by District Committees, in whose accounts also was charged three-fourths of the cost of collecting the rates. The remainder of the income and expenditure remained in the accounts of Provincial Services in accordance with the existing scheme of decentralization.

561. License Tax.—The collections for 1883-84 amounted to Rs 4,60,473, the largest income that has ever been obtained since the passing of Act VI of 1880. The administration of the tax may be regarded as satisfactory, and the inequalities of assessment which must always be expected in a comparatively new form of direct taxation of income seem to be tending to a condition of equilibrium in the case of the majority of districts. Greater interest was taken by District Officers in this part of their work, and the results attained by diligent enquiry and careful testing have been very striking. In Gurdáspur, where the subject has been very carefully considered, it was thought that the License Tax was not an unsuitable form of taxation, and that when properly administered it was easy of realization, and that it was not true that it allowed the wealthy to escape while it pressed hardly on the poor. There can be no doubt that when once the tax has been placed upon a sound basis by a thoughtful and exhaustive investigation its realization will be contentedly accepted.

562. The increase in the collection of the tax has been general, and only in three districts, *viz.*, Gurgaon, Ráwalpindi and Jhang, has there been any marked decrease. In the first of these districts the diminution in income may be accounted for by the depressed state of the agricultural classes ; while in Jhang there was reason to believe that former assessments had been too high. A considerable amount of useful information bearing on the administration of the License Tax has been gathered during the year, and the plan adopted by Colonel Harcourt of keeping a rough record of enquiries was recommended to other District Officers. The conclusion of the Financial Commissioner was accepted that the only way of arriving at the truth was to meet the people concerned at their own homes, to examine their books on the spot, and to bring public opinion

to bear upon the objections which might be raised. The operations of the year showed that much had been done both to remedy defects in the administration of the tax, and to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the incomes of traders in many districts, and that in the future there was great probability of a still further improvement in the revenue from this source.

563. FORESTS.—The revenue from forests in 1883-84 amounted to Rs 9,10,177 against Rs 7,66,709 in 1882-83, but the expenditure of the year was also higher, and the net increase over the previous year is only Rs 51,072. In the expenditure of 1883-84 is included a sum of Rs 60,000 paid to the Kashmír Darbár as compensation for the abolition of the old system of collecting waif timber on the Jhelum River. In accordance with the current financial contract between the Imperial and Local Governments both revenue and expenditure were divided equally between Imperial and Provincial revenues.

564. REGISTRATION.—The working of the Registration Department during 1883-84 having already been noticed in Chapter III of this Report, it is here necessary to remark only on the income and expenditure due to registration. These, according to the accounts, were as follows for the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

INCOME.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs	Rs
Fees for registering documents ...	1,32,713	1,38,015
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	33,830	35,559
Revenue record-room receipts ...	60,481	...
Miscellaneous ...	129	384
Total ...	2,27,153	1,73,958
EXPENDITURE.		
Superintendence ...	19,530	18,047
District charges, including commission to Registrars and Sub-registrars ...	68,330	69,059
Revenue record-room charges ...	29,404	...
Total ...	1,17,264	87,106

565. Revenue record-room receipts and charges, which appeared under this head in the accounts of 1882-83, are recorded as Land Revenue income and expenditure in the accounts of 1883-84. As will be seen, there was a slight increase in Registration receipts proper in the latter year, the charges of which, however, were generally on the same scale as in the previous year. The total number of registrations effected, both ordinary and special, was 69,701 against 65,177 in 1882-83.

566. LAW AND JUSTICE.—The receipts under this head, of which the following are the details, fell from ₨ 7,78,186 in 1882-83 to ₨ 6,99,267 in 1883-84 :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₨	₨
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	24,472	22,614
Court fees realized in cash ...	8,077	7,466
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	4,16,500	3,91,438
Jail receipts ...	3,26,327	2,74,879
Miscellaneous ...	2,810	2,870
Total ...	7,78,186	6,99,267

567. The number of cases in which fines were imposed was smaller in the year under report, and this accounts for the decrease in the income from general fees, fines and forfeitures. The reduction in jail receipts is due principally to a decrease in the demand for convict labour on public works. Expenditure under the head Law and Justice rose from ₨ 31,84,799 in 1882-83 to ₨ 32,04,494 in the year under report. The following is a comparative statement of the charges of the two years :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₨	₨
High Court Judges ...	1,72,079	1,94,356
Provincial High Court establishments ...	95,144	1,02,251
Law Officers ...	26,742	27,308
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	7,09,402	7,29,094
Courts of Small Causes ...	37,856	37,522
Criminal Courts ...	11,49,785	11,83,945
Jails ...	9,56,747	8,89,579
Refunds ...	37,044	40,439
Total ...	31,84,799	32,04,494

568. POLICE.—The accounts of Police income and expenditure show increases of ₨ 4,92,722 and ₨ 5,23,191 respectively, as compared with the year 1882-83. This for the most part is due to the incorporation in the general accounts for the first time in 1883-84 of the cost of Cantonment and Municipal Police. Additional expenditure, however, was incurred for Police on Imperial State Railways to meet the requirements of lines newly opened for traffic; the border Police on the North Western Frontier was also increased.

569. MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—The receipts under this head amounted to ₨ 80,719 as compared with ₨ 51,469 in 1882-83. The increase is due partly to a growth in the income of cattle and horse fairs, and partly to the incorpo-

ration in the general accounts of the income of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore and the Bruce-abad Farm at Dera Gházi Khan, which was formerly credited to separate local funds. The expenditure on Minor Departments was as follows :—

	Imperial.	*Provincial.*	*Local.*
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Agricultural Department ...	...	6,263	...
Archæological Department ...	44	...	...
Repairs to monuments of antiquity ...	...	264	...
Provincial museums ...	...	3,926	...
Model or experimental farms ...	...	6,619	...
Public exhibitions and fairs ...	...	34,240	3,504
Bull and stallion charges ...	9,450	...	4,171
Veterinary class ...	...	6,802	741
Botanical and other public gardens, including arboriculture	...	25,048	69,119
Fees for registration of emigrants ...	...	54	...
Census charges ...	9,678	...	...
Registration of railway traffic ...	...	1,800	...
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs	17,601	...	...
Registration of trade statistics ...	...	12,579	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	4,975	6,612
Total ...	36,773	1,02,570	84,147

570. PROVINCIAL PROPERTIES.—Included under various heads in the Provincial section of the account given in Appendix No. 53 are the income and expenditure, as follows, of what are known as Provincial properties :—

NAMES OF PROPERTIES.	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or deficit (—).	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or deficit (—).
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Ferries with boat-bridges ...	1,87,765	1,87,176	+589	1,63,354	1,45,380	+17,974
Ferries without boat-bridges ...	2,49,983	32,260	+2,17,723	2,49,944	37,165	+2,12,779
Staging bungalows and rest-houses ...	35,454	38,972	—3,518	33,434	41,129	—7,695
Encamping-grounds ...	16,482	14,254	+2,228	14,428	17,241	—2,813
Nazúl properties ...	42,087	18,312	+23,775	38,185	14,421	+23,764
Cattle-pounds ...	92,689	35,779	+56,910	98,765	34,340	+64,425
Total ...	6,24,460	3,26,753	+2,97,707	5,98,110	2,89,676	+3,08,434

571. There was no special feature in the administration of these properties during the year 1883-84 that calls for particular remark. The income of boat-bridges, of which 20 were maintained, fell off considerably, owing generally to the construction of railway bridges over the rivers.

572. The closure of the Dâk bungalows at Mooltan and Delhi, where private enterprise provides sufficient accommodation for the travelling public, accounts in the main for the falling-off in income under that head.

573. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—A full account of the constitution, functions and powers of District Committees was given in the Report for 1882-83. No change was made in these respects in 1883-84; but in October 1883 Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) was passed, and by it the law under which Committees were appointed was considerably amended. Instead of a single Committee for each district, the new Act provides for the appointment of a Local Board for each of the sub-divisions into which the district may be divided for the purpose, with a District Board having authority over the Local Boards. The powers and functions to be exercised by these Boards are also increased by the new Act, which, while permitting that the Boards may be composed of appointed as well as elected members, secures a fair trial of the system of election by the provision that, when the Local Government has once directed that all or any proportion of the members of a Board shall be elected to office, it shall not thereafter direct that they shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, or unless a majority of the electors so desire. Rules for the guidance of Local and District Boards to be appointed under the Act were also framed and published during the year, and the Act formally extended to certain districts; but the new law did not actually come into force, and, as stated above, the old District Committees were continued throughout the year. Local and District Boards, however, have been constituted in many districts in the current year, the report for which will contain a full account of the measures taken under Act XX of 1883 for the development of Local Self-government.

574. As in previous years, the funds placed at the disposal of District Committees for local expenditure consisted of a share (three-fourths) of the local rate imposed by Act V of 1878, the road, education and post cesses provided for at settlement, and certain miscellaneous income consisting of fees for the occupation of serais and other receipts.

575. The following is an abstract statement of the sums derived from these sources and of the expenditure of the Committees :—

INCOME.	Rs
Local rates (three-fourths)	14,87,800
Road cess	2,34,915
Education cess	2,42,645
Post cess	87,517
Serai fees	17,427
Miscellaneous	84,609
Total	21,54,913

Expenditure.	Rs
Refunds	531
Office establishment and contingent charges	75,459
Collection of local rates (three-fourths)	1,18,717
District Post charges	55,745
Administration	1,604
Scientific and Minor Departments (cattle and horse fairs, arboriculture, &c.)	84,259
Education	4,57,428
Medical	2,67,662
Stationery and Printing	2,004
Miscellaneous	26,897
Public Works	7,42,070
Contributions	2,34,211
Total	20,66,587

576. Customs and Salt.—The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1882-83 and 1883-84 of the four Divisions of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department which lie in the Punjab :—

Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Revenue.		
	Rs	Rs
Punjab Mines ...	33,30,334	33,08,332
Kohát do. ...	80,321	1,10,927
Mandi do. ...	41,702	46,689
Delhi Salt Sources ...	13,66,690	15,20,346
	48,19,047	49,86,294
Expenditure.		
Punjab Mines ...	3,67,321	2,78,793
Kohát do. ...	26,820	30,539
Mandi do. ...	7,106	7,705
Delhi Salt Sources ...	65,452	1,08,253
	4,66,699	4,25,290

577. *Punjab Mines.*—The quantity of salt delivered from the four mines (Mayo, Núrpur, Warcha and Kálabágh) was 1,609,960 maunds against 1,642,279 in 1882-83. But the quantity sold and charged with duty was in excess of that of the previous year by 31,183 maunds, and amounted to 1,603,369 maunds. The rates of sale and duty were respectively 9 pies and Rs 2 per maund, the latter being the full rate. The realizations were therefore as follows :—

	Rs
Sale proceeds	75,274
Duty	32,06,738

578. In addition to this revenue, ₨ 730 were recovered as miscellaneous receipts and ₨ 25,590 for carriage and freight.

579. The decrease in the expenditure on the mines is due mainly to there having been no charges for refunds against ₨ 48,991 in 1882-83, and partly also to a reduction in the cost of working the tramway line and other charges.

580. *Kohát Mines.*—The quantity of salt sold at these mines was 411,600 maunds against 465,489 in the previous year. The selling price, however, was materially raised, and the sale proceeds were therefore larger. The total sum realized was ₨ 1,10,927. The charges, which amounted to ₨ 30,539, include ₨ 9,618 the portion of the revenue assigned to local chiefs.

581. *Mandi Mines.*—The increase in the revenue from these mines is attributed to more care having been taken to keep sufficient stocks to meet the demands of purchasers without delay, and to improvements in the communications carried out by the Rája of Mandi, in whose territory the mines lie.

582. *Delhi Salt Sources.*—These comprise the Salt Works at Sultánpur and Nuh. There was an increase of over 70,000 maunds in the sales from the former, due to a reduction of prices and cost of carriage by Railway. This accounts for the larger revenue realized in 1883-84. The works at Nuh were closed during the year, and the salt stocks, amounting to 525,898 maunds, were purchased from the manufacturers by Government at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund. The increase in expenditure is thus accounted for. Of the salt purchased from the manufacturers, 18,971 maunds were disposed of by auction and the remainder destroyed.

583. CANALS.—The Capital invested in the Punjab Canals is as follows :—

	During year. ₨	*To end of year.* ₨
Canals in operation ...	22,16,277	5,76,72,186
„ under construction ...	8,88,256	33,22,370
„ „ suspension ...	...	35,095
Total ...	31,04,533	6,10,29,651
Deduct—		
Contributions by Native States for Sirhind Canal ...	2,79,293	1,06,96,807
Capital invested by Government ...	28,25,240	5,03,32,844

Deduct—	
For works not classed as Productive, on which interest is not charged, as laid down in Government of India's Circular No. IV P. W., dated 1st May 1884	47,47,533
Indirect charges for Productive Public Works and half Direct charges for the year	33,03,006
Total ...	80,50,539
Total amount on which interest is chargeable for the year 1883-84 ...	4,22,82,305

	Rs
584. The Capital of the Perennial Canals in operation during the year was	4,50,77,347
The amount on which interest is chargeable for the year 1883-84 was	4,20,36,638
Income from all sources amounted to	27,08,023
The working expenses were	10,57,485
Balance profit being 3·93 per cent. on the amount on which interest is chargeable	16,50,538
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs 4,20,36,638 amounted to...	16,81,466

There was therefore a loss after paying interest of 0·07 per cent. from the year's operations, which is due to the inclusion for the first time of the Sirhind Canal under the head of 'Canals in Operation.' The Sirhind Canal earned no income, and the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb paid a clear profit, after deducting interest charges, of 6·51 and 0·60 per cent. respectively; their corresponding profits in the previous year were 4·75 and 1·59 per cent.

	Rs
585. The Capital of the Inundation Canals in operation at the close of the year amounted to Rs 18,98,032, of which sum the direct outlay was	18,17,743
The total income of these canals was	7,11,298
And the working expenses	5,63,690
Giving a profit balance of	1,47,608

equivalent to a percentage of 8·12 on the Direct Capital outlay. In the previous year the profit was 12·26 per cent. The Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals paid 194·42 and the Shahpur 47·29 per cent., against 179·57 and 2·87 per cent. respectively, in the previous year. On the Upper Sutlej and Indus Inundation Canals there was a loss of 2·64 and 10·18 per cent., against 0·17 and 4·13 per cent. respectively, in the previous year.

586. The income derived from Permanent Canals in the present year exceeded that of the previous year by a sum of Rs 3,51,957, due to increased irrigation on both the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals. The Inundation Canals show a slight decrease of Rs 440.

587. The area irrigated was—

	1883-84.	1882-83.	Difference.
Bári Doáb Canal	390,860	353,615	37,245
Western Jumna Canal	472,426	374,243	98,183
Sirhind Canal	1,713	...	1,713
Total Permanent Canals ...	864,999	727,858	137,141
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	71,374	129,802	−58,428
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	329,976	362,975	−32,999
Indus Inundation Canals	150,418	190,620	−40,202
Muzaffargarh "	226,499	259,385	−32,886
Shahpur "	5,486	12,632	−7,146
Total Inundation Canals ...	783,753	955,414	−171,661
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,648,752	1,683,272	−34,520

588. The following is a comparative statement of the accounts of the Canals during the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Sirhind Canal.	Inundation Canals.	Total.
I. Capital outlay to end of year	1882-83	88,49,523	1,55,26,553	...	19,05,174	2,62,81,250
	1883-84	95,72,284	1,56,97,718	1,98,07,345	18,98,032	4,69,75,379
II. Income realized during the year—						
Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts.	1882-83	11,59,494	10,94,290	...	1,18,393	23,72,177
	1883-84	13,92,396	10,03,543	224	1,39,831	25,35,994
Indirect, *viz.*, Land-revenue due to Irrigation works (including water-advantage rate).	1882-83	58,363	2,79,968	...	5,93,048	9,31,379
	1883-84	58,340	2,53,520	...	5,71,467	8,83,327
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1882-83	12,17,857	13,74,258	...	7,11,441	33,03,556
	1883-84	14,50,736	12,57,063	224	7,11,298	34,19,321
III. Charges for the year—						
Maintenance, including Establishment ...	1882-83	4,71,794	5,29,573	...	4,87,712	14,89,079
	1883-84	4,77,664	5,62,330	17,491	5,63,690	16,21,175
Interest on Capital Outlay	1882-83	3,24,968	5,97,080	...	...	9,22,048
	1883-84	3,49,824	5,99,920	7,31,722	...	16,81,466
Total	1882-83	7,96,762	11,26,653	...	4,87,712	24,11,127
	1883-84	8,27,488	11,62,250	7,49,213	5,63,690	33,02,641
IV. Net Profit and Loss—						
(*a*). Including Interest on Capital ...	1882-83	4,21,095	2,47,605	...	2,23,729	8,92,429
	1883-84	6,23,248	94,813	—7,48,989	1,47,608	1,16,680
(*b*). Excluding Interest on Capital Outlay. On Direct Income only. Amount ...	1882-83	6,87,700	5,64,717	...	—3,69,319	8,83,098
	1883-84	9,14,732	4,41,213	—17,267	—4,23,859	9,14,819
Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1882-83	7·77	3·64	...	—19·39	3·36
	1883-84	9·56	2·81	—0·09	—22·33	1·95
On Total Income both Direct and Indirect. Amount ...	1882-83	7,46,063	8,44,685	...	2,23,729	18,14,477
	1883-84	9,73,072	6,94,733	—17,267	1,47,608	17,98,146
Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1882-83	8·43	5·44	...	11·74	6·90
	1883-84	10·17	4·43	—0·09	7·77	3·83

N.B.—Adjustments on account of previous years are excluded from the income.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

589. Much attention has been paid to sanitation during the year; and a very full report has been submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner. Town sanitation is steadily improving under the management of Municipal Committees. Large schemes for water-supply and drainage are engaging attention at Delhi and Amritsar; and efforts in the same direction are being made in other large towns. The improvement in cleanliness in streets and municipal grounds continues to be marked. In villages great progress is not to be expected, but the District and Local Boards will, it is hoped, display some energy in the matter.

590. Vital Statistics—*Births.*—The average birth-rate for the Province was 39 per thousand; the highest rate registered was 53·32 in the Siálkot District; the lowest, in Simla, being 10·04. Out of thirty-two districts sixteen have returned ratios exceeding 40 per mille; in eight the ratios exceeded 30; and in the remaining eight districts the ratios varied between 29·68 and 10·04 per mille.

591. The greatest number of births in both 1882 and 1883 occurred during the last quarter of the year; the smallest number being shown in the second quarter of each year.

592. The total number of births was 734,912. Classified according to sex, there were 393,321 males born, and 341,591 females; or an excess of 15 males to every 100 females. A reference to the remarks on this subject, contained in the Census Report for 1884, shows that these figures do not compare unfavourably with those of Europe.

593. *Deaths.*—In the Simla, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan districts, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate. In Bannu, the numbers were nearly identical. The general death-rate was as low as 25. This is less than the mean for the previous five years. The total number of deaths registered was 475,741; of this number 256,348 were males, and 219,393 females. The mean for the previous quinquennial period was 31·6. The number of deaths amongst males exceeded that amongst females by 16·84 per cent.

594. The greatest mortality was in January, November and December; this is in accordance with the results in other years; and is due to the effects of the fever which prevails during the autumnal months.

595. General Health.—The unusually healthy character of the year is evidenced by the low death-rate from nearly all causes, but more especially from fever and bowel complaints, the ratios for both of which are lower than in any of the five preceding years.

596. *Cholera.*—Cholera, in an epidemic form, was entirely absent, save in the Delhi Division, where two small outbreaks occurred, which were, however, confined to twenty-five villages, five of which were situated in the Delhi, and twenty in the Gurgaon District.

597. *Small-pox.*—In eleven districts, small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent, notably in Karnál, Peshâwar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, where more than half the total number of deaths registered are attributable to this disease. The mortality from small-pox exceeded that for each of the three preceding years, but was less than that of any other year since 1868. It is probable that a considerable proportion of the cases registered as small-pox were due to measles. The districts in which the disease was most prevalent were mostly those in which vaccination had made least progress.

598. In Lahore, the new reservoir for storing drinking water was nearly completed before the close of the year ; and the system of water-supply has worked satisfactorily. In Amritsar, the plans for the scheme for a water-supply were well advanced. The *Sanjauli* reservoir at Simla was about half completed. A covered drinking tank was completed at Deoband, and similar tanks had been made on the Murree and Abbott-abad road.

599. In regard to drainage works, the extra-mural drainage project for Amritsar had made good progress ; but very little had been done towards the intra-mural scheme.

600. Considerable improvements were effected in the drainage system of the Lahore city ; and a scheme was in preparation for draining Anárkali more effectually. The plans and levels for the drainage of the Siálkot city were all got ready.

601. The subject of the removal and disposal of refuse and manure has not received much attention in some towns. In Amritsar, an income of about Rs 25,000 is derived from this source ; and the sanitation of the town has much improved. In Ludhiána, Rs 8,000 were derived. In Lahore there is a trifling income from this source. In Delhi, Mooltan and elsewhere little or nothing is realized. It is very desirable that Municipalities should undertake the removal of all refuse and manure, more particularly when it is possible to derive an income from its disposal, which can be devoted to sanitary measures generally.

602. The expenditure on sanitary works is steadily increasing in many towns, and, as pointed out by Dr. Bellew, this affords a satisfactory indication that Municipal Committees are taking more interest in matters of this kind than was formerly the case.

603. *Inspection.*—A considerable amount of good practical inspection work has been accomplished in the past year. Much attention has been given in some districts, by Civil Surgeons, to town and village inspection.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

604. During the year 1883 four new dispensaries were opened in the Province, *viz.*, at Bhawána in the Delhi District, at Muktsar in the Ferozepore District, at Rangpur in the Muzaffargarh District, and at Mansahra in the Hazára District. Within the same period, two dispensaries were closed, *viz.*, Sanánwán in the Muzaffargarh District, and Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District, leaving 191 dispensaries, as detailed in the margin, open at the end of the year, or two more than at the expiration of the year 1882. The staff in charge consisted of 55 Assistant Surgeons and 195 Hospital Assistants.

1 State hospital.
189 dispensaries, guaranteed or maintained by local funds.
1 maintained at the cost of private individuals.

605. The number of persons treated and the income and expenditure during the past three years have been—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients Treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other contributions.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1881	185	37,011	1,508,797	1,545,808	73,640	2,54,496	23,275	3,51,411	3,41,858
1882	189	38,619	1,578,405	1,617,024	73,971	2,73,008	30,736	3,77,715	3,61,108
1883	191	38,016	1,560,240	1,598,256	70,500	3,56,799	18,774	4,46,073	4,42,610

606. The number of persons treated in 1883 was less by 18,768 than in 1882. The decrease was due to the general healthiness of the year, not to any unpopularity of the dispensaries. The number of in and of out-door patients is given in the above table. The mean death-rate of the in-door patients was 5·37 against 5·60 in 1882. Small-pox prevailed in Simla, Jullundur City, Pesháwar, Mardán and Hissar. Cholera, of which there were 113 cases, was almost entirely confined to the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts. There was a marked decrease under the head malarial fevers, the greatest diminution being in the districts which suffered from inundation in 1882. Ophthalmia prevailed and appears to be steadily on the increase. No conclusive reason for this has yet been assigned.

607. The number of major operations performed was 6,646, or 1,499 more than in 1882.

608. The income from all sources amounted to Rs 4,46,073, of which Rs 3,56,799 were contributed from Local and other funds, and Rs 70,500 from Provincial revenues. The expenditure amounted to Rs 4,42,610, of which Rs 1,00,838 were spent on buildings or repairs, and included an outlay on the Egerton Hospital at Pesháwar.

609. The paucity of private subscriptions to the Dispensaries was again the subject of unfavourable comment. It is in contemplation to adopt meacures to incite a public interest in the welfare and progress of these charitable institutions. The matter is still under consideration.

610. Much good work was done during the year, especially at the Mayo Hospital at Lahore, and the Egerton Hospital at Peshâwar. In respect to the number and importance of the operations performed, the Mayo Hospital holds a high position among such institutions. The general management of the Hospital was excellent, and the amount of work done creditable to the teachers. The Egerton Hospital is said to be popular, not only in the city and surroundings, but also beyond the border. The Amritsar lying-in Hospital is also reported to be doing a considerable amount of good in the town. The institution was placed in charge of Miss Hewlett, a Medical Missionary, and a European certificated midwife has arrived from England to give instruction to dhais.

611. A new hospital was built at Murree ; and satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the Ripon Hospital at Simla. Owing to want of funds the Delhi Municipality failed in its promise to build a new Hospital for that city. A public meeting has, however, been held, and a considerable sum of money collected and the erection of a building worthy of the city of Delhi will now be proceeded with. Further details of the matter will find an appropriate place in next year's report.

612. *Leper Asylums.*—Six of these institutions were maintained as in past years. Their cost was Rs 19,752, or Rs 1,124 in excess of the previous year. There were altogether 576 patients during the year. Of these, only 5 benefited by treatment ; 33 died ; 140 left of their own accord ; 398 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

613. In the course of the year 1883 the following number of lunatics were admitted into the two Asylums in the Province :—

At Delhi	... ...	51 Males, 12 Females ;
At Lahore	... ...	69 Males, 11 Females ;

making a total of 143, or 5 in excess of the number admitted in 1882.

614. The total population in both Asylums was—

At Delhi	... ...	101 Males, 27 Females ;
At Lahore	... ...	289 Males, 62 Females ;

giving a total of 479, as against 453 in 1882 and 438 in 1881. Seven of the admissions at Lahore and five of those at Delhi, all males, belonged to the criminal class. The total number of this class in confinement during the year was 51, *viz.* :—

At Delhi	... ...	11 Males. 1 Female.
At Lahore	... ...	38 Males. 1 Female.

615. During the year 78 patients in all were discharged from the two Asylums—

From the Delhi Asylum	28 Males ... 5 Females ...	22 Cured. 4 Improved. 1 Not improved; made over to friends. 6 Discharged, proving not to be insane.
From the Lahore Asylum	41 Males ... 4 Females ...	31 Cured. 6 Improved. 7 Not improved; made over to friends. 1 Escaped; not recaptured.

616. There was no epidemic of any kind in either Asylum, and the year was a remarkably healthy one. Fever formed the most frequent cause of admission to hospital in both Asylums. The deaths were 23 at Lahore and 8 at Delhi, equal to 8·09 and 9·59 per cent. of average strength respectively.

617. The total cost of the two institutions was—

	Rs	A.	P.
Delhi	10,764	14	8
Lahore	29,348	13	9

And the average expenditure per head of average strength on establishment, diet, clothing, contingencies and medicines, was—

	Rs	A.	P.
At Lahore	95	6	9
At Delhi	115	9	10

618. The cost per head at the Delhi Asylum was Rs 7-9-2 per head less than in 1882. The expenditure is, however, still considered to be high, and the Surgeon-General has been instructed to enquire into the matter and note the result of the investigation in his next Annual Report. Meanwhile, the necessity for economy has been enjoined.

619. At the Lahore Asylum the average number of lunatics employed on labour was 174, and 70 at Delhi, or 61 and 84 per cent. respectively. The labour consisted of weaving, basket-making, thread-spinning, surkhi-pounding, corn-grinding and gardening. The net profits amounted at Lahore to Rs 1,244-7-6, or Rs 4-6-1 per head, and at Delhi to Rs 664-13-10, or Rs 7-15-5 per head.

620. The need for an improved water-supply for the Lahore Asylum has been pressed on the Asylum authorities; and much needed additions to the buildings in the shape of a ward for European lunatics, some additional cells for violent patients, and a criminal work-shed, are under construction.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

621. The following table furnishes statistics of the working of the rules for the past four years in the sixteen stations in the Province at which the Act is in force:—

Cantonments.		Average number of Prostitutes			Receipts from Fees and Fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
		On the register.	Attending periodical examination.	In hospital.			Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per mille from venereal disease.
					Rs	Rs		
Delhi	1880	164·48	147·20	10·75	76	3,074	476	204
	1881	152·92	143·54	4·19	54	2,776	406	199
	1882	149·30	141·80	4·40	23	2,779	418	165
	1883	155·90	144·70	4·00	37	2,739	378	311
Umballa	1880	64·70	60·64	21·00	17	3,205	1,329	242
	1881	82·55	78·03	17·28	62	3,334	1,613	264
	1882	92·79	87·29	17·00	16	3,377	1,762	176
	1883	89·00	79·00	12·00	69	3,269	1,745	192
Kasauli	1880	13·37	13·28	3·66	55	559	348	192
	1881	9·05	9·05	66·00	10	491	348	306
	1882	8·21	8·05	0·28	10	447	375	64
	1883	10·06	10·06	0·57	...	468	393	160
Subáthu	1880	8·56	8·56	1·58	...	503	4,480	7
	1881	7·18	7·60	0·83	...	426	4,658	13
	1882	4·20	4·20	0·82	...	356	...	12
	1883	3·98	3·98	0·85	...	390	345	18
Dagshái	1880	19·33	19·33	4·83	...	861	921	114
	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1882	15·00	15·00	2·79	...	857	...	...
	1883	11·08	11·08	2·88	...	...	722	126
Jullundur	1880	34·00	32·62	4·25	16	2.454	297	158
	1881	63·90	58·88	7·51	45	3,029	368	233
	1882	61·22	57·05	4·91	135	2,539	791	212
	1883	27·46	26·66	3·66	14	1,917	726	204
Dalhousie	1880	6·51	6·62	0·91	...	471	325	202
	1881	7·44	6·63	0·64	...	471	295	261
	1882	8·78	8·52	0·15	...	433	317	249
	1883	7·75	7·75	0·20	...	454	268	198
Siálkot	1880	86·06	87·75	22·16	133	3,139	1,030	240
	1881	88·06	83·42	...	133	2,676	1,306	107
	1882	95·58	86·00	...	56	3.409	1,250	194
	1883	103·38	97·68	...	104	3,036	830	260
Lahore and Meean Meer [1]	1880	233·37	168·37	15·41	206	4,002	3,182	100
	1881	239·17	169·57	15·50	398	4,086	1,098	264
	1882	45·75	43·00	9·61	3	2,155	799	173
	1883	39·00	38·00	18·02	17	3,349	954	207
Ferozepore	1880	77·13	65·01	14·58	15	2,025	1,035	150
	1881	77·50	65·60	8·38	80	2,045	873	182
	1882	61·25	57·11	9·58	59	2,025	1,035	76
	1883	70·09	60·72	4·16	62	1,857	1,030	118
Mooltan	1880	120·32	113·37	12·25	69	2,274	808	215
	1881	106·91	190·58	74·91	35	2,108	...	192
	1882	104·87	103·58	5·81	69	1,922	...	167
	1883	114·41	113·55	5·15	396	1,882	985	236
Ráwalpindi	1880	140·08	130·80	24·08	108	3,164	1,436	129
	1881	165·07	155·45	2314	...	3,582	1,318	104
	1882	193·06	188·73	27·46	230	3,881	1,669	138
	1883	197·67	186·51	38·37	28	4,410	1,545	144
Attock	1880	12·68	12·68	2·08	...	548	78	496
	1881	26·23	26·17	1·70	30	594	179	155
	1882	32·58	32·57	0·74	...	591	145	386
	1883	24·55	24·55	0·45	...	419	113	442
Naushahra	1880	28·31	27·51	4·16	...	1,037	...	...
	1881	34·95	32·58	3·50	...	1,218	941	118
	1882	34·70	31·20	0·23	...	1,008	653	80
	1883	39·37	34·32	2·48	...	1,083	606	214
Peshávar	1880	244·13	219·80	28·91	1,015	3,442	966	336
	1881	235·90	223·07	20·94	264	3,874	1,417	143
	1882	170·42	165·18	20·74	65	3,018	1,552	153
	1883	55·80	55·14	7·19	51	1,494	1,395	248
Murree	1880	24·59	24·59	1·25	...	516	244	396
	1881	41·17	41·17	11·83	...	658	232	181
	1882	35·91	35·91	0·56	...	460	255	137
	1883	23·50	23·50	0·94	...	481	239	264

[1] The figures for 1882 and 1883 are for the Meean Meer Lock Hospital only, the institution at Lahore having been abolished during the year 1882-83.

622. There was a considerable increase of venereal disease at Murree, Peshâwar, Kasauli, Attock, Siálkot, Mooltan, Delhi and Naushahra. There was a less marked increase of the disease at the other stations excepting at Dalhousie, Ferozepore and Jullundur, where the admissions were less than in 1882. The diminution was marked at Dalhousie and Ferozepore.

623. The usual reasons for the increase of the disease are given. Men are said to have contracted it at other stations and along the line of march. Other causes of the usual kind are also assigned, *viz.*, the employment of female sweepers, and the difficulty of preventing the soldiers from consorting with unlicensed women.

624. The figures of the year under review, when compared with those of former years, cannot be considered as satisfactory, and point to the conclusion that the Lock Hospital system has not been effectual in checking the disease in the Military portion of the population.

VACCINATION.

625. The system under which vaccination operations were carried on in the Province was changed in the year 1881-82. The Provincial establishment was replaced by District establishments ; and the districts were grouped into two cirlces for inspectional purposes, one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners being placed in charge of each. Civil Surgeons were also required to assist in the supervision of the vaccinators. The organization has thus been much improved, and the results of the operations during the year under review are altogether more satisfactory than those of preceding years.

626. There are indications that public interest is being aroused in favour of vaccination, and that the prejudices against it are gradually giving way. The primary operations have largely increased all over the Province, as well as in a large number of the smaller Native States. The opposition is found to be strongest in the towns of Delhi, Lahore and Dera Gházi Khan. The Municipal Committee of Amritsar has applied to have the compulsory provisions of the law applied to their town. The expediency of granting this application was under consideration when the year closed, and the Act relating to the matter has since been extended to Amritsar.

627. The aggregate number of operations performed by all establishments during the year was 633,062, being an increase of 133,365 over the number vaccinated in the previous year. Classified according to sex, 338,315 males and 294,747 females were vaccinated. The percentage of successful operations in primary vaccinations was 94·25 as compared with 95·11 in 1882. About two-thirds of the total number of such vaccinations were performed upon infants under one year of age, and one-fourth upon children between the ages of one and six years. The number of re-vaccinations was only 8,189, but this was nearly three times as many as in the previous year.

628. The special staff of the Eastern Circle was engaged in vaccination work in thirty-three Native States in the Delhi, Hissar and Umballa Divisions, and performed 52,036 operations. The special staff of the Western Circle was employed in the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Hazára Districts, and performed 13,228 operations.

629. Vaccination has been too much neglected in some of the Military Cantonments in the Province. In only three of these, namely, Umballa, Subáthu and Meean Meer, is a staff of vaccinators maintained. Elsewhere the District establishments have been employed as far as was possible. The subject is receiving attention. The present system may be expected to yield better results from year to year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

630. INTRODUCTORY.—Towards the end of 1883 the report of the Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1882 was published ; while during the first three months of 1884 Sir Charles Aitchison's orders upon the recommendations of the Commission were communicated to the Director. The broad lines of policy had indeed been already laid down ; but advantage was taken of the occasion to emphasize and to develop in greater detail, and with more precision, the changes which His Honor wished to see effected in the present administration of the Department, and the objects which he desired should be kept most particularly in view for the future. In other respects the year was not an eventful one from an educational point of view, being chiefly marked by steady and general extension of the operations of the Department, by a further development of the functions of the Punjab University as an independent Board of Education, and by the temporary employment of a lady for the inspection of native girls' schools. The following table shows the leading educational statistics of the year, side by side with those for the year preceding :—

Comparative Abstract, 1882-83 and 1883-84.

HEAD.		Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars.		Expenditure.		Percentages of 1883-84 on 1882-83.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
						Rs	Rs		Rs
Arts Colleges ...		2	2	113	152	59,965	62,444	134·5	104·1
Technical Colleges and Schools for Boys ...		11	11	566	582	51,832	54,043	102·8	104·3
Secondary Schools for Boys.	English ...	102	109	3,829	4,558	2,58,667	2,76,127	119·1	106·8
	Vernacular...	129	128	2,933	3,144	57,245	53,006	107·2	92·7
	Total ...	231	237	6,762	7,702	3,15,912	3,29,133	113·9	104·2
Primary Schools for Boys.	English ...	206	220	24,490	26,980	2,01,261	2,23,619	110·2	111·1
	Vernacular...	1,353	1,409	74,206	79,921	2,85,397	2,91,139	107·7	102·0
	Total ...	1,559	1,629	98,696	106,901	4,86,658	5,14,758	108·3	105·8
Total institutions for males ...		1,803	1,879	106,137	115,337	9,34,367	9,60,378	108·7	102·8

Comparative Abstract, 1882-83 and 1883-84—(concluded).

Head.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars.		Expenditure.		Percentages of 1883-84 on 1882-83.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Scholars.	Expenditure.
					Rs	Rs		Rs
Special Schools for Girls ...	4	6	110	191	14,767	12,712	173·6	85·9
Secondary Schools for Girls. English ...	5	5	23	17	6,721	8,956	73·9	133·3
Secondary Schools for Girls. Vernacular ...	...	1	...	3	...	220	...	...
Primary Schools for Girls. English ...	16	21	721	835	69,010	85,420	115·8	123·8
Primary Schools for Girls. Vernacular...	305	315	9,082	9,523	73,159	80,813	104·9	110·5
Total institutions for girls ...	330	348	9,933	10,569	1,63,657	1,88,101	106·4	114·9
Grand total of institutions ...	2,133	2,227	116,070	125,906	10,98,024	11,48,479	108·5	104·4
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	1,14,448	1,23,129	...	107·6
Other charges ...	...	...	...	...	4,13,533	4,01,665	...	97·1
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	16,26,005	16,73,273	...	102·9

Details.	Percentages of 1883-84 on 1882-83.	Details.	Percentages of 1883-84 on 1882-83.
Expenditure from Provincial Revenues...	97·3	Number of Hindu scholars ...	107·9
" " Municipal Funds ...	106·0	" Sikh " ...	109·8
" " Local " ...	101·2	Number learning English ...	110·9
Income from fees	117·2	" in aided institutions ...	103·9
Number of Musalmán scholars ...	108·2	" Government institutions ...	109·3

631. State of Education at the close of the year.—The British territory of the Punjab includes a total population of 18,850,437 souls, of whom 10,210,053 are males; while of these again 2,665,015, or 26 per cent. or 1 in 3·85, are between 5 and 15 years old, or of school-going age; while 1,421,989, or 14 per cent., or 1 in 7·14, are between 5 and 10 years old, or of age to be at a primary school.[1] Out of this population there were on the 31st March 1884 in attendance at the 1,879 educational institutions for males, 115,337 boys, or 1·13 per cent., or 1 in 89 of the total male population, and 4·33 per cent., or 1 in 23·2 of the male population of school-going age. On the other hand, there were in attendance at the 1,629 primary schools for males, 106,901 boys, or 7·53 per cent., or 1 in 13·3 of the total number of boys who should be at a primary school. Of the total number, 0·37 per cent. were Europeans and Eurasians, 0·3 per cent. were Native Christians, 52·5 per cent. were Hindús, 37·3 per cent. Muhammadans, 8·6 per cent. Sikhs, and 0·67 per cent. "others."

632. Of boys of a school-going age, 1 in 2·7 among Christians, 1 in 16·3 among Hindús, 1 in 15·4 among Sikhs, and 1 in 35·1 among Musalmáns were at public schools; while, if the scholars at indigenous schools as ascertained in 1882-83 be added, there was 1 Hindu lad in 11·4, 1 Sikh in 9·24, and 1 Musalmán in 10·4 receiving instruction of some sort. So, again, of boys of an age to be at a primary school, there was 1 in 2·45 among Christians, 1 in 9·08 among Hindús, 1 in 8·64 among Sikhs, and 1 in 20·4 among Musalmáns

[1] The primary school-going age would be more properly fixed at between 6 and 11 years old; but the alteration would only very slightly reduce the numbers.

in attendance at public primary schools ; while, if indigenous schools be taken into account, the proportion becomes 1 in 6·2 for Hindús, 1 in 5·0 for Sikhs, and 1 in 5·8 for Musalmáns.

633. The total number of male scholars was distributed as follows :—

Grade of instruction.	Numbers.	Percentages.	
Colleges and Special Schools	715	0·3	0·6
High Department	928	0·4	0·8
Middle "	6,774	2·7	5·8
Upper Primary Department	17,110	6·8	14·8
Lower " "	89,791	35·8	78·0
Total Government and Aided Institutions	115,318	46·0	100·0
Indigenous schools (1882-83)	135,384	54·0	
Total School Population ...	250,702	100·0	

634. The state of female education may be briefly summarised by saying that, out of a female population of an age to go to school numbering 2,116,434, the Punjab schools include 10,569 girls, or 1 in 199 ; of which number 10,358, or 97 per cent., are in primary schools. Among Hindús the above proportion rises as high as 1 in 221, and among Musalmáns to 1 in 308 ; while among Sikh girls of a school-going age, 1 in every 58 is at school.

635. Expenditure during the year.—These results have been effected by an expenditure of sixteen and a quarter lakhs of rupees, of which six and a half have come from Provincial revenues, some four and a half from Local, and one and two-thirds from Municipal Funds, a lakh and a half from fees, and nearly a lakh and three-quarters from endowments and the private resources of aided schools. Of the whole about 10·1 per cent. was spent on direction and inspection, some 5·6 per cent. on buildings, about 1·3 per cent. on the University, 5·6 per cent. was nominal expenditure on the Book Depôt and Educational Press which is more than covered by receipts, and the remaining 79·3 per cent. was expended on the maintenance of institutions, 7·4 per cent. being debited to scholarships. Of the expenditure on institutions, colleges and special schools absorbed 20 per cent., secondary schools 34 per cent., and primary schools 46 per cent. Of the total cost of maintenance of institutions, Provincial revenues bore some 33 per cent., District and Municipal Funds about 42 per cent., while fees covered 12 per cent. more. Of the cost of scholarships, Government paid 33 per cent. and other public revenues 58 per cent.

636. Progress during the year.—The table given at page 148 compares in a convenient form the leading statistics for the last two years. It will be seen that the number of scholars has increased at a rate which, if kept up, will double the school population in something like eleven years ; that the increase has been greater in secondary than in primary schools, and far greater in Government than in aided institutions ; and that the number at Anglo-Vernacular schools and also the number learning English is increasing faster than the numbers at Vernacular schools and learning Vernacular only. The expenditure has only increased by one-third the proportionate increase in the number of scholars, the

additional burden being chiefly borne by Municipal Funds, and the cost to Provincial revenues showing a substantial decrease. On the other hand, the income from fees has increased more than twice as fast as has the number of scholars. The progress is general all along the line, save in the number of girls under secondary instruction, which is too small to be stable; and it is believed that the advance made is not merely numerical, but that there has been substantial improvement in quality as well as in quantity. On the whole, the results must be pronounced satisfactory as compared with those of last year.

637. Controlling Agency.—The only change made during the year in the arrangements for inspection and control was, that the inspection of European schools throughout the Province was confided to a single officer—the Inspector of the Lahore Circle. During the year the Financial Commissioner issued rules for the inspection of primary schools by Tahsíldárs, which will, it is hoped, cause greater attention to be paid by these officers to this important part of their duties.

638. University.—The Punjab University held a convocation for the conference of degrees on the 1st of December 1883. During the year the Senate was fully occupied with the statutes and regulations of the University. It has also acted as the advising body of Government on many important educational subjects. From the present year, moreover, it has assumed the conduct of the middle school and test examinations. Thus the new institution is rapidly assuming, or rather has already assumed, an important position in the educational administration of the Province. During the year only 96 candidates from the Punjab presented themselves for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, against 106 last year; and of these 34 went up for the Punjab examination also, and 18 were Europeans. For the Calcutta First Arts 7 went up, all Europeans; for the B. A. degree 2 candidates went up from the Government College; while no one presented himself for the M.A. examination. Thus the Punjab University may be said to have already driven its sister of Calcutta out of the field as regards natives of the Province; while the considerable number of candidates who appeared for its examinations in Oriental languages from institutions beyond the limits of the Punjab show that it is also appreciated further afield.

639. For the Entrance examination on the Arts side the number of candidates increased by 35 per cent., while the percentage of passes rose from 31 to 39. For the Intermediate (Arts) examination 32 candidates passed out of 71, against 18 out of 39 last year; for the B. A. examination 9 out of 26, against 6 out of 17; and for the M.A. 3 out of 6, against 3 out of 5. On the Oriental side the number of candidates for the Entrance examination increased by 19 per cent., and the percentage of passes from 42 to 52. For the Intermediate examination 2 were successful out of 14, against 3 out of 10 last year; for the B. O. L. 3 out of 3, against 1 out of 3. For the M.O.L. the 1 candidate failed, while last year all 3 candidates passed. The Oriental Titles examinations are evidently growing fast in popularity, while the standard is apparently rising. In Sanskrit 17 passed out of 70, against 19 out of 29 last year; in Arabic 22 out of 65, against 11 out of 58; in Persian 40 out of 162, against 129 out of 172. No fewer than 54 candidates came from beyond the Punjab, of whom, however, only 10 were successful.

640. Lahore Government College.—The numbers in the Lahore Government College have increased since last year by 21 per cent., and the numbers in the Entrance class by 32 per cent. The entries for the year 1884 have already exceeded 100, an increase of more than cent. per cent.; notwithstanding this the total expenditure has decreased from Rs 46,626 to Rs 46,477, while the average cost per student has fallen from Rs 431-11 to Rs 349-4, or by 11 per cent. At the same time, the income from fees has risen from Rs 1,941 to Rs 2,760, or by 42 per cent.—that is to say, by more than double the increase in numbers. This is due to the introduction of an enhanced scale of fees, which, however, was still considered too low; and a new and enhanced scale has just been sanctioned. Forty-one per cent. of the students are now without scholarships, against only 26 per cent. last year—a very important fact, as showing that scholarships are not so essential to a collegiate education as has sometimes been represented. In future the number of Government scholarships will be fixed irrespective of the number of passes. During the year arrangements were made by which the students of the Government and Oriental Colleges will receive instruction in English at the former and in Eastern languages at the latter only.

641. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—The number on the rolls of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, has increased during the year from 10 to 24. The College now teaches up to the 3rd year standard, and will send up candidates for the next B.A. examination. Setting aside the services of the Missionaries themselves, the monthly expenditure is Rs 704, of which Rs 550 is provided from public revenues. The College is yet in its infancy, and will doubtless continue to make steady progress.

642. The Oriental College, Lahore.—Judged by the result of the University examinations, the work of the Oriental College during the past year cannot be pronounced satisfactory. The College labours under three disadvantages—want of funds, inefficiency of a portion of the staff, and the lack of suitable text-books. But the University is fully alive to the necessities of the case, and is gradually supplying the want. The revised rules which have been just drawn up by a Sub-Committee of the Senate specially appointed for the purpose will do much to improve the College. In future all students will be obliged to read for the Entrance examination, a Committee of visitors has been appointed, the conditions and time of admission have been fixed, and the conditions of award and tenure of stipends and scholarships have been regulated.

643. The Lahore Medical School.—In the Lahore Medical School the number of students has risen during the year from 152 to 159, of whom 77 constitute the English class. The total expenditure (Rs 55,980) has decreased by 5·3 per cent., and the cost to Provincial revenues by 9·5 per cent. Of the total cost, Government bears 90 per cent., and Municipal Funds 6·3 per cent. The average cost per pupil has decreased from Rs 381-2 to Rs 337-13, or by 11·4 per cent. In 1884, 6 out of 14 candidates passed the first examination in Medicine, and 13 out of 14 the final examination.

644. Secondary Schools.—There were at the close of the year 229 Secondary schools against 225 in 1882-83. The number of high schools is 25. There is now no purely Vernacular High School, the Vernacular District High School at

Jullundur having been converted into an Anglo-Vernacular school ; and though it still retains its Vernacular classes, the corresponding classes at Delhi were closed during the year, and those at Ludhiána have since followed suit. In both cases the Vernacular side has become extinct from want of pupils. Of the middle schools, 76 are Anglo-Vernacular, against 73 last year. All the aided secondary schools are Anglo-Vernacular.

645. The number of scholars reading in secondary schools has increased during the year by 14 per cent., of those reading in high schools by 39 per cent., and of those reading in middle schools by 11 per cent. The number studying in Vernacular secondary schools has increased by 7 per cent., and in Anglo-Vernacular schools by 19 per cent. Of the whole number 58 per cent., and of the number in Anglo-Vernacular schools 99 per cent., were studying English. In the preceding year English was read by only 55 per cent. of the whole number. The percentage of the total number of students in secondary schools who are reading in the high department has risen from 9·6 to 11·7 ; while if Anglo-Vernacular schools alone, which comprise all the high schools, are considered, the percentage has risen from 16·5 to 20. The number of students at secondary schools compared with those at primary schools has risen from 1 in 14·6 to 1 in 13·9.

646. The total expenditure on secondary education has increased since last year by less than 2½ per cent. against an increase of 14 per cent. in the number of scholars ; that on Anglo-Vernacular schools has increased by 4·8 per cent. against an increase in numbers of 19 per cent. ; that on Vernacular schools has decreased by 7½ per cent., while the numbers have risen by 7 per cent. The increase in expenditure from Provincial revenues is just 2 per cent., or smaller than the increase in total expenditure. Of the whole cost of secondary education, 53½ per cent. was borne by Provincial revenues, 13 per cent. by Local Funds, and 10 per cent. by Municipal Funds. Of the expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular schools, Provincial revenues contributed 65 per cent., and Local and Municipal Funds 2½ and 6 per cent., respectively ; 12 per cent. being provided from "other sources," almost entirely from the private funds of aided schools, which contain 28 per cent. of the whole number of scholars. In aided schools, Provincial revenues bear 40½ per cent. of the cost, and Municipal Funds a further 5½ per cent. To the expenditure on Vernacular secondary schools, Provincial revenues contribute only Rs 372, 62 per cent. of the cost being borne by Local and 29 per cent. by Municipal Funds.

647. Fees amount to 12 per cent. of the total expenditure in all secondary schools, to 13 per cent. in Anglo-Vernacular schools, to 8 per cent. in Vernacular schools, and to 11 per cent. in aided schools, which are all Anglo-Vernacular. They show an increase since last year of 17 per cent. in Anglo-Vernacular, and of nearly 23 per cent. in aided schools, but a decrease of 4½ per cent. in Vernacular schools. They have increased by 14 per cent. on the whole.

648. The average cost per scholar has fallen from Rs 61-6-0 to Rs 54-7-0, or by 11·3 per cent., in Anglo-Vernacular schools ; and from Rs 18-9-0 to Rs 16-1-0, or by 13·6 per cent., in Vernacular schools. The average cost to Government has fallen from Rs 39-15-0 to Rs 35-5-0, or by 11·7 per cent., in Anglo-Vernacular schools. Vernacular schools are almost independent of Provincial revenues.

649. Considerably more than half the numbers on the rolls at the beginning of the year went up as candidates for the Entrance examination, either of the Punjab or of the Calcutta University, the percentage of passes as compared with that for 1882-83 rising from 46 to 47. At the Punjab Entrance examination 17 out of 25 candidates passed in the Vernacular, all being from the Vernacular departments of the District high schools at Delhi, Ludhiána and Jullundur. For the Middle School examination there were last year 1,528 candidates from Government and aided schools, and 1,774 candidates in all. This year the corresponding numbers are 1,711 and 2,080. Last year the percentage of the whole number who took up English was 55 ; this year it is 58. The percentage of passes from Government and aided schools has fallen from 82 to 57 on the Anglo-Vernacular, from 85·7 to 73·5 on the Vernacular side, and from 83·2 to 64·2 on the whole. Government schools passed 61 and 73·5 per cent. of their candidates on the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular sides, respectively, and aided schools 47·3 per cent. on the Anglo-Vernacular side. In district schools the percentage of passes was 64. Thus, while the numbers have increased largely, the percentage of passes has decreased very considerably, more especially on the Anglo-Vernacular side. The reason of this falling-off is believed to be the variation of the standards, which were notoriously low in 1882-83, and somewhat high in 1883-84.

650. The statistics reviewed in the preceding paragraphs show that the progress of secondary education during the year has not only been considerable on the whole, but has extended to almost every district in the Province, and, though in a somewhat smaller degree, to aided as well as Government schools. The ratio of boys in secondary to boys in primary schools has risen, while the advance has been proportionally greater in the high than in the middle department, and in the Anglo-Vernacular than in the Vernacular schools. The former fact shows that the higher education is rapidly growing in the appreciation of the people, and is satisfactory in the extreme. The advance in numbers has not been attended by a proportionate increase of expenditure, the rise in the former being six times as great as the rise in the latter, and the average cost per scholar having in consequence very largely decreased. Fees, too, have brought a considerably larger income than hitherto, and the average fee per scholar has slightly risen.

651. During the year under report the conduct of the Middle School examination was transferred from the Department to the Punjab University. The services of the officers of the Department were lent by Government, so that the transfer was, on this occasion, little more than nominal, the staff of examiners and the system and style of examination being practically unchanged. Meanwhile the whole regulations on the subject of the Middle School examination have been recast, and will come into force next year. The result may be broadly expressed by saying that, whereas the examination was formerly a departmental one to which candidates from other than Government schools were admitted, it will now become a public examination, to which Government schools, among others, will send up candidates. The change is a wholesome one.

652. Primary Schools.—The total number of primary schools in the Province has increased during the year by 68, or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; the number of Anglo-Vernacular schools has increased by 12, or 6 per cent. ;

and of Vernacular schools by 46, or 3½ per cent. The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular has risen from 84 to 87, while that of aided Vernacular schools has fallen from 36 to 32. Fourteen schools have been raised from Vernacular to Anglo-Vernacular schools by the introduction of English, of which 9 are Government schools and 5 are aided. During the year a sum of Rs 8,000 from Provincial revenues was assigned for the foundation of new primary schools in the districts of the Province, on condition that an amount equal to the allotment to each district should be devoted to the same purpose from local revenues. By the end of March 1884, a total of Rs 7,308 had been allotted, and 103 new schools had been open in 20 districts, while arrangements were complete for opening 10 more. Some districts had deferred the new arrangements till the financial year 1884-85.

653. The number of scholars reading in primary schools has increased during the year from 98,423 to 106,580, or by 8·3 per cent. ; those reading in the upper division had increased by 8·1 per cent., and those reading in the lower division by 8·4 per cent. The percentage of the total numbers that are reading in the upper school has shown a nominal decrease from 16·1 to 16·0 ; while in Anglo-Vernacular schools the corresponding change is from 21·6 to 22·2. The number studying in Anglo-Vernacular schools has risen by 10·1 (or in Government schools only by 14·9 per cent.), and of those in Vernacular schools by 7·7 per cent. ; while the percentage of the total number that read in Anglo-Vernacular schools has risen from 24·6 to 25·0. The total number of boys reading English has increased by only 4·3 per cent., while the proportion which they bear to the total number of scholars in Anglo-Vernacular schools has fallen from 34·7 per cent. to 32·9 per cent., and to the total number of scholars in all primary schools from 8·5 per cent. to 8·2 per cent. But this falling-off in the study of English as compared with Vernacular is confined to aided schools, the tendency in Government schools having been in precisely the opposite direction. In Government Anglo-Vernacular schools, all those in the upper division, and only those, read English. In aided Anglo-Vernacular schools, in 1882-83 the scholars of the upper division constituted only 31·7 per cent. of the total numbers reading English, which included also 45·8 per cent. of the lower division. In 1883-84 the corresponding figures were 35·4 and 39·2. Thus the practice of aided schools in this respect is gradually tending towards assimilation with that of Government schools.

654. The total expenditure on primary education has increased since last year by 3·4 per cent. against an increase in numbers of 8·3 per cent. ; in Anglo-Vernacular schools it has increased by 5·6 per cent. against an increase in numbers of 10·1 ; and in Vernacular schools by 2·0 per cent. against an increase in numbers of 7·7 per cent. In Government Anglo-Vernacular schools the increase per cent. in expenditure and numbers respectively has been 8·5 and 14·9. Provincial revenues, however, have, practically speaking, borne no share of the increase.

655. Of the whole cost of primary education, 12·2 per cent. was borne by Provincial revenues, 51·8 per cent. by Local Funds, and 14·2 per cent. by Municipal Funds : of the expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular schools, Provincial revenues contributed 29·9 per cent., and Local and Municipal Funds 5·0 and 22·7 per cent.

respectively, 12·8 per cent. being provided from "other sources," consisting almost wholly of the private funds of aided schools, which include 32·3 per cent. of the total number of scholars. Of the cost of aided Anglo-Vernacular schools, Provincial revenues contributed 37·7 per cent., and Municipal Funds 3·5 per cent. To the cost of Vernacular schools Provincial revenues only contributed Rs 2,284; while Local Funds provided 82·1 per cent., and Municipal Funds 8·8 per cent.

656. Fees amount to 14·6 per cent. of the total expenditure in all primary schools, to 28·0 per cent. in Anglo-Vernacular, to 23·1 per cent. in aided Anglo-Vernacular, and to 6·0 per cent. in Vernacular schools. They show an increase of 7 per cent. in Anglo-Vernacular, of 10 per cent. in Government Anglo-Vernacular, of something under 1 per cent. in aided Anglo-Vernacular, and of just 1 per cent. in Vernacular schools. They have increased by 5½ per cent. on the whole.

657. The average cost per scholar has fallen from Rs 7-11-0 to Rs 7-7-0, or by 3·3 per cent., in Anglo-Vernacular schools, and from Rs 4-1-0 to Rs 3-14-0, or by 4·8 per cent., in Vernacular schools. The average cost to Government has fallen from Rs 2-6-0 to Rs 2-5-0, or by 2·7 per cent., in Anglo-Vernacular schools; Vernacular schools being practically independent of Provincial revenues.

658. Of students in the upper division, 39·3 per cent. were presented for examination by the upper primary standard, of whom 69·2 per cent., or 27·2 per cent. of the whole, passed the examination. In the previous year 38·5 per cent. of the total numbers were presented, of whom 69·7 per cent. passed. The proportion of passes to pupils has risen from 26 to 29 per cent. in Government and from 27 to 30 per cent. in aided schools. Of students in the lower division, 15·0 per cent. were presented for examination by the lower primary standard, of whom 72·6 per cent., or 10·9 per cent. of the whole, passed. In the preceding year 14·3 per cent. of the total number were presented, of whom 72·6 per cent. passed. The proportion of passes to pupils has risen from 11 to 12 per cent. in Government, and from 8½ to 9 per cent. in aided, schools.

659. The figures that have been reviewed in the preceding paragraphs show that the progress in primary education during the year has been large and general. The number of schools and the number of scholars have alike increased, while the average number of scholars per school has also risen, thus reducing the average cost of instruction and facilitating improvement in the teaching staff. This progress has extended to almost all the districts of the Province. It has been most marked in Anglo-Vernacular schools, which are generally larger and more efficient than Vernacular schools. The proportion of the total numbers that study English has fallen-off, but in aided schools only, the movement in Government schools having been markedly in the opposite direction. Expenditure has not nearly kept pace with numbers, the increase in the latter being nearly two-and-a-half times that in the former, while in the Vernacular, or less expensive schools, the proportion is nearly four times. Such increase as there has been has fallen almost wholly upon local revenues, the contribution from Provincial revenues showing a wholly nominal advance, while the expenditure from endowments of aided schools remains unaltered. The income from fees, though still small, shows a substantial increase in most districts, notwith-

standing that the average fee per pupil has somewhat fallen-off. The average cost per scholar has decreased in all classes of schools, and in almost all but a few very backward districts. The results of examinations are satisfactory, for while the proportion of passes to candidates is the same in Vernacular and only nominally smaller in Anglo-Vernacular schools, the proportion of passes to pupils, which is far more important, shows very substantial improvement in both Government and aided schools. The Inspectors in their reports speak of the steady improvement in the instruction imparted in primary schools. Here the great difficulty is to find tolerably efficient teachers. It takes nearly half a generation to train a teacher, and the supply cannot be increased or improved *per saltum*. But much has already been done ; and it is now chiefly in the frontier districts and Sirsa that the difficulty still remains formidable.

660. Scholarships and Fees.—The total expenditure on scholarships in the Province during the year was Rs 1,01,830 ; of which Provincial revenues contributed Rs 32,882, Local rates Rs 46,043, and Municipal Funds Rs 12,138. The expenditure on scholarships in secondary and primary schools for native boys was Rs 55,211 in secondary and Rs 8,071 in primary schools, or Rs 63,183 in all ; of which Rs 17,120 came from Provincial revenues, and Rs 40,727 from Local and Municipal Funds. The Government scholarships are held almost exclusively in high schools, and the others chiefly in middle and primary schools. Much has been done of late, especially during the year under report, to improve the system of award of Government scholarships. Their number and amount have been fixed, such of them as are held in schools have been distributed among districts and divisions, they have been made tenable in aided as well as in Government institutions, and re-award as well as award has been declared dependent upon place in the class-list on which the original award was made. It is now proposed that a certain proportion of Local Fund scholarships should be awarded and held on fixed conditions uniform for the whole Province, within the district which provides them ; and that the remainder, regarding the conditions of which the local bodies will retain a very wide discretion, shall be awarded in accordance with merit and in a public manner, and shall be held subject to certain general rules. When these arrangements are fully carried out, the system of scholarships in the Punjab will be in a satisfactory condition.

661. The subject of fees has been under consideration during the year, with the view of raising the scale as high as may safely be done at once without checking the extension of education ; and especially of making the fee income for secondary education, and in the towns where education is valued, bear a more reasonable proportion to expenditure. Since the expiry of the year a revised and enhanced scale of fees for colleges has been brought into force ; and a similar scale for schools has received the preliminary approval of Government, and has been circulated for opinion.

662. Training Institutions for Masters.—Towards the end of the year a Committee was appointed to draw up a revised set of rules for Training Colleges and Normal schools. At the same time a public examination was provided for, in accordance with the results of which graded certificates will be given to all candidates, whether appearing from the Lahore or Amritsar institu-

tions, from Normal schools, or as private students. The principal change introduced by the rules themselves was the creation of a junior English class to train teachers for primary and the lower classes of secondary schools.

663. The Central Training College contained, at the end of the sessions of 1884, 58 students, or 1 more than last year. The total expenditure has increased by 5 per cent., and the cost to Government by 6 per cent. But the expenditure is almost independent of the number of students, and is unduly enhanced by the fact of the Principal being high up in the graded staff of the Department. A change is about to be made in this respect. During the year Rs 5,961 were spent on stipends, of which Rs 2,609 came from Provincial revenues, and Rs 3,352 from Local Funds.

664. In the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Amritsar, the number of students has fallen from 36 to 32; the expenditure has decreased from Rs 9,097 to Rs 8,410; and the average cost per student from Rs 259-15 to Rs 254-13. The Government grant was, as before, Rs 2,700; the whole of the remaining expenditure being apparently supplied from Mission Funds. So, again, Rs 1,978 were expended on stipends, of which Rs 300 came from Government, and the remainder from Mission Funds.

665. The number of students at the three Government Normal schools has risen from 161 to 174. At the same time the expenditure has slightly decreased, and the average cost per pupil has fallen from Rs 77-4 to Rs 73-14. Provincial revenues bear only one-quarter of the total expenditure. Rs 11,386 were expended from local rates on stipends at the three Normal schools. At the examination of 1883, the Lahore school passed 48 out of 64 candidates against 40 out of 68 in 1882; the Delhi school 33 out of 45 against 35 out of 59; and the Ráwalpindi school 10 out of 12 against 25 out of 27. The smaller number of candidates sent up is due to the transfer of the senior Vernacular class to the Training College. A Model school is attached to each of the Normal schools; but at both Delhi and Lahore difficulty was experienced in filling the classes.

666. Arrangements are being made by which the Principal of the Central Training College, who already controls the Lahore Normal school, shall visit those at Delhi and Ráwalpindi twice or thrice during the year. The control will rest, as at present, with the Inspectors; but the Principal will stay a few days, will watch the method of instruction, point out defects, and exemplify his criticism by practical example. The schools cannot but benefit by his skilled criticism and advice. The Inspectors, in several parts of their reports, speak strongly of the very marked improvement that is gradually taking place in the general standard of our school-masters in consequence of the constant supply of more or less trained men that is being poured into the Province. During the year proposals were submitted, and have since received sanction, for an improved and more permanent organisation of the staff of the Central Training College and the Model school attached to it. At the same time the question of stipends at the College and Normal schools was taken up, and a comprehensive scheme submitted, which will put the matter on a permanent basis, and give local bodies a more direct interest than at present in fully utilising the stipends at their disposal. All such stipends will be tenable in the aided institution at Amritsar as well as in Government Normal schools.

667. Training Institutions for Mistresses.—There are three Normal schools for native mistresses in the Province—one at Amritsar, one at Lahore, and one at Delhi. They are all classed as Aided, since they are not under official management; but Provincial revenues bear 94 per cent. of the total cost. The total expenditure is returned as Rs 12,993, or Rs 109-3 per pupil. Scholarships are given to the amount of Rs 1,018 from Provincial and Rs 1,700 from Municipal revenues. As a fact, the Amritsar school is the only one that deserves in any degree whatever the name of a Normal school.

668. Institutions for Technical Training.—At the Mayo School of Art the number of students on the rolls is 62, and has increased by 15 per cent. during the year, and by 48 per cent. within the two past years. The expenditure (Rs 14,476) has increased by 15 per cent., and is wholly from Provincial revenues, while the average cost per student has fallen from Rs 257-2 to Rs 249-9, or by 3 per cent. To this must be added a sum of Rs 1,541, or Rs 25 per student, spent in scholarships, of which 11 per cent. was contributed from Municipal Funds. A most promising feature of the progress recently made by the school is the fact that three districts and two Native States have made small allowances to youths selected and sent to be trained at Lahore.

669. There are at present five Industrial schools in the Province—one aided school for women at Delhi, two Government schools for males at Hoshiárpur and Kasúr, the aided school of the Agri-Horticultural Society at Lahore, and an Industrial school maintained by the Delhi Municipal Committee.

670. Female Education (Natives).—During the year a lady possessed of very special qualifications for the work consented to inspect the principal native girls' schools in behalf of Government. Her report was valuable and instructive, and measures based upon it are now under consideration for putting native female education upon a more satisfactory footing, and especially for gradually abolishing a system which has grown up of indiscriminate payments to girls in order to induce them to attend school.

671. Middle departments are at present attached to three girls' schools in the Punjab; of these two have been created during the year under report, and two are Anglo-Vernacular. The total number of pupils is 11, and the expenditure Rs 970, of which Rs 350 come from Provincial revenues. There are, as last year, three Anglo-Vernacular primary schools for girls—at Ludhiána, Amritsar and Lahore, all aided—which together number 178 pupils. The number of pupils in the upper division has increased by 111 per cent., and on the whole by 6 per cent. Of the whole number 20 per cent. are in the upper division, and 89 per cent. learn English. The total expenditure has increased by 1½ per cent.; and that from Provincial revenues, which constitutes 15·3 per cent. of the whole, by 11·4 per cent. The average cost per girl is Rs 79-11 against Rs 8-9 in Vernacular schools of the same class.

672. The number of primary Vernacular schools for girls has risen on the whole from 305 to 315. The number of scholars has increased by 4·9 per cent.; but the percentage of the whole who have passed the lower primary standard has fallen from 2·1 to 1·7 per cent., while the actual numbers in the upper

division have decreased by 12·4 per cent. The total expenditure has increased by 11 per cent., or more than double the increase in the number of scholars, and the cost to Provincial revenues by a little over 2 per cent. These latter bear 23·3, Local Funds 11·7, and Municipal Funds 14·2 per cent. of the whole, the remaining half being chiefly provided from the funds of aided schools. In addition to the cost shown above, Rs 3,976 were expended in scholarships, of which 38·4 per cent. came from Provincial, and 57·4 from public revenues. The total fee-income is Rs 116. Out of the total number of 9,701 girls on the rolls, 226 were presented for examination and 61 passed by the lower primary, and 64 were presented and 31 passed by the upper primary standard.

673. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—On the whole, the European and Eurasian population of the Punjab may be said to be well provided for in the matter of schools. Some difficulty is experienced from the sickliness that prevails among European children in the plains during the hot weather, and from the fact that many of them go up to the hills in that season. The draft code for regulating Government aid to European schools, which was prepared by the Bengal Committee, has been very carefully considered with reference to the Punjab ; and will probably be introduced with considerable modifications during the current year.

674. The total number of pupils in schools for European boys has increased by 22·4 per cent. : those in the lower primary division by 21·4, in the upper primary by 8·6, in the middle school by 54·5, and in the high school by 18·8 per cent. The present distribution of the total numbers is 54·6 per cent. in the lower primary, 20·6 in the upper primary, 15·9 in the middle, and 8·9 in the high school. The expenditure has increased by 41 per cent.—that on primary education by 54 per cent., and that on secondary education by 27·6 per cent. The expenditure from Provincial revenues, which only constitutes 45 per cent. of the whole, has only increased by 16 per cent., or much less than the increase in the number of pupils ; while the average cost to the State has largely decreased both for primary and secondary schools. Fees yield 29·8 per cent. of the total expenditure, and have increased by 52 per cent. during the year, or more rapidly than the expenditure, though the increase in the case of primary schools has been small.

675. The number of scholars in all departments of European girls' schools has increased by 19, in the lower primary department by 16, and in the upper primary by 30 per cent. In the middle school the numbers have fallen from 20 to 9, and there is now no girl in the high department. The present distribution of the total numbers gives 74·8 in the lower primary and 23·9 in the upper primary department. The expenditure has increased by 29 per cent. in primary and by 85 per cent. in secondary departments, and by 33 per cent. on the whole, or very much faster than the number of pupils. But the increase is largely due to the inclusion of fresh schools, some of which are newly started, and are necessarily more expensive in proportion to the number of pupils than they will be when in full train. The average cost has risen accordingly. The contribution from Provincial revenues has increased by 40 per cent., and constitutes 44·6 per cent. of the total cost in primary and 32·9 per cent. in secondary departments. The proportion which the income from fees bears to the total cost has fallen from 50 to 34 per cent. in the secondary department, and risen from 28·5 to 30·2

per cent. in the primary department. Thus the pecuniary results of the year are unsatisfactory. But time must be allowed for the new schools to show the best results they are capable of.

676. MUHAMMADANS.—The following figures show in a convenient form the degree to which the Punjab schools and colleges are made use of by Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans respectively :—

Kind of Institution.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.
BOYS.			
Arts Colleges ...	112	22	18
Medical School	87	17	45
School of Art	15	13	30
Industrial Schools	2	1	73
Training Colleges and Schools	119	27	109
Secondary Schools	4,583	738	2,217
Primary Schools	55,495	9,088	40,971
Total at Government and Aided Schools ...	60,413	9,906	43,463
Total male population	3,883,915	639,460	5,639,845
Ditto ditto per scholar	64·3	64·6	129·8
Males between 5 and 15 years of age	981,349	152,533	1,524,237
Ditto ditto per scholar	16·3	15·4	35·1
Scholars at indigenous schools (1882-83)	25,576	6,616	103,133
Total scholars at schools of all sorts	85,989	16,522	146,596
Total males per scholar	45·1	38·7	38·3
Males between 5 and 15 years old per scholar	11·4	9·24	10·4
GIRLS.			
Industrial Schools	...	...	19
Training "	90	26	49
Secondary "	...	...	3
Primary "	3,417	1,778	3,906
Total at Government and Aided Schools ...	3,507	1,804	3,977
Total female population	3,246,613	481,544	4,885,305
Ditto ditto per scholar	925	266	1,228
Females between 5 and 15 years of age * ...	778,376	105,446	1,226,424
Ditto ditto per scholar * ...	221	58	308

* These figures are very untrustworthy.

677. The broad results are, that while some 1½ per cent. of the total male population and 6 per cent. of the males of school-going age attend schools on our model among Hindús and Sikhs, the corresponding proportions for Musalmáns are only about half as large. But if indigenous schools be added, the three religions stand nearly on an equality, some 10 per cent. of boys of a school-going age receiving instruction of some sort or other, while the Sikhs stand first, and the Hindús last. The much larger proportion of Musalmáns attending technical schools is very marked, while the much smaller proportion which takes advantage of the higher education in secondary schools is still more remarkable. Of the total number of scholars, 919 in 1,000 are in the primary department among Hindús, 918 among Sikhs, and 943 among Musalmáns. This neglect of the higher education on the part of Musalmáns seems, however, to be on the wane. Thus the percentage of Musalmán scholars in the secondary schools of the Umballa Circle was 20 in 1881-82, 22 in 1882-83, and 24 in 1883-84. As the total number of scholars in these schools increased by 41 per cent. within the same interval, the advance is remarkable. In the matter of female education, the Sikhs are far and away in advance of the Hindús, while the Musalmáns are a long way behind either.

678. Native Chiefs.—The only special institution in the Punjab for the education of minors under the Court of Wards is the Wards' School at Umballa, which at present has only 11 scholars on its rolls. A scheme for extending the scope of the institution, and turning it into a sort of public school for the sons of native gentry, is now under the consideration of Government. The question of the education of minors under the care of the Court of Wards who are not of sufficient standing to attend this school has also been discussed; and rules have been framed, and are about to be issued, by which inspecting officers will be directed to pay special attention to the progress made by these youths.

679. Text-Books.—During the year the Text-Book Committee continued its labours. Measures were adopted for the formation of a reference library of text-books, for giving greater publicity to the proceedings, and for freer communication with the Text-Book Committees of other Provinces. New text-books for the examination of military officers in Punjabi were recommended and accepted by Government, and are now in the Press. The question of a new Punjabi dictionary was considered. Arrangements were made for the preparation of an Agricultural Primer for use in schools. An elementary work on Mensuration was considered, and a still simpler hand-book has since been prepared. Alternative text-books were added to the list of histories and English readers. A scheme of studies and text-books for Hindi schools was approved and issued, and a similar scheme for Gurmukhi schools, which was approved of by the sub-committee concerned, has since been issued, subject to the approval of the General Committee. Besides this and some minor business, the style of printing and the paper used for the Vernacular text-books of the Department were considered.

680. The Persian and Urdú readers are undergoing revision, a selection of letters in the former language is being prepared, the English Primer is being recast, and an advanced Persian grammar (a work which hitherto has not existed in Urdú) has been written, and is now in the Press. A most important work is now in progress (indeed is nearly complete) which consists in the preparation of selections from standard prose and verse writers in Urdú and Persian. Critical histories of the language and literature for both Urdú and Persian are also in course of preparation; and when they are complete will constitute, with the Persian grammar already alluded to, a really satisfactory set of text-books for the advanced study of these two languages. Finally, the Principal of the Central Training College is engaged in preparing a series of object lessons for the use of schools.

681. During the year arrangements were proposed for the transfer of the translating staff to the Central Training College. The Principal will thus have at his disposal a body of picked teachers representative of every grade of school. With this body of experienced opinion available, and the whole standing machinery of the Department for the translation and preparation of text-books at his disposal, the head of the chief institution for training in the art of teaching will very properly become the officer in charge of the text-book branch of the Department; and will, by consolidating the agencies for preparation, criticism, and production, weld together the whole machinery and bring it into an intimate connection with the Training College from which both can hardly fail to derive benefit.

682. Four vernacular translations of English text-books, two on elementary science, one on history, and one on arithmetic, were published by the Department during the year. New editions of 29 vernacular text-books, aggregating more than four-and-a-half lakhs of copies, were issued; the Urdú Primer alone accounting for a lakh and a half, and the Urdú First Reader for half a lakh. The Depôt issued English books to the value of Rs 23,000, and Vernacular books to the value of Rs 66,500. The net result is a profit of Rs 5,604 on the year's transactions: the actual income during the year exceeded the expenditure by Rs 13,576. During the year Government issued orders for the immediate transfer of the distribution of English text-books to private enterprise, and for the more gradual transfer of the work of printing vernacular text-books; and arrangements for carrying out these orders are nearly complete.

683. CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.—The Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, is the largest European school in the Punjab. Like the sister asylum at Murree, it was founded in accordance with the views of General Sir Henry Lawrence for the benefit of the orphan and other children of soldiers; but whereas the Murree Asylum is a memorial institution founded by private benevolence, and kept up by voluntary subscriptions, that at Sanáwar is independent of private aid, and is more directly a military asylum under the supervision and control of the Government.

The numbers on the rolls were for 1883-84:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
At beginning of year	234	185	419
Removed	47	42	89
	187	143	330
Admitted	48	30	78
At end of year	235	173	408

Of those removed during the year, 7 boys left for situations, and 10 enlisted in the army; and 7 girls entered service, the greater part returning to England with their parents.

684. Four boys recently passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, one of them taking the first place and securing a scholarship. During the last eight years, eight Roorkee scholarships have been gained by pupils of the Asylum—a result which is highly creditable to the teachers. There were 204 applicants for admission at the close of the year.

685. A full report of the working of the Asylum is published annually, and distributed to the British regiments in India, as well as to the public and the Press.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

686. The total number of books registered during the year 1883, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, was 1,786, or 588 more than were registered during the preceding year. The copy-right of 78 books was registered as against 55 of the year 1882.

687. Arranged according to languages, the number of publications stand thus :—

	1883.	1882.
English	178	99
Hindi	163	153
Kashmiri	10	5
Pashtu	18	20
Punjabi	314	190
Sindhi	4	3
Urdu	779	483
Multani	..	4
Arabic	90	60
Persian	82	60
Sanskrit	40	25
Different—		
Bi-lingual combinations	94	96
Tri-lingual combinations	13	
Quadri-lingual	1	
Total ...	1,786	1,198

688. Classified according to the prescribed subjects, the figures are as follows :—

	1883.	1882.
Arts	...	...
Biography	11	7
Drama	22	23
Fiction	17	16
History	26	10
Language	241	145
Law	218	131
Medicine	83	74
Miscellaneous	247	136
Poetry	458	289
Politics	1	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	7
Religion	378	303
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	65	42
Science (Natural and other)	8	6
Voyages and Travels	4	1
Total ...	1,786	1,198

689. Of the 1,786 publications, 1,424 are books and 362 are periodicals. Of the latter 197 are legal, 51 medical, 7 poetical, 29 religious, and 78 miscellaneous.

690. The general tone of the literature of this Province, as shown in the registered publications of the year, is moral and loyal ; while the steady increase observable in the number registered is sure evidence of a corresponding increase of readers.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

691. Registered and Unregistered Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.—Full information regarding registered and unregistered literary, scientific and charitable societies in the Punjab was given in paragraphs 551 and 913 to 953 (both inclusive) of the Report for 1882-83, and need not be repeated here. A short account of them will be found in Appendix No. 65 of this Report, and some remarks on the registered societies have been made at page 89, paragraphs 459 to 463.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

692. Lahore Central Museum.—The popularity of this institution continued unimpaired, and the number (*viz.*, 251,003) of visitors was greater by 66,430 than that registered in the preceding year. Additions have been made to the Museum in the shape of antiquities from Jhelum, Gurgaon, Sirsa and Bannu, and for their reception four large show cases have been placed in the entrance hall. Several presents have been received during the year, and casts of Gandhára sculptures were sent to the Edinburgh Museum. The collection of agricultural implements and models of farming operations proved very popular with the public, and it will be further enlarged. The ordinary work of the institution was somewhat interrupted by the Calcutta Exhibition, but the number of articles purchased from the Provincial grant of Rs 7,000 will form a very valuable addition to the Lahore Museum. The expenditure during 1883-84, including the Curator's salary, was Rs 3,743-2-9 ; and the receipts, including the balance in hand from the previous year, amounted to Rs 4,111-2-7, leaving a balance to the credit of the Museum of Rs. 367-15-10.

693. Government Book Depôt and Educational Press.—Four Vernacular translations of English text-books,—two on elementary science, one on history, and one on arithmetic,—have been prepared and published during the year. A Logic primer has also been translated, and the *Urdu Gazette*, comprising some 1,450 pages, prepared as usual. New editions of twenty-nine Vernacular text-books, aggregating more than four-and-a-half lakhs of copies, have been issued. The Depôt issued English books to the value of Rs 23,000 and Vernacular books to the value of Rs 66,500. The net result is a profit of Rs 5,604 on the year's transactions. In the Administration Report for 1882-83 it was stated that the question of abolishing the monopoly of the Book Depôt and Press was under consideration, though it was doubtful whether there was sufficient competition to enable Government to dispense altogether with an establishment under its own control. During the year under report final orders were issued on the subject, and since the expiry of the year the Depôt has been finally abolished ; while much of the press work has been transferred to private firms. It will still be necessary to retain a small educational press for confidential work, for the printing of books requiring special care and accuracy, and for the further improvement of Vernacular lithography as applied to text-books.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

694. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.—Full information regarding Ecclesiastical matters was given in last year's Annual Administration Report, and need not be repeated here.

695. To the Missions detailed in paragraphs 970—975, the following may be added :—

The Moravian Mission at Kelang in Láhul and Pu on the Sutlej ;

The Church of Scotland Mission at Siálkot, Jhelum, and Gujrát ;

The American United Presbyterian Mission in the Gujránwála, Gurdáspur and Siálkot Districts ;

The Baptist Missions at Delhi and Simla.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications for 1883-84.

1	2				3	4			
Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.		Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
Delhi	821	224	226	1,271	...	79	135	378	17
Gurgaon	1,265	412	261	1,938	...	30	79	492	62
Karnál	1,039	922	444	2,405	465	73	69	540	...
Hissar	2,022	1,250	268	3,540	...	...	42	509	75
Rohtak	1,416	269	107	1,792	...	...	66	493	12
Sirsa	1,353	1,548	107	3,008	...	20	3	497	35
Umballa	1,696	301	536	2,533	24	72	164	495	42
Ludhiána	1,143	123	112	1,378	...	53	129	217	36
Simla	17	18	42	77	...	...	63	335	...
Jullundur	1,037	146	171	1,354	1,750	80	89	340	49
Hoshiárpur	1,106	299	825	2,230	...	60	24	697	...
Kángra	995	388	7,686	9,069	35,199	...	...	916	...
Amritsar	1,202	155	216	1,573	4,702	...	77	308	61
Gurdáspur	1,283	144	395	1,822	...	109	72	533	49
Siálkot	1,410	209	340	1,959	3,157	30	43	747	27
Lahore	1,807	1,403	484	3,694	207,561	104	152	724	121
Gujránwála	947	1,210	478	2,635	161,799	82	46	1,132	42
Ferozepore	2,189	359	214	2,762	...	128	86	710	...
Ráwalpindi	1,907	495	2,535	4,937	290,290	96	135	1,123	166
Jhelum	1,508	589	1,637	3,734	300,139	127	28	908	33
Gujrát	1,210	456	270	1,936	54,836	72	55	650	76
Shahpur	871	3,053	776	4,700	797,262	112	6	1,071	26
Mooltan	810	4,721	384	5,915	1,816,359	224	51	1,122	130
Jhang	539	5,136	286	5,961	2,235,259	180	...	954	...
Montgomery	572	4,769	233	5,574	642,491	210	...	1,054	82
Muzaffargarh	598	1,709	799	3,106	298,650	162	12	524	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,271	4,725	3,300	9,296	817,321	120	91	732	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,583	1,752	1,065	4,400	212,531	235	2	1,562	...
Bannu	980	1,039	1,843	3,862	98,096	76	...	797	...
Pesháwar	1,324	517	661	2,502	...	67	55	550	47
Hazára	596	55	2,184	2,835	...	...	...	665	...
Kohát	405	615	1,954	2,974	...	84	43	174	...
Total ...	36,922	39,011	30,839	106,772	7,977,891	2,685	1,817	21,949	1,188

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab for the year 1883.

Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Temperature in Shade.									Prevailing Wind.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Delhi ...	5·3	15·1	...	20·4	116·6	93·4	68·2	103·6	89·5	76·0	76·7	60·6	41·3	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
Gurgaon ...	2·3	16·4	...	18·7												
Karnál ...	5·6	14·7	1·1	21·4												
Hissar ...	4·5	7·3	0·2	12·0												
Rohtak ...	3·1	10·9	0·4	14·4												
Sirsa ...	4·9	12·1	0·2	17·2	116·2	89·8	65·3	106·2	91·0	72·1	77·1	57·0	33·9	W.	W.	N. W.
Umballa ...	4·2	13·2	2·0	19·4												
Ludhiána ...	5·4	26·5	7·7	39·6	114·3	90·3	68·3	112·8	89·4	74·3	73·7	56·0	35·8	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Simla ...	14·9	48·0	8·4	71·3	87·4	68·4	44·6	76·5	66·9	57·9	61·9	45·8	31·6	S.	N. W.	S. W.
Jullundur ...	4·3	8·2	0·6	13·1												
Hoshiárpur ...	4·4	14·9	0·5	19·8												
Dharmsála ...	15·1	70·3	2·7	88·1												
Amritsar ...	5·2	18·1	1·2	24·5												
Siálkot ...	5·5	22·3	1·1	28·9	113·8	89·6	64·2	114·9	91·3	68·5	73·1	54·7	34·1	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Gurdáspur ...	3·8	14·2	...	18·0												
Lahore ...	5·0	13·6	0·9	19·5	112·5	88·5	64·6	114·5	92·3	75·9	73·7	56·0	36·0	E.	W. & E.	E.
Ferozepore ...	3·3	11·2	0·4	14·9												
Gujránwála ...	4·9	19·2	2·9	27·0												
Ráwalpindi ...	8·4	15·0	4·2	27·6	107·5	82·1	59·1	108·0	87·8	68·7	69·9	50·8	30·5	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Jhelum ...	9·5	14·6	4·5	28·6												
Gujrát ...	7·5	10·9	4·6	23·0												
Shahpur ...	3·0	11·3	1·4	15·7												
Mooltan ...	2·7	3·8	...	6·5	111·9	87·5	68·2	105·9	90·2	75·4	75·9	56·6	37·0	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.
Jhang ...	1·9	3·1	...	5·0												
Montgomery ...	3·0	8·2	0·2	11·4												
Muzaffargarh ...	0·4	3·3	...	3·7												
Dera Ismail Khan	1·4	3·7	1·5	6·6	113·5	88·2	64·8	110·5	92·4	70·8	76·7	55·9	34·0	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.
Dera Gházi Khan	0·5	0·7	...	1·2												
Bannu ...	1·5	6·1	0·2	7·8												
Pesháwar ...	3·8	4·3	1·7	9·8	110·0	85·5	62·8	111·5	90·0	70·2	71·7	51·9	32·2	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.
Kohát ...	3·6	8·4	2·4	14·4												
Abbott-abad ...	12·0	18·7	4·7	35·4												
Murree ...	8·2	22·6	6·7	37·5	84·9	66·8	43·8	85·0	70·4	57·4	58·8	44·4	29·9	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Leh Ladakh ...	0·1	0·3	...	0·4	71·7	50·1	31·8	91·7	69·0	48·5	Reg.	not receiv	ed.	S. W.	W.	...

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1883-84.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies constituted 1st January 1859.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in Miles, of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,271	643,515	Delhi, 173,393 ; Sonepat, 13,077 ...	696	12	28	24	12	1,139	7,85,052	11,14,796	
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972 ; Palwal, 10,635 ...	1,152	10	19	25	8	498	10,14,116	11,29,822	
	Karnál ...	3	2,405	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022 ; Karnál, 23,133 ; Kaithal, 14,754.	857	15	18	40	15	613	5,33,952	6,80,293	
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762 ; Hissar, 14,167 ; Hánsi, 12,656.	624	9	13	36	26	532	4,24,177	5,14,457	
	Rohtak ...	4	1,792	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699 ; Jhajjar, 11,650 ...	473	9	23	20	7	455	6,54,399	7,83,460	
	Sirsa ...	3	3,008	253,275	Sirsa, 12,292	630	8	7	40	15	370	2,19,859	3,21,975	
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,533	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sadhaura, 10,794; Rúpar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218.	2,215	25	25	28	10	1,161	7,81,482	11,48,204	
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,378	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163; Jagraon, 16,873 ...	853	16	14	54	13	546	9,27,005	12,76,591	
	Simla ...	3	77	42,945	Simla, 12,305	259	8	7	12	2	280	13,592	1,52,595	
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	4	1,354	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119 ; Rahon, 11,736 ...	1,194	16	19	24	5	520	12,24,048	17,23,915	
	Hoshiárpur ...	4	2,230	901,381	Hoshiárpur, 21,363	2,082	20	15	48	12	489	12,86,234	16,24,143	
	Kángra ...	5	9,069	730,845	*Nil*	675	20	18	34	10	410	6,14,679	9,02,802	

	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896	1,031	16	30	30	12	923	7,96,908	13,04,820
Amritsar ...	Gurdáspur ...	5	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281	2,255	15	15	21	8	592	10,62,486	14,23,909
	Siálkot ...	5	1,959	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613	2,303	21	20	25	13	559	11,17,127	14,55,310
	Lahore ...	4	3,694	924,106	Lahore, 130,960 ; Kasúr, 17,336 ...	1,477	17	24	26	13	1,355	5,66,147	12,54,570
Lahore ...	Gujránwála ...	3	2,635	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884 ; Wazirabad, 16,462 ...	1,186	16	22	32	12	496	5,11,734	7,17,221
	Ferozepore ...	4	2,762	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570	1,189	18	18	44	16	555	5,15,609	7,84,966
	Ráwalpindi ...	7	4,937	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975	1,639	21	19	36	17	1,022	6,88,782	10,81,097
	Jhelum ...	4	3,734	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107 ; Pind Dádan Khan, 16,724	950	12	9	35	16	514	6,94,109	8,79,409
Ráwalpindi ...	Gujrát ...	3	1,936	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743 ; Jalálpur, 12,839 ...	1,330	10	7	28	5	371	6,07,610	7,78,197
	Shahpur ...	3	4,700	421,508	Bhera, 15,165	651	10	6	54	19	463	3,90,196	5,52,901
	Mooltan ...	5	5,915	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674	1,287	13	22	44	25	844	5,62,823	10,27,153
Mooltan ...	Jhang ...	3	5,961	395,296	Maghiána *cum* Jhang, 21,629; Chiniot, 10,731.	756	8	7	37	18	474	3,09,661	5,53,880
	Montgomery ...	4	5,574	426,529	*Nil*	1,611	8	9	40	15	487	2,76,532	6,18,584
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,106	338,605	*Nil*	685	9	11	45	19	466	3,98,254	7,16,687
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988	739	14	19	50	15	582	1,72,750	5,84,595
Deraját ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	4	4,400	363,346	Dera Ghází Khan, 18,935	597	19	24	30	8	506	3,43,959	5,14,094
	Bannu ...	4	3,862	332,577	*Nil*	473	11	9	52	29	461	3,24,671	5,50,365
	Pesháwar ...	6	2,502	592,674	Pesháwar, 79,982 ; Naushahr Kalán, 12,953	679	19	25	38	9	1,106	6,30,292	9,09,955
Pesháwar ...	Hazára ...	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil*	1,179	10	9	65	16	499	2,21,509	2,92,496
	Kohát ...	2	2,974	181,540	Kohát, 18,179	366	11	13	70	20	493	93,453	1,57,175
	TOTAL ...	128	106,772	18,842,264		34,086	446	524	65	12	18,781	1,87,63,207	2,75,30,437

[v]

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881.

District.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults — Of 15 and over. Males.	Adults — Of 15 and over. Females.	Youths — Of 10 to 14. Males.	Youths — Of 10 to 14. Females.	Children — Below 10. Males.	Children — Below 10. Females.	Total Population. — All ages. Males.	Total Population. — All ages. Females.	Total Population. — All ages. Both sexes.	Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of Census.
Delhi	83,359	224,247	197,413	43,887	33,954	75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
Gurgaon	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029	77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
Karnál	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736	79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	260
Hissar	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280	67,549	62,239	272,267	231,916	504,183	143
Rohtak	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178	70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
Sirsa	30,535	85,737	68,216	15,438	12,001	37,516	34,367	138,691	114,584	253,275	84
Umballa	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318	139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
Ludhiána	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069	85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
Simla	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607	3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
Jullundur	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591	102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
Hoshiárpur	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47,863	118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
Kángra	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,002	37,647	93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730,845	81
Amritsar	121,155	309,575	258,051	60,919	41,493	120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
Gurdáspur	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554	110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
Siálkot	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914	143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
Lahore	160,296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404	130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
Gujránwála	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772	88,435	78,672	333,605	283,287	616,892	238
Ferozepore	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832	96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
Ráwalpindi	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457	123,207	111,363	449,287	371,225	820,512	132
Jhelum	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669	92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
Gujrát	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570	107,244	97,267	362,162	326,953	689,115	349
Shahpur	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784	65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
Mooltan	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954	86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
Jhang	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428	68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
Montgomery	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390	70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
Muzaffargarh	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142	55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
Dera Ismail Khan	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620	71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
Dera Gházi Khan	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583	62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
Bannu	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427	57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
Peshávar	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824	87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
Hazára	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041	66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
Kohát	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878	30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
Total	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009	2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	175

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881—(*concluded*).

District.	Christians.				Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
	European.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.						
Delhi	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332	149,830	9,383	643,515	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	43	1	26	70	127	439,264	198,610	3,847	641,848	Ditto.
Karnál	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662	156,183	4,740	622,621	Ditto.
Hissar	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366	113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu & Bagri.
Rohtak	16	1	17	34	159	468,905	79,510	5,035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
Sirsa	13	4	...	17	28,303	130,582	93,289	1,101	253,275	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri & Bhati.
Umballa	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612	304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Ludhiána	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240	213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428	6,935	3,380	42,945	Urdu and Pahári.
Jullundur	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	338,292	358,601	2,342	789,555	Punjabi and Urdu.
Hoshiárpur	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185	290,193	1,219	901,381	Ditto.
Kángra	197	13	117	327	738	687,635	39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
Amritsar	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531	413,207	1,191	893,266	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gurdáspur	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329	391,400	571	823,695	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311	669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
Lahore	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319	599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
Gujránwála	65	48	81	194	36,159	127,322	452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,816	168,645	310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162	711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
Jhelum	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949	516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
Gujrát	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450	607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
Shahpur	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026	357,742	38	421,508	Ditto.
Mooltan	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001	435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892	326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
Montgomery	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974	330,495	96	426,529	Urdu and Punjabi.
Muzaffargarh	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297	292,476	44	338,605	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
Dera Ismail Khan	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446	385,244	268	441,649	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Dera Gházi Khan	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697	315,240	83	363,346	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
Bannu	61	...	21	82	790	30,643	301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Pesháwar	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321	546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843	385,759	92	407,075	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
Kohát	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,828	169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
Total ...	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489	10,522,802	71,713	18,842,264	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1883-84.

State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála ...	100 horsemen	1,467,433	46,89,562	8,972	None	Slate-quarry near Simla; lead mine near Subáthu; marble, stone and copper mines in Nárnaul; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur ...	...	573,494	16,00,000	1,410	"	Silk lungis, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jínd ...	25 horsemen	249,862	6,00,000	2,204	"	Rice, sugar and cereals.
(4) Nábha ...	...	261,824	6,50,000	2,336	"	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	252,617	10,00,000	1,446	"	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi ...	" 1,00,000	147,017	3,60,000	850	"	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	112,371	2,10,000	633	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	86,546	1,00,000	860	"	Ditto.
(9) Bashahr ...	" 3,945	64,345	50,000	100	"	Ditto.
(10) Hindúr (Nálagarh) ...	" 5,000	53,373	90,000	500	"	Ditto.
(11) Keonthal ...	...	31,154	60,000	108	"	Ditto.
(12) Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen	71,051	2,84,000	356	"	Indian-corn and cereals.
(13) Farídkot ...	...	97,034	3,00,000	376	"	Cereals.
(14) Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	115,775	2,35,000	180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye-stuffs and cereals.
(15) Suket ...	" 11,000	52,484	1,00,000	65	"	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia ...	...	67,708	1,72,062	263	"	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi ...	...	17,847	80,759	89	"	Cotton and cereals.
(18) Loháru ...	...	13,754	69,000	82	"	Cereals.
(19) Dujána ...	...	23,416	77,170	195	"	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bághal ...	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000	200	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát ...	" 603	8,339	8,000	37	"	Ditto.
(22) Jubbal ...	" 2,520	19,196	30,000	80	"	Ditto.
(23) Kumhársain ...	" 2,000	9,515	10,000	80	"	Ditto.
(24) Bhajji ...	" 1,440	12,106	23,000	100	"	Ditto.
(25) Mailog ...	" 1,440	9,169	10,000	45	"	Ditto.
(26) Balsan ...	" 1,080	5,190	7,000	50	"	Ditto.
(27) Dhámi ...	" 720	3,322	8,000	100	"	Ditto.
(28) Kuthár ...	" 1,000	3,648	5,000	50	"	Ditto.
(29) Kunhiár ...	" 180	1,923	4,000	20	"	Ditto.
(30) Mángal ...	" 72	1,060	700	25	"	Ditto.
(31) Bíja ...	" 180	1,158	1,000	20	"	Ditto.
(32) Darkuti ...	...	590	600	15	"	Ditto.
(33) Taroch ...	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000	80	"	Ditto.
(34) Sángri ...	...	2,593	1,000	10	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1883-84.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Rajindar Singh, of Patiála ...	Mahárája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	12	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(2) Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Baháwalpur, G. C. S. I.	Nawáb	Dáúdputra ...	22	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	No	No	Has	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers.
(3) Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	50	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Do.	Has	Primogeniture.	Do.	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(4) Híra Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do. ...	41	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 9th March 1883.
(5) Jagatjít Singh, of Kapurthala ...	Do.	Ahluwália ...	11	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Rája's infancy.
(6) Bije Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	37	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers.
(7) Shamsher Prakásh, K. C. S. I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do. ...	41	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(8) Amar Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	25	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 28th January 1883. His father, Híra Chand, the former ruler, died on 21st October 1882.
(9) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	46	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(10) Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh)	Do.	Do. ...	52	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11) Balbír Sain, of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do. ...	31	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12) Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	27	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(13) Bikrama Singh, of Farídkot ...	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	42	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14) Shám Singh, of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	17	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1883-84—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Dusht Nikandan Sain, of Súket ...	Rája	Rájpút ...	18	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a Council.
(16) Jagjít Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját ...	6	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do. do.
(17) Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán, of Pataudi.	Nawáb	Afghán ...	9	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18) Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, of Loháru.	Do.	Do. ...	51	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	
(19) Mumtáz Ali Khán, of Dujána ...	Do.	Do. ...	20	Knows Persian ...	Under instruction	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khán, the Nawáb's uncle.
(20) Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájpút ...	42	...	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has	
(21) Dalíp Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána	Do. ...	25	...	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22) Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do. ...	22	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23) Híra Singh, of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do. ...	34	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(24) Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do. ...	42	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Rugnáth Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur	Do. ...	22	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána	Do. ...	63	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(27) Fateh Singh, of Dhámi ...	Do.	Do. ...	31	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
(28) Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do. ...	38	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(29) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur	Do. ...	49	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(30) Jít Singh, of Mángal ...	Rána	Do. ...	53	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur	Do. ...	57	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do. ...	67	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 34.
(33) Kidár Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do. ...	18	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(34) Híra Singh, of Sángri ...	Mián	Do. ...	33	...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1883-84.

SURVEY.						SETTLEMENT.			
Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed, in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile.	Nature of Settlement.	Area, in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).				
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs.	
						Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	25,718	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—1859.	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...	Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	19,100	61,01,714	
						Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	74,274	*1,12,58,719	
						Settled for under 10 years ...	60	26,641	
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847—1849.	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...	Settlements in progress ...	11,702	47,66,273	
						Total ...	106,772	2,21,77,065	
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys...	23,602	1,30,249	12 4 4	29 7 3	1,945 square miles, at Rs. 30-10-5 per square mile.	Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	38,171	1,06,18,650	
						Ditto without such record ...	18,572	37,01,660	

Note.—The amount of Annual Revenue assessed, shown in the "Total" column, does not include Revenue of the fixed Rent-roll.

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area of the Punjab for 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13			14			15
Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Total area assessed, columns 5 and 9.	Assessment.										Remarks.
	Irrigated — By Government works.	Irrigated — By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.			
										Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi ...	79,672	90,418	355,275	525,365	...	143,455	144,495	287,950	813,315	851,621	1	9	11	1	4	4	1	0	9	
Gurgaon ...	55,079	78,437	675,899	809,415	...	263,344	167,648	430,992	1,240,407	10,97,813	1	5	9	1	0	4	0	14	2	
Karnál ...	105,925	145,316	412,763	664,004	8,163	582,328	287,371	877,862	1,541,866	7,69,066	1	2	6	0	9	10	0	7	11	
Hissar ...	87,255	12,692	1,193,992	1,293,939	44,547	799,791	127,151	971,489	2,265,428	4,27,484	0	5	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	
Rohtak ...	110,991	8,417	786,926	906,334	5,198	166,790	68,671	240,659	1,146,993	9,48,343	1	0	6	0	14	0	0	13	1	
Sirsa ...	...	31,887	834,378	866,265	...	990,766	68,266	1,059,032	1,925,297	(a) 2,57,373	0	4	9	0	2	3	0	2	2	(a) Includes Rs. 32,262 on account of fluctuating land revenue and zaildári fees.
Umballa ...	3,199	83,403	888,997	975,599	(b) 110,162	192,560	342,908	645,630	1,621,229	.3,29,651	1	5	10	1	0	8	0	13	1	(b) This area in Statement No. XXV is shown under the head "Cultivated."
Ludhiána ...	...	115,321	616,067	731,388	11,085	67,928	71,337	150,350	881,738	11,07,361	1	8	3	1	5	10	1	4	1	
Simla ...	...	686	10,028	10,714	14,487	11,637	12,157	38,281	48,995	15,069	1	6	6	0	6	6	0	5	0	
Jullundur ...	...	237,981	425,959	663,940	1,750	91,961	97,517	191,228	855,168	13,18,464	1	15	9	1	11	11	1	8	8	
Hoshiárpur ...	...	29,966	677,768	707,732	...	191,479	528,043	719,522	1,427,254	13,81,737	1	15	3	1	8	8	0	15	6	
Kángra ...	...	174,512	464,288	638,800	...	94,997	882,663	977,660	(c)1,616,460	7,88,695	1	3	9	1	1	3	0	7	1	(c) Excludes area of snowy ranges of 6,544 square miles.
Amritsar ...	125,951	215,172	423,336	764,459	(d) 4,551	99,236	138,375	242,162	1,006,621	10,42,612	1	5	10	1	3	2	1	0	7	(d) This area in Statement No. XXV is shown under the head "Cultivated."
Gurdáspur ...	27,047	126,957	667,116	821,120	...	92,160	252,800	344,960	1,166,080	11,97,845	1	7	2	1	5	1	1	0	5	
Siálkot ...	...	559,731	343,265	902,996	22,815	124,119	203,629	350,563	1,253,559	12,32,769	1	5	11	1	2	10	0	15	9	
Lahore ...	239,808	308,880	607,697	1,156,385	159,545	738,156	310,801	1,208,502	2,364,887	6,91,095	0	9	7	0	5	5	0	4	8	
Gujránwála ...	...	451,393	154,921	606,314	373,491	394,223	312,086	1,079,800	1,686,114	6,48,778	1	1	1	0	7	6	0	6	2	
Ferozepore ...	75,460	192,466	1,133,030	1,400,956	4,976	224,338	136,974	366,288	1,767,244	6,36,619	0	7	3	0	6	3	0	5	9	
Ráwalpindi ...	...	34,421	1,186,495	1,220,916	...	316,800	1,622,400	1,939,200	3,160,116	7,30,056	0	9	6	0	9	7	0	3	9	
Jhelum ...	...	24,960	940,160	965,120	414,720	280,960	728,960	1,424,640	2,389,760	7,18,493	0	11	11	0	6	11	0	4	9	
Gujrát ...	...	264,050	510,894	774,944	34,654	257,197	172,233	464,084	1,239,028	6,52,899	0	14	9	0	9	10	0	8	5	
Shahpur ...	62,407	274,248	220,858	557,513	796,912	1,156,890	496,773	2,450,575	3,008,088	4,20,786	0	12	1	0	2	8	0	2	3	
Mooltan ...	326,057	97,732	94,833	518,622	103,815	2,917,462	245,462	3,266,739	3,785,361	5,87,842	1	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	6	
Jhang ...	...	242,427	102,550	344,977	2,447,276	839,500	183,274	3,470,050	3,815,027	3,23,326	0	15	0	0	1	5	0	1	4	
Montgomery ...	84,702	191,091	90,182	365,975	...	3,052,490	149,285	3,201,775	3,567,750	2,97,287	0	13	0	0	1	5	0	1	4	
Muzaffargarh ...	236,002	146,950	...	382,952	169,026	924,504	511,525	1,605,055	1,988,007	(e) 5,77,610	1	8	2	0	6	3	0	4	8	(e) Includes Rs. 1,75,710 on account of fluctuating revenue, malikána and water-advantage rate.
D. I. Khan ...	...	569,949	243,786	813,735	817,321	3,024,080	1,294,378	5,135,779	5,949,514	(f) 5,07,408	0	10	0	0	1	9	0	1	4	
D. G. Khan ...	269,522	258,047	485,551	1,013,120	87,321	1,068,959	646,600	1,802,880	2,816,000	3,68,970	0	5	10	0	2	9	0	2	1	(f) Includes Rs. 2,15,838 on account of fluctuating revenue.
Bannu ...	...	141,588	485,444	627,032	43,972	620,966	1,180,957	1,845,895	2,472,927	(g) 4,19,601	0	10	8	0	5	2	0	2	9	(g) Includes Rs. 59,580 on account of fluctuating revenue.
Peshawar ...	...	180,286	667,104	847,390	...	330,959	422,644	753,603	1,600,993	8,66,039	1	0	4	0	11	10	0	8	7	
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399	1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,05,374	0	12	10	0	8	8	0	2	8	
Kohát ...	...	29,358	230,900	259,558	40,848	393,507	1,209,924	1,644,279	1,903,837	1,33,369	0	8	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	
Total ...	1,889,077	5,355,022	16,274,587	23,518,686	5,867,214	20,488,941	14,264,751	40,620,906	64,139,592	2,26,51,455	0	15	5	0	7	3	0	5	8	

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the year 1883-84.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zamíndárís, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large zamíndárís	...	...	1	...	...	3,165	
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small zamíndárís	1	1	174	4,990	571	41	
Shares in do.	3	2	72	41	7	207	
Villages owned by cultivating communities	8	7	100	177	26	147	
Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities	686	13	4,940	31	37	22	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	13,703	342	74,487	10	17	15	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	2,715	162	9,838	35	12	27	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	54	...	2,947	8	...	4	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	860	64	13,797	10	22	8	
Revenue-free tenures	41	10	1,558	12	2	19	
Total	18,071	601	107,914	15	17	17	

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1883-84.

Description of Revenue.	1882-83.		1883-84.				Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realization of balances of previous years.	Total realized.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year ...	1,92,63,597	1,88,18,307	1,91,69,439	* 1,86,55,754	1,07,453	1,87,63,207	...	...	6,17,066	...	...
Added to roll during the year	29,608	...	1,17,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off ditto ...	8,261	...	14,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tributes ...	2,79,068	2,78,060	2,79,068	† 2,80,444	1,533	2,81,977	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	18,21,851	17,54,849	18,00,297	‡ 17,55,649	71,673	18,27,322	...	...	44,681	...	...
Total ...	2,13,85,863	2,08,51,216	2,13,52,182	2,06,91,847	1,80,659	2,08,72,506	10,28,473	1,98,44,033	6,61,747	3	...

* Rs. 3 realized in excess in the Gurdáspur District.
† Rs. 1,376 received from the Nawáb of Mamdot as fees on his succession.
‡ Rs. 33 realized in excess in the Jullandur District.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1883.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1883 from last year.	Recruited in 1883.	Total for 1883.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1883.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
20,481	2,050	22,531	298	1,686	* 20,547	78	556	772	19,141	9,747	10,230	460	Rs. 6,987	Rs. 744	Rs. 108	Rs. 83	Rs. 26,70,417	Rs. 5,54,222	Rs. 32,24,639

* Includes 809 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1883.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	92	Christians ... ... 0·44
Muhammadans	11,208	Muhammadans ... ... 54·06
Brahmins	1,557	Brahmins ... ... 7·05
Rájpúts	1,556	Rájpúts ... ... 7·05
Sikhs	2,745	Sikhs ... ... 13·35
Gurkhas	14	Gurkhas ... ... 0·06
Kúkás	17	Kúkás ... ... 0·08
Mazbís	89	Mazbís ... ... 0·43
Hindús of all other castes	3,078	Other denominations ... ... 15·90
Other religions	191	
Total ...	20,547	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	71	Europeans ... ... 0·340
Eurasians	7	Eurasians ... ... 0·003
Natives	20,469	Natives ... ... 99·620
Total ...	20,547	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1883.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			CASES.							PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
					Investigated.					Number Arrested.								Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
												Within the year.										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (*excluding cases transferred to other districts*).	Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see columns 7 and 8*).	Total arrested (*columns 11 to 14*).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (*including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour*).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																												Rs.	Rs.
I A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																											
1	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes.	128	1	125	4	...	73	65	11	...	141	3	155	...	63	85	7	...	78	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
3	212 and 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	12	2	14	...	...	9	6	1	...	22	...	23	...	10	13	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	119	11	123	2	...	90	81	1	1	197	...	199	3	30	145	7	9	129	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157 and 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	454	15	425	42	...	377	359	273	...	4,528	69	4,870	45	788	3,825	228	15	3,582	...	...	5	207	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170 and 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	21	...	20	1	...	17	16	1	...	21	2	24	...	4	20	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	734	29	707	49	...	564	527	287	1	4,909	74	5,271	48	895	4,088	248	24	3,816	...	...	6	233	1	...	...	...	...

		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																											
7	302, 303 and 396 ...	(a). Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(b). " dakaits	5	...	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	15	...	16	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	887	178
9		(c). " robbers	27	2	29	...	...	11	6	9	—	39	2	50	...	15	25	...	12	13	...	...	...	8	2	21	8	2,393	1,667
10		(d). " poison	34	1	34	1	...	14	9	7	...	40	...	47	...	9	26	...	12	14	...	...	...	3	9	2	...	132	...
11		Other murders	280	27	297	2	...	160	120	131	3	507	11	652	6	168	338	4	112	222	...	6	7	69	58	16	8	1,175	70
12	307	Attempts at murder	65	2	64	2	...	31	23	21	...	99	...	120	...	55	52	4	9	39	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	22	...
13	304, 304 A and 308 ...	Culpable homicide	199	4	199	2	...	136	121	40	1	324	4	369	4	81	221	22	14	185	...	...	...	49	14	1	1	110	100
14	376	Rape	108	...	95	12	1	49	35	3	...	87	2	92	...	39	50	11	4	35	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	108	...	106	2	...	57	48	5	1	116	...	122	1	41	70	9	6	55	...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	52	...	46	6	...	28	25	3	...	49	3	55	...	17	35	2	4	29	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	156	1	155	2	...	109	98	4	...	150	...	154	5	37	108	7	...	101	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331 and 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	4	...	3	1	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326 and 335 ...	Grievous hurt	901	16	878	30	...	580	533	56	...	1,135	26	1,217	1	246	905	101	13	791	...	4	4	56	1	...	...	...	...
20	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	41	1	42	...	...	16	12	2	...	36	...	38	...	18	19	3	2	14	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	46	44
21	327, 330 and 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	11	...	11	...	...	11	10	...	...	32	...	32	...	1	31	3	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	137	2	134	4	...	80	68	6	...	171	1	178	...	59	108	9	...	99	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	181	11	152	40	...	78	66	14	6	223	12	255	18	94	125	11	8	106	...	...	...	17	1	7	2	228	19
24	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	11	...	6	5	...	8	4	...	...	16	2	18	...	11	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372 and 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	9	...	8	1	...	4	3	...	...	13	...	13	...	4	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	...	5	...	10	1	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356 and 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	644	7	596	52	...	444	381	22	...	1,016	22	1,060	...	283	734	97	7	630	...	1	2	40	...	4	2	72	32
28	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	6	...	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	214	8	207	15	...	124	98	16	...	223	...	239	...	65	157	32	...	125	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,195	82	3,074	178	1	1,952	1,670	346	11	4,304	85	4,746	36	1,253	3,035	320	203	2,512	...	15	16	293	98	57	24	5,071	2,120
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																											
30	395, 397 and 398 ...	Dakaiti	38	2	39	1	...	8	7	1	...	64	...	65	6	15	32	11	4	17	...	...	...	12	...	33	15	15,045	5,215
31	399 and 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397 and 398	Robbery with hurt (a). By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	13	...	13	...	...	2	2	1	...	12	...	13	...	11	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	642	75
33		Robbery with hurt (b). By other means ...	32	...	32	...	...	14	11	2	...	39	...	41	...	8	24	2	...	22	...	...	...	5	4	30	10	2,309	561
34	392 and 393 ...	Robbery (a). In dwelling house ...	11	1	12	...	...	3	3	2	...	10	...	12	1	2	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	1,079	15
35		Robbery (b). On the highway between sun-set and sun-rise.	48	1	49	1	...	19	19	1	2	60	...	63	...	18	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	7	...	42	18	2,152	802
36		Robbery (c). Other robberies ...	134	3	126	11	...	46	39	16	...	126	...	142	2	62	73	6	1	66	...	...	...	5	...	114	52	11,634	4,938
37	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	508	1	457	51	1	120	90	13	...	395	32	440	...	195	213	36	3	174	...	...	...	32	...	7	1	422	7
38	428 and 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	490	3	455	37	...	183	160	18	...	397	31	446	...	148	275	33	2	240	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...
39	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10,444	74	9,738	20	2	1,979	1,755	151	7	3,684	25	3,867	13	931	2,778	332	33	2,413	...	9	12	124	...	6,057	2,441	5,11,756	1,13,092
40	499 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	90	1	82	9	...	47	43	1	...	119	3	123	...	28	86	8	...	78	...	8	...	1	...	19	10	485	181
41	412 and 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7
42	467 and 471 ...	Forgery (Promissory Note of the Government of India).	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11,810	86	11,004	131	3	2,422	2,130	206	9	4,908	91	5,214	22	1,418	3,530	428	43	3,059	...	17	13	210	4	6,326	2,554	5,45,524	1,24,893

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1883—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(concluded).

1 Serial Number.	2 Law.	3 Description of crime.	4 Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (*excluding cases transferred to other districts*).	5 Cases: Reported in the previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	6 Cases: Investigated: By Police *suo motu*.	7 Cases: Investigated: By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Sec. 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	8 Cases: Investigated: By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	9 Cases: Number of cases decided.	10 Cases: Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	11 Persons: Number arrested: Pending at end of last year.	12 Persons: Number arrested: Received by transfer.	13 Persons: Number arrested: Within the year: By Police.	14 Persons: Number arrested: Within the year: By order of Magistrate (*see columns 7 and 8*).	15 Persons: Total arrested (*columns 11 to 14*).	16 Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	17 Persons: Released by Magistrate without trial.	18 Persons: Number actually put on trial.	19 Persons: Acquitted: By Magistrate.	20 Persons: Acquitted: By Sessions or High Court.	21 Persons: Finally convicted (*including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour*).	22 Persons: Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	23 Persons: Number pending at end of year: *Before being put on trial*: In custody of Police.	24 Persons: Number pending at end of year: *Before being put on trial*: On Bail.	25 Persons: Number pending at end of year: Under trial before Magistrate.	26 Persons: Number pending at end of year: Committed to Sessions.	27 Property: Cases: Number in which property was stolen.	28 Property: Cases: Number in which property was recovered.	29 Property: Value: Amount of property stolen.	30 Property: Value: Amount of property recovered.
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																										Rs.	Rs.
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	154	...	103	48	3	63	40	4	...	180	26	210	...	52	151	37	9	105	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
44	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt	5	...	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	161	...	108	50	3	68	45	4	...	185	26	215	...	52	156	37	9	110	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*																											
46	453 and 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	636	2	632	1	...	176	155	2	...	250	...	252	1	46	199	26	...	173	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	59	1
47	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... (*a*). Of cattle	3,497	69	3,444	106	7	1,478	1,274	143	18	2,739	133	3,033	8	686	2,200	284	42	1,874	...	5	2	128	4	3,477	2,119	1,67,739	1,03,255
48		Theft ... (*b*). Ordinary	8,156	59	7,997	182	1	3,898	3,665	161	6	6,293	34	6,494	5	1,311	5,013	372	28	4,613	...	12	4	149	...	7,777	4,794	2,08,016	71,550
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	384	9	334	57	...	203	176	10	3	314	21	348	2	96	228	24	3	201	...	2	2	18	...	336	168	23,672	10,524
50	411 and 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,782	87	2,832	11	2	2,023	1,750	173	16	3,587	95	3,871	83	915	2,702	346	63	2,293	...	9	10	151	1	1,774	2,373	51,159	75,993
51	447 and 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	661	2	516	143	2	361	282	18	...	626	47	691	1	192	480	80	4	396	...	4	3	11	...	8	8	97	97
52	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	6	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	88	65
		Total ...	16,122	228	15,760	501	12	8,140	7,303	507	43	13,811	330	14,691	100	3,246	10,824	1,132	140	9,552	...	32	21	463	5	13,378	9,464	4,28,830	2,61,485
	Total of preceding classifications I to V, excluding I A, substantive abetments		32,022	425	30,653	900	19	13,146	11,675	1,350	64	28,117	606	30,137	206	6,864	21,633	2,165	419	19,049	...	64	56	1,206	108	19,761	12,042	9,99,425	3,88,4[illegible]8

		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																											
53	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
54	Secs. 109 and 110 with Sec. 118, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	6,116	47	5,846	304	11	5,441	4,865	334	1	5,943	133	6,411	18	758	5,428	432	2	4,994	...	1	139	67	...	...	...	...	...
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	38	...	23	15	...	11	9	...	...	45	2	47	...	25	20	5	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act	214	2	149	67	...	179	160	6	...	248	4	258	1	65	187	10	...	177	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act III of 1880, Secs. 14, 15 and 27.	Cantonment Act	1,561	...	1,328	233	...	1,441	1,349	1	...	2,053	5	2,059	...	227	1,828	42	...	1,786	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71 and 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act XIV of 1882, Sec. 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20 and 23.	European Vagrancy Act	12	...	11	1	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act I of 1878, Secs. 9 and 11 with 14 & 15.	The Opium Act...	191	5	175	20	1	169	154	9	...	249	23	281	1	41	233	29	1	203	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25 and 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law	343	5	296	52	...	234	232	20	...	574	79	673	...	165	473	48	1	424	...	...	...	35	...	24	24	197	192
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act	147	1	145	1	...	123	110	34	...	785	6	825	...	146	665	96	...	569	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29	Prisoners' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48	Post Office Act	12	...	10	2	...	8	8	...	...	10	1	11	...	2	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
68	Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45 and 46	Railway Act	85	...	89	6	...	69	63	3	...	92	7	102	...	14	85	7	9	69	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82	Registration Act	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	10,909	25	10,907	27	...	10,237	9,787	104	...	11,319	23	11,446	...	829	10,574	443	...	10,131	...	...	12	31	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20	Criminal Tribes Act	669	11	674	2	...	494	459	17	17	525	2	561	14	23	519	39	...	480	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian weights and measures of capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act IV of 1874, Sec. 6	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47	Punjab Laws Act	58	...	55	3	...	51	42	1	...	193	5	199	...	10	187	78	...	109	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
75	44 and 145 Vic. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing from soldiers regimental necessaries, equipment, stores, &c.	3	...	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	20
		Total Class VI ...	20,371	96	19,713	734	12	18,474	17,255	529	18	22,059	291	22,897	34	2,306	20,227	1,229	13	18,985	...	2	153	175	...	27	26	218	212
		GRAND TOTAL ...	52,395	521	50,368	1,643	31	31,621	28,931	1,879	82	50,181	897	53,039	240	9,173	41,862	3,394	432	38,036	...	66	209	1,381	108	19,788	12,068	9,99,645	3,88,710

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1883—(*concluded*).

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial No.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	No. convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.					Rs.	Rs.
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227 and 288	Offences against public justice	599	859	269	571	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	85	120	49	66	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims...	211	285	117	161	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	33	42	18	17	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	54	67	19	47	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	4	2	...	2	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156 and 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	120	658	230	458	...	...
		Total ...	1,106	2,033	702	1,322	...	...
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	28	35	13	15	...	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5	4	3	1	...	...
		Total ...	33	39	16	16	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	84	84	59	24	996	236
		Total ...	84	84	59	24	996	236
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	323 and 334	Hurt	485	878	335	490	...	...
15	345	Wrongful confinement	12	29	10	19	...	...
16	352, 355 and 358	Criminal force	212	229	81	148	...	...
		Total ...	709	1,136	426	657	...	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.						
17	417 to 420...	Cheating	226	305	108	202	1,133	328
18	403 and 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	413	347	89	358	7,414	4,576
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	25	24	6	18	633	554
20	426, 427 and 434	Mischief (simple)	208	323	101	203	6	6
		Total ...	872	999	304	781	9,186	5,464
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	202	200	125	69	...	...
22	298	Offences against religion	24	23	13	10	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	6	6	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	18	28	9	17	...	...
25	504 to 506 and 510	Intimidation and insult	18	17	7	10	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 and 294 A	Public and local nuisances	166	579	71	504	...	...
27	... ...	Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12 and 26, Criminal Procedure Code ...	1,014	1,774	571	1,179	...	...
28	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	1,509	2,133	332	1,769	...	...
		Total ...	2,954	4,758	1,134	3,548	...	...
		Grand Total ...	5,758	9,049	2,641	6,348	10,182	5,700

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1883, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Name of Province.	Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.										Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.		*Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.*		*Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.*		*Judges of District Courts other than Chief Court.*		*Judges of other Subordinate Courts.*		*Original.*		*Appeals.*			
						European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
Province of the Punjab. — Civil ...	106,772 square miles.	18,842,264	10	32	125	6	...	14	...	52	15	48	67	...	303	274,625	41,488	23,499	1,345	Rs. 26,61,714	Rs. 24,21,970
Province of the Punjab. — Criminal ...						5	...	13	...	32	...	63	72	25	342	87,898	64,800	7,957	42		
Province of the Punjab. — Revenue ...						There are no Revenue Courts in the Punjab.															
Total ...	...	...	10	32	125	6	...	14	...	52	15	63	72	25	369	362,523	106,288	31,456	1,387	26,61,714	24,21,970

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, of each class of offence in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C. ...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C. ...	1,162	795	757	6,623	1,823	4,634	...	166	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C. ...	338	172	175	245	177	55	1	12	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C.	1,214	1,065	1,070	2,044	815	1,179	5	45	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,329	1,085	1,077	1,877	1,004	749	2	122	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	168	153	134	153	77	74	...	2	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	69	61	58	91	34	56	...	1	
Offences relating to public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	788	595	579	2,004	628	1,364	1	11	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	252	163	156	500	369	100	8	23	
...the human body, XVI, I. P. C. — Offences affecting life	913	782	725	1,242	559	496	22	165	
...the human body, XVI, I. P. C. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of birth	114	74	56	81	37	43	...	1	
...the human body, XVI, I. P. C. — Hurt	7,007	5,190	4,719	11,165	8,226	2,769	10	160	

Offences affecting ... Chapter	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,550	699	618	1,474	1,229	222	2	21
	Criminal force and assault	34,635	24,514	22,437	53,489	45,978	6,920	16	575
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	666	260	208	467	308	131	...	28
	Rape	246	109	97	111	69	38	...	4
	Unnatural offences	129	99	87	107	41	60	...	6
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C.	Theft	15,049	11,130	7,092	10,340	3,392	6,803	21	124
	Extortion	1,025	241	225	539	463	65	...	11
	Robbery and Dacoity	568	309	190	446	229	151	12	54
	Criminal misappropriation of property	988	537	536	914	454	443	...	17
	Criminal breach of trust	1,209	696	596	804	484	297	2	21
	Receiving of stolen property	3,074	2,715	2,186	3,601	1,361	2,142	22	76
	Cheating	1,843	759	774	1,271	881	350	6	34
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	47	20	19	46	39	7	...	...
	Mischief	5,144	2,871	2,518	6,310	4,754	1,466	6	84
	Criminal trespass	16,566	13,279	4,996	9,221	5,340	3,671	10	200
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, I. P. C.		387	123	123	243	166	52	3	22
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX, I. P. C. ...		39	22	20	38	25	13	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, I. P. C.		7,697	4,848	4,754	7,022	6,003	791	32	196
Defamation, Chapter XXI, I. P. C.		690	421	415	808	676	101	1	30
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII, I. P. C. ...		1,731	1,141	1,135	2,111	1,815	281	1	14
Offences under special and local laws		21,287	20,517	20,359	42,299	11,506	30,487	40	266
Total ...		127,927	95,446	78,892	167,687	98,962	66,011	223	2,491

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings during the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250	951	1,095	...	1,095	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	1	1	...	1	
3. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Section 332	1	1	1	...	
4. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	200	265	64	193	
5. Contempts of Court under Section 480	151	176	20	156	
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,105	8,893	4,127	4,716	
7. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	4,378	6,385	1,243	5,057	
8. Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	190	374	251	114	
9. Disputes as to immovable property, Chapter XII	119	354	253	94	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	2,656	2,656	2,185	408	
Total ...	10,752	20,200	8,144	11,834	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.								
				Convicted.						
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	1,638	1	519	1,118	...	...	...	695	5	1,698
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	13,455	14	7,515	5,784	7	33	102	6,733	7	16,242
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	144,830	169	85,578	50,404	5,454	1,129	2,096	66,925	9	183,227
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	19,333	24	10,512	5,237	3,458	1	101	9,301	5	14,851
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	467	1	87	377	1	...	1	320	3	54
Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,133	24	2,747	3,328	448	348	238	3,225	10	13,471
Courts of Session *	1,145	2	284	601	...	106	152	606	32	4,555
Chief Court †	139	...	13	103	...	...	21	93	46	28
Total ...	188,140	235	107,255	66,952	9,368	1,617	2,711	87,898	9	234,126

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.													
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.				
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.‡	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	47	14	...	1,075	...	...	...	1,027	48	...	...	...	...	4,078	3,898	51	60	1	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	727	23	...	4,463	70	912	37	3,943	481	82	7	...	...	25,939	21,506	2,458	69	481	200	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	11,440	660	...	43,396	1,339	7,628	533	34,371	8,207	620	189	9	...	4,14,317	3,26,237	30,645	1,243	7,485	3,368	4	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	382	28	...	8,418	28	...	...	8,116	286	13	3	...	...	15,591	13,415	395	104	306	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	343	5	...	211	22	...	...	46	153	7	5	...	...	6,870	3,724	88	5	52	291	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	983	28	...	1,958	181	1,194	139	794	787	202	162	10	3	92,697	77,421	28,025	47	241	435	288	...
Courts of Session *	...	127	...	407	1	...	172	10	39	39	5	108	42	15	2	...	13,726	9,248	2,396	3	29	45	320	11
Chief Court †	64	33	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Total ...	64	160	...	14,335	759	...	59,693	1,650	9,773	748	48,302	10,070	916	381	21	3	5,73,218	4,55,449	64,058	1,531	8,595	4,339	616	13

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Ditto ditto Chief Court ditto.
‡ Includes fines realised during the year, though imposed in previous years.

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number of Persons.										
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.											All persons whose cases were dealt with under Sections 436 to 440 of the Criminal Procedure Code are included in this statement.
To District Magistrates	6,153	...	1,405	2,240	608	1,679	77	...	144	9	
" Courts of Session	4,696	...	1,603	1,633	425	841	15	...	179	18	
" Chief Court { by persons convicted	748	11	214	209	139	71	22	...	82	46	
" Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	11,597	11	3,222	4,082	1,172	2,591	114	...	405	16	
Revision.											
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	466	...	347	...	...	...	46	44	9	...	
" Courts of Session	356	...	265	...	...	...	42	41	8	...	
" Chief Court	2,859	33	1,677	292	208	252	190	...	207	...	
Total	3,661	33	2,289	292	208	252	278	85	224	...	
GRAND TOTAL	15,258	44	5,511	4,374	1,380	2,843	392	85	629	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.																		
Class of Tribunals.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, works and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other causes.	For pattahs or kabúlyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																																					
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,017	2,264	1,724	99	207	88	88	548	230	485	155	7	...	8	...	10	...	18	556	4	21	40	3	2	2	9	1	23	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	203	9,816
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	70,953	34,905	34,305	421	2,096	1,430	1,382	10,510	2,399	972	6,366	911	...	60	...	1,278	16	955	13,660	995	485	384	104	48	1	66	11	88	114	19	5	...	...	8	10	6,992	191,955
Small Cause Courts ...	6,526	3,225	3,479	109	4,401	1,420	1,091	634	180	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,153
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,966	3,818	5,473	102	403	329	274	1,630	391	321	882	238	...	10	...	528	4	521	6,495	316	155	601	251	99	3	153	39	1,714	58	1	3	4	13	20	...	1,376	36,191
Chief Courts of Districts ...	926	166	591	27	22	16	18	88	30	22	52	67	...	...	...	27	1	111	760	187	56	62	41	16	...	37	17	230	16	...	1	1	3	62	...	149	3,802
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	91,388	44,378	45,572	758	7,129	3,283	2,859	13,410	3,230	1,888	7,455	1,223	...	78	...	1,843	21	1,605	21,471	1,502	717	1,087	399	165	6	265	68	2,055	191	20	9	5	16	91	10	8,720	262,917
Courts at the seat of Government.																																					
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	91,388	44,378	45,572	758	7,129	3,283	2,859	13,410	3,230	1,888	7,455	1,223	...	78	...	1,843	21	1,605	21,471	1,502	717	1,087	399	165	6	265	69	2,055	191	20	9	5	16	91	10	8,720	262,918

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
Unpaid tribunals	2,976	5,114	1,053	606	3	...	...	...	64	3,71,235	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	54,622	92,030	27,756	16,780	...	...	...	...	767	71,86,811	
Small Cause Courts	6,686	9,655	2,550	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	8,78,770	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	5,884	11,921	5,693	7,716	1,359	557	27	1	3,033	49,22,150	
Chief Courts of Districts	258	593	355	823	646	378	48	39	662	30,45,949	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	70,426	119,313	37,407	28,187	2,008	935	75	40	4,526	1,64,04,920	
Courts at the seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,426	119,313	37,407	28,187	2,008	935	75	40	4,527	1,64,04,920	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals	10,828	...	2,115	2,005	2,236	917	92	123	29	2,141	707	463	7	33	21
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	211,006	7	39,168	46,793	33,330	17,441	689	1,892	321	42,897	17,134	11,334	122	33	21
Small Cause Courts	22,902	...	3,378	4,618	3,885	4,141	45	246	53	4,048	1,457	1,031	80	20	17
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	41,359	...	7,795	5,329	4,966	2,923	104	687	172	10,870	5,445	3,068	243	42	28
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,827	...	645	577	549	246	23	112	24	1,393	811	447	103	76	38
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	290,922	7	53,101	59,322	44,966	25,668	953	3,060	599	61,349	25,554	16,343	555	33	21
Courts at the seat of Government.															
Chief Court	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	146	...
Grand Total ...	290,924	7	53,101	59,322	44,966	25,668	953	3,060	599	61,350	25,555	16,343	555	34	21

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Cases.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.				
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals	888	...	218	31	46	15	23	...	...	365	162	28	...	18	11
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	27,750	...	8,257	1,126	764	306	121	20	6	10,309	5,646	1,195	6	15	12
Small Cause Courts	1,644	...	528	150	73	58	6	1	2	523	279	24	1	11	8
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	8,641	...	2,782	295	277	160	77	10	2	2,934	1,712	392	6	19	10
Chief Courts of Districts	4,107	...	852	101	80	485	127	2	1	1,717	532	210	11	27	21
Divisional Courts	306	...	57	1	...	...	194	...	...	40	9	5	3	50	4
Total ...	43,336	...	12,694	1,704	1,240	1,024	548	33	11	15,888	8,340	1,854	27	18	12
Courts at the seat of Government.															
Chief Court	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	112
Grand Total ...	43,342	...	12,694	1,704	1,240	1,029	548	33	11	15,888	8,340	1,855	27	18	12

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
Courts in the Interior.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14,587	...	2,454	526	504	33	48	55	4,738	855	2,124	1,544	1,706	283	40	20
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	2,713	...	364	110	171	7	16	20	827	153	417	196	432	183	27	2
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	7,050	...	681	246	56	4	16	6	2,558	361	1,016	417	1,689	683	91	16
Total ...	24,350	...	3,499	882	731	44	80	81	8,123	1,369	3,557	2,157	3,827	1,149	51	38
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court — Appeals from original decrees	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	500	...
Chief Court — Appeals from appellate decrees	4,532	...	1,231	106	30	4	10	27	564	83	251	651	1,575	1,191	278	21
Total ...	4,537	...	1,231	106	30	4	10	27	564	83	251	654	1,577	1,193	288	21
Grand Total ...	28,887	...	4,730	988	761	48	90	108	8,687	1,452	3,808	2,811	5,404	2,342	82	5[illegible]

No. 23 A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte.* Confirmed.	Heard *ex parte.* Modified.	Heard *ex parte.* Reversed.	Heard *ex parte.* Remanded.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Civil Procedure Code.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																	
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	730	...	125	27	40	1	17	11	192	18	115	129	55	5	31	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	171	...	19	5	17	...	1	2	50	2	34	22	19	...	25	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original orders.	352	...	70	15	13	1	4	2	90	3	68	22	64	22	57	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate orders.	80	...	9	7	6	...	...	...	33	4	12	4	5				
Total ...	1,333	...	223	54	76	2	22	15	365	27	229	177	143	27	37	...	
Courts at the seat of Government.																	
Chief Court... Appeals from original orders	60	...	12	4	1	...	...	1	8	...	3	8	23	18	216	...	
Chief Court... Appeals from appellate orders	195	...	54	4	1	...	3	...	18	2	11	21	81	56	192	...	
Total ...	255	...	66	8	2	...	3	1	26	2	14	29	104	74	145	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,588	...	289	62	78	2	25	16	391	29	243	206	247	101	55	...	

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in full.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications disposed of: Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized: With the issue of process.	Amount realized: Without the issue of process.	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	Number of applications: On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property: Was sold.	On which movable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property: Was sold.	On which immovable property: Was dealt with under Section 305 or 326, Civil Procedure Code.	On which immovable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given: Of movables.	On which possession was given: Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding column.
								Rs.	Rs.												
Courts in the Interior.																					
Unpaid tribunals ...	4,963	25	1,938	1,079	1,493	428	70	80,534	3,561	14	231	325	1,500	53	23	138	9	158	5	2	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	140,466	460	39,897	31,212	53,846	15,051	1,950	16,58,488	1,05,625	599	5,153	7,956	37,449	1,408	482	4,785	176	4,165	46	72	28
Small Cause Courts ...	13,751	333	4,236	4,404	4,016	762	311	1,20,062	75,268	120	1,607	414	1,273	...	...	...	16	...	5	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	34,993	122	10,086	6,583	14,021	4,178	958	10,11,847	1,14,979	363	1,382	2,821	6,483	676	242	1,345	106	2,135	72	50	38
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,761	21	1,032	890	1,228	590	139	4,40,397	69,795	71	151	245	711	68	7	147	14	162	11	5	5
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	197,934	961	57,189	44,171	74,604	21,009	3,428	33,11,328	3,69,228	1,167	8,524	11,761	47,416	2,205	754	6,415	321	6,620	139	129	71
Courts at the seat of Government.																					
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	197,934	961	57,189	44,171	74,604	21,009	3,428	33,11,328	3,69,228	1,167	8,524	11,761	47,416	2,205	754	6,415	321	6,620	139	129	71

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
Class of Courts.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	153	37	21	25	45	...	...	25	9	10	69,445	38,211	26,490	36,927
Chief Courts of Districts	328	101	45	34	68	18	...	62	39	20	96,716	24,962	34,039	19,440
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	481	138	66	59	113	18	...	87	48	30	1,66,161	63,173	60,529	56,367

No. 26.—Statement showing the Use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Jury Trials.					Assessor Trials.				
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved			Number of cases in which the Judge differed from			
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.	Remarks.
I.—Civil Courts.													
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870—Assessors.	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session { Jurors	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session { Assessors	3	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	281	12	8	23	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors.	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total ...	...	2	335	2	...	...	...	...	286	14	9	23	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	432	9	441	556	22	578	988	31	1,019	599	21	620	389	10	399	392	8	400			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	43	2	45	46	2	48	42	1	43	4	1	5	4	...	4	402	8	410
			Civil ...	4	...	4	50	3	53	54	3	57	49	3	52	5	...	5	6	...	6			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	33	..	33	487	41	528	520	41	561	512	38	550	8	3	11	9	...	9	9	...	9
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	55	1	56	368	13	381	423	14	437	335	12	347	88	2	90	65	1	66			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	316	11	327	317	11	328	308	10	318	9	1	10	11	...	11	77	1	78
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	1			
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	202	8	210	376	24	400	578	32	610	349	26	375	229	6	235	212	8	220			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	235	12	247	238	12	250	225	10	235	13	2	15	8	...	8	222	8	230
			Civil ...	3	...	3	13	...	13	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2			
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	222	3	225	365	16	381	587	19	606	371	12	383	216	7	223	220	5	225			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	307	9	316	314	9	323	300	8	308	14	1	15	11	...	11	232	5	237
			Civil ...	1	...	1	14	2	16	15	2	17	13	2	15	2	...	2	1	...	1			
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	166	3	169	491	24	515	657	27	684	451	18	469	206	9	215	207	7	214			
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	359	14	373	371	15	386	361	15	376	10	...	10	17	1	18	228	8	236
			Civil ...	4	...	4	40	2	42	44	2	46	44	2	46	...	...	...	4	...	4			
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	148	...	148	327	8	335	475	8	483	263	6	269	212	2	214	177	3	180			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	216	4	220	223	4	227	210	4	214	13	...	13	9	...	9	187	3	190
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10	8	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	1			
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	602	14	616	822	42	864	1,424	56	1,480	961	47	1,008	463	9	472	518	10	528			
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	599	13	612	619	13	632	591	12	603	28	1	29	24	1	25	545	12	557
			Civil ...	3	...	3	40	7	47	43	7	50	43	7	50	...	...	...	3	1	4			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1883—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	241	16	257	434	35	469	675	51	726	501	43	554	174	8	182	214	13	227	268	17	285
			Under-trial ...	37	10	47	675	27	702	712	37	749	648	34	682	64	3	67	49	4	53			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	41	4	45	45	4	49	41	4	45	4	...	4	5	...	5			
9	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	30	5	35	98	8	106	128	13	141	112	12	124	16	1	17	17	1	18	19	1	20
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	23	2	25	25	2	27	24	2	26	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	3	1	4	107	7	114	110	8	118	110	8	118	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
10	Jullundur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	315	11	326	584	44	628	899	55	954	631	45	676	268	10	278	303	12	315	304	12	316
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	46	6	52	46	6	52	46	6	52	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	4	...	4	249	17	266	253	17	270	246	17	263	7	...	7	5	...	5	5	...	5
11	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	14	1	15	291	15	306	305	16	321	294	16	310	11	...	11	14	1	15	35	3	38
			Under-trial ...	10	1	11	300	24	324	310	25	335	304	25	329	6	...	6	13	2	15			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	70	1	71	76	1	77	71	1	72	5	...	5	8	...	8			
12	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	88	6	94	252	47	299	340	53	393	261	45	306	79	8	87	93	11	104	96	12	108
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	80	10	90	84	11	95	84	11	95	...	...	...	3	1	4			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	1	6	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...			
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	183	3	186	183	3	186	176	2	178	7	1	8	7	1	8	7	1	8
13	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	348	2	350	854	30	884	1,202	32	1,234	809	27	836	393	5	398	349	4	353	359	4	363
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	74	3	77	75	3	78	68	2	70	7	1	8	6	...	6			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	39	3	42	39	3	42	36	3	39	3	...	3	4	...	4			

14	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	237	11	248	476	42	518	713	53	766	491	46	537	222	7	229	208	9	217	226	10	230
			Under-trial ...	31	...	31	364	32	396	395	32	427	392	31	423	3	1	4	14	1	15			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	27	1	28	30	1	31	29	1	30	1	...	1	4	...	4			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	11	3	14	11	3	14	11	3	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
15	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	407	6	413	522	51	573	929	57	986	641	54	695	288	3	291	320	8	328	336	9	345
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	426	28	454	433	29	462	421	29	450	12	...	12	10	1	11			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	56	1	57	59	1	60	55	1	56	4	...	4	6	...	6			
16	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,957	...	1,957	658	...	658	2,615	...	2,615	909	...	909	1,706	...	1,706	1,863	...	1,863	1,863	...	1,863
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Ditto ...	Female Penitentiary.	Convicted ...	...	179	179	...	111	111	...	290	290	...	138	138	...	152	152	...	179	179	...	180	180
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1			
18	Ditto ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	562	...	562	917	...	917	1,479	...	1,479	943	...	943	536	...	536	516	...	516	524	...	524
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	36	...	36	42	...	42	41	...	41	1	...	1	3	...	3			
			Civil ...	11	...	11	48	...	48	59	...	59	54	...	54	5	...	5	5	...	5			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	13	...	13	1,229	79	1,308	1,242	79	1,321	1,196	78	1,274	46	1	47	31	1	32	31	1	32
	Kasúr ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	...	3	659	20	679	662	20	682	658	20	678	4	...	4	24	...	24	24	...	24
19	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	311	5	316	523	28	551	834	33	867	550	25	575	284	8	292	299	4	303	320	5	325
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	502	22	524	524	22	546	503	21	524	21	1	22	18	1	19			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	19	2	21	25	2	27	24	2	26	1	...	1	3	...	3			
20	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	329	3	332	492	16	508	821	19	840	537	15	552	284	4	288	302	6	308	312	6	318
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	97	2	99	99	3	102	95	2	97	4	1	5	6	...	6			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	54	3	57	58	3	61	53	3	56	5	...	5	4	...	4			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	11	...	11	340	5	345	351	5	356	344	5	349	7	...	7	8	...	8	8	...	8
21	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	701	13	714	1,118	44	1,162	1,819	57	1,876	1,096	38	1,134	723	19	742	727	16	743	750	18	768
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	127	14	141	150	14	164	148	14	162	2	...	2	11	1	12			
			Civil ...	8	...	8	81	5	86	89	5	94	83	5	88	6	...	6	12	1	13			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1883—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Ráwalpindi ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	9	...	9	455	21	476	464	21	485	447	21	468	17	...	17	11	1	12	11	1	12
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	...	4	181	8	189	185	8	193	176	8	184	9	...	9	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6	...	6	85	...	85	91	...	91	90	...	90	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3
22	Jhelum ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	197	17	214	757	36	793	954	53	1,007	747	41	788	207	12	219	241	13	254	253	14	267
			Under-trial ...	21	2	23	259	22	281	280	24	304	278	24	302	2	...	2	10	1	11			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	40	3	43	40	3	43	40	3	43	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Pind Dadán Khan	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	18	...	18	329	8	337	347	8	355	343	8	351	4	...	4	11	...	11	11	...	11
23	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	207	2	209	411	34	445	618	36	654	444	24	468	174	12	186	168	8	176	184	9	193
			Under-trial ...	7	2	9	474	32	506	481	34	515	448	33	481	33	1	34	16	1	17			
			Civil ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	210	6	216	435	10	445	645	16	661	434	16	450	211	...	211	219	3	222	240	4	244
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	338	9	347	358	9	367	348	9	357	10	...	10	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	18	1	19	19	1	20	17	1	18	2	...	2	4	...	4			
25	Mooltan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	582	...	582	746	...	746	1,328	...	1,328	680	...	680	648	...	648	612	...	612	612	...	612
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Ditto ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	871	19	890	1,248	55	1,303	2,119	74	2,193	1,555	55	1,610	564	19	583	649	20	669	658	20	678
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	110	2	112	117	3	120	114	3	117	3	...	3	3	...	3			
			Civil ...	7	...	7	75	5	80	82	5	87	78	5	83	4	...	4	6	...	6			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	25	...	25	838	39	877	863	39	902	840	38	878	23	1	24	22	1	23	22	1	23

27	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	302	5	307	542	13	555	844	18	862	635	12	647	209	6	215	262	6	268	276	7	283
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	388	12	400	420	12	432	399	12	411	21	...	21	12	1	13			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	27	1	28	29	1	30	28	1	29	1	...	1	2	...	2			
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	438	4	442	783	11	794	1,221	15	1,236	751	13	764	470	2	472	448	2	450	462	3	465
			Under-trial ...	26	...	26	415	6	421	441	6	447	429	6	435	12	...	12	14	1	15			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	47	...	47	538	12	550	585	12	597	543	12	555	42	...	42	62	...	62	86	1	87
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	521	21	542	540	21	561	525	19	544	15	2	17	21	1	22			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	39	1	40	44	1	45	43	1	44	1	...	1	3	...	3			
30	Dera Ismail Khan	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	454	26	480	565	37	602	1,019	63	1,082	573	45	618	446	18	464	460	24	484	469	24	493
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	168	13	181	178	13	191	171	12	183	7	1	8	6	...	6			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	20	3	23	23	3	26	17	...	17	6	3	9	3	...	3			
31	Dera Gházi Khan	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	267	8	275	359	19	378	626	27	653	344	19	363	282	8	290	263	8	271	281	10	291
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	356	27	383	372	27	399	364	26	390	8	1	9	14	1	15			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	51	2	53	52	2	54	50	2	52	2	...	2	4	1	5			
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rájanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	47	...	47	294	20	314	341	20	361	280	20	300	61	...	61	52	...	52	52	...	52
32	Bannu ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	113	7	120	378	32	410	491	39	530	383	34	417	108	5	113	93	8	101	131	10	141
			Under-trial ...	50	2	52	473	21	494	523	23	546	486	21	507	37	2	39	35	1	36			
			Civil ...	2	1	3	45	4	49	47	5	52	46	5	51	1	...	1	3	1	4			
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	2	...	2	112	8	120	114	8	122	114	8	122	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
33	Peshâwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	399	7	406	1,012	21	1,033	1,411	28	1,439	1,029	22	1,051	382	6	388	393	7	400	501	11	512
			Under-trial ...	71	1	72	1,572	52	1,624	1,643	53	1,696	1,569	47	1,616	74	6	80	95	3	98			
			Civil ...	8	2	10	116	10	126	124	12	136	117	10	127	7	2	9	13	1	14			
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	21	2	23	1,125	33	1,158	1,146	35	1,181	1,123	35	1,158	23	...	23	32	2	34	32	2	34
34	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	50	2	52	245	9	254	295	11	306	242	9	251	53	2	55	54	3	57	74	3	77
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	311	6	317	331	6	337	310	6	316	21	...	21	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	8	...	8	2	...	2	1	...	1			
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	98	8	106	328	24	352	426	32	458	322	19	341	104	13	117	110	11	121	140	12	152
			Under-trial ...	22	1	23	400	25	425	422	26	448	386	25	411	36	1	37	26	1	27			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	37	2	39	41	2	43	37	2	39	4	...	4	4	...	4			
	Grand Total ...		Convicted ...	11,602	407	12,009	18,871	933	19,804	30,473	1,340	31,813	19,786	967	20,753	10,687	373	11,060	11,050	419	11,469	11,899	456	12,355
			Under-trial ...	718	27	745	17,277	797	18,074	17,995	824	18,819	17,285	790	18,075	710	34	744	734	31	765			
			Civil ...	97	5	102	1,122	76	1,198	1,219	81	1,300	1,144	74	1,218	75	7	82	115	6	121			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M.	F.	4 Imprisoned during the present year. M.	F.	5 Total. M.	F.	6 Received from other Jails. A To undergo sentence. M.	F.	6 B In transit for transportation or to other jails. M.	F.	7 Grand Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	432	9	468	16	900	25	70	5	18	1	988	31	1,019
2	Gurgaon ...	55	1	363	13	418	14	5	...	...	...	423	14	437
3	Karnál ...	202	8	369	24	571	32	7	...	...	...	578	32	610
4	Hissar ...	222	3	365	16	587	19	...	...	...	...	587	19	606
5	Rohtak ...	166	3	491	24	657	27	...	...	...	...	657	27	684
6	Sirsa ...	148	...	273	8	421	8	54	...	...	...	475	8	483
7	Umballa ...	602	14	751	37	1,353	51	66	4	5	1	1,424	56	1,480
8	Ludhiána ...	241	16	431	33	672	49	3	2	...	...	675	51	726
9	Simla ...	30	5	96	8	126	13	2	...	...	...	128	13	141
10	Jullundur ...	315	11	584	44	899	55	...	...	...	...	899	55	954
11	Hoshiárpur ...	14	1	290	15	304	16	1	...	...	...	305	16	321
12	Dharmsála ...	88	6	252	47	340	53	...	...	...	...	340	53	393
13	Amritsar ...	348	2	833	22	1,181	24	...	...	21	8	1,202	32	1,234
14	Gurdáspur ...	237	11	464	39	701	50	6	...	6	3	713	53	766
15	Siálkot ...	407	6	522	51	929	57	...	...	...	...	929	57	986
16	Lahore Central ...	1,957	...	13	...	1,970	...	509	...	136	...	2,615	...	2,615
17	" Female ...	...	179	...	57	...	236	...	47	...	7	...	290	290
18	" District ...	562	...	911	...	1,473	...	6	...	...	...	1,479	...	1,479
19	Gujránwála ...	311	5	472	28	783	33	51	...	...	...	834	33	867
20	Ferozepore ...	329	3	492	16	821	19	...	...	...	...	821	19	840
21	Ráwalpindi ...	701	13	913	38	1,614	51	202	5	3	1	1,819	57	1,876
22	Jhelum ...	197	17	757	36	954	53	...	...	...	...	954	53	1,007
23	Gujrát ...	207	2	410	34	617	36	1	...	...	...	618	36	654
24	Shahpur ...	210	6	435	10	645	16	...	...	...	...	645	16	661
25	Mooltan Central ...	582	...	...	...	582	...	746	...	...	...	1,328	...	1,328
26	" District ...	871	19	837	45	1,708	64	411	10	...	...	2,119	74	2,193
27	Jhang ...	302	5	540	13	842	18	2	...	...	...	844	18	862
28	Montgomery ...	438	4	548	8	986	12	163	...	72	3	1,221	15	1,236
29	Muzaffargarh ...	47	...	524	12	571	12	14	...	...	...	585	12	597
30	Dera Ismail Khan...	454	26	435	27	889	53	124	9	6	1	1,019	63	1,082
31	Dera Gházi Khan...	267	8	358	19	625	27	1	...	...	...	626	27	653
32	Bannu ...	113	7	378	32	491	39	...	...	...	...	491	39	530
33	Peshàwar ...	399	7	1,012	21	1,411	28	...	...	...	...	1,411	28	1,439
34	Hazára ...	50	2	245	9	295	11	...	...	...	...	295	11	306
35	Kohát ...	98	8	324	24	422	32	4	...	...	...	426	32	458
	Total ...	11,602	407	16,156	826	27,758	1,233	2,448	83	267	25	30,473	1,340	31,813

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	8 Transferred to other Jails. A To undergo sentence. M.	F.	8 B For transportation beyond seas, &c. M.	F.	9 Released during the year. A On appeal. M.	F.	9 B On expiry of sentence. M.	F.	9 C Under remission rules. M.	F.	9 D By order of Government. A On account of sickness. M.	F.	9 D B On other grounds. M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	15	2	1	...	31	...	527	16	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	68	4	3	1	21	1	243	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	22	...	2	...	44	...	264	26	9	...	1	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	13	1	1	...	22	...	329	11	3	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	63	1	3	...	38	1	346	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	27	...	...	...	34	1	191	5	7	...	1	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	132	6	11	...	102	3	694	37	13	...	...	...	1	...
8	Ludhiána ...	73	...	4	...	19	1	396	41	5	...	...	...	...	...
9	Simla ...	36	4	...	...	2	1	72	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	57	5	2	1	83	4	486	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hoshiárpur ...	179	10	2	...	26	2	85	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dharmsála ...	5	3	1	...	28	1	223	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Amritsar ...	49	9	5	...	69	2	674	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Gurdáspur ...	19	5	7	3	41	3	417	35	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	Siálkot ...	24	7	2	...	61	7	539	39	7	...	1	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central ...	28	...	...	...	10	...	533	...	152	...	9	...	...	...
17	" Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	109	...	4	...	...	...	...
18	" District ...	151	...	3	...	62	...	700	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	78	1	2	1	59	...	404	23	1	...	1	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	52	2	2	...	26	1	446	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	75	3	26	1	95	3	858	31	12	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	91	6	5	...	128	7	507	28	...	...	5	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	31	2	5	1	65	...	340	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	35	...	6	...	50	2	341	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan Central ...	40	...	...	...	12	...	512	...	87	...	3	...	...	...
26	" District ...	514	...	4	...	99	4	871	50	26	1	3	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	23	...	3	...	85	...	518	12	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	65	2	18	3	47	3	589	5	19	...	1	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	345	9	...	...	12	1	184	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan...	32	...	14	3	53	5	436	36	9	...	2	...	1	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan...	29	...	8	...	13	2	280	17	6	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	125	9	5	1	15	1	232	23	2	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshàwar ...	73	2	17	...	93	2	833	18	1	...	1	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	70	2	...	...	18	...	152	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	63	3	2	1	31	1	220	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,702	98	164	16	1,594	66	14,442	757	373	5	20	...	2	...

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	F.	11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. M.	F.	12 Escaped. M.	F.	13 Executed. M.	F.	14 Died. M.	F.	15 Remaining at the end of present year. M.	F.	16 Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	8	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	8	1	389	10	392	8	400
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2	65	1	66
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	229	6	212	8	220
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	216	7	220	5	225
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	206	9	207	7	214
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	212	2	177	3	180
7	Umballa ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	463	9	518	10	528
8	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	174	8	214	13	227
9	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	1	17	1	18
10	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	268	10	303	12	315
11	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	14	1	15
12	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	79	8	93	11	104
13	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	393	5	349	4	353
14	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	222	7	208	9	217
15	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	288	3	320	8	328
16	Lahore Central ...	50	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	1,706	...	1,863	...	1,863
17	" Female ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	152	...	179	179
18	" District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	536	...	516	...	516
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	284	8	299	4	303
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	284	4	302	6	308
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	23	...	723	19	727	16	743
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	207	12	241	13	254
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	174	12	168	8	176
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	211	...	219	3	222
25	Mooltan Central ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	648	...	612	...	612
26	" District ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	32	...	564	19	649	20	669
27	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	209	6	262	6	268
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	470	2	448	2	450
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	62	...	62
30	Dera Ismail Khan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	1	446	18	460	24	484
31	Dera Gházi Khan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	282	8	263	8	271
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	108	5	93	8	101
33	Peshàwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	382	6	393	7	400
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	2	54	3	57
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	104	13	110	11	121
	Total ...	60	15	5	...	12	...	70	1	333	9	10,687	373	11,050	419	11,469

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3														4								5											6		
		Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.											Total.		
		A Christians.						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		Males.							Females.						
		A		B		C																		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans. M.	Europeans. F.	Eurasians. M.	Eurasians. F.	Natives. M.	Natives. F.	Muhammadans. M.	Muhammadans. F.	Hindús and Sikhs. M.	Hindús and Sikhs. F.	Budhists and Jains. M.	Budhists and Jains. F.	All other classes. M.	All other classes. F.	Under 16. M.	Under 16. F.	16 to 40. M.	16 to 40. F.	40 to 60. M.	40 to 60. F.	Above 60. M.	Above 60. F.	Persons employed under Govt. or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total
1	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	4	323	12	...	...	...	...	15	...	380	13	64	3	9	...	7	27	28	266	21	...	119	9	2	4	1	468	16	484
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	7	180	6	...	...	30	...	5	...	302	12	55	1	1	...	1	1	64	264	...	...	33	12	...	1	...	363	13	376
3	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	3	205	6	...	...	58	15	5	3	307	20	51	1	6	...	3	4	125	207	5	...	25	17	3	4	...	369	24	393
4	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	3	186	6	...	...	62	7	7	1	319	11	32	4	7	...	7	28	6	206	21	...	97	13	2	...	1	365	16	381
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	3	264	16	1	...	100	5	10	1	406	21	72	2	3	...	5	7	16	328	34	16	85	17	...	7	...	491	24	515
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	3	106	3	...	...	50	2	...	...	237	8	33	...	3	...	8	1	1	243	1	1	18	8	...	...	...	273	8	281
7	Umballa	1	...	1	...	...	...	231	8	432	19	...	...	86	10	21	4	652	29	68	4	10	...	32	86	63	367	32	7	164	32	2	...	3	751	37	788
8	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	18	174	7	...	...	64	8	16	...	334	31	71	2	10	...	14	7	114	146	15	...	135	27	...	5	1	431	33	464
9	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	52	7	...	...	11	...	1	...	86	7	9	1	...	...	22	12	12	11	3	...	36	4	1	3	...	96	8	104
10	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	20	288	9	...	...	86	15	10	...	494	41	71	2	9	...	9	93	41	283	6	...	152	30	...	11	3	584	44	628
11	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	6	151	5	...	...	27	4	2	...	221	12	62	3	5	...	...	39	25	174	17	...	35	7	2	6	...	290	15	305
12	Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	205	34	...	...	15	3	3	1	213	30	31	16	5	...	13	...	...	155	31	...	53	37	...	10	...	252	47	299
13	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	13	441	7	...	...	90	2	16	...	698	13	106	8	13	1	17	...	5	408	44	115	244	21	...	...	1	833	22	855
14	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	10	222	11	...	...	87	18	7	...	337	30	99	7	21	2	14	...	104	180	49	...	117	35	1	2	1	464	39	503
15	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	1	...	313	29	111	5	...	...	97	17	10	1	431	40	76	8	5	2	15	...	...	188	10	...	309	45	5	...	1	522	51	573
16	Lahore Central	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
17	" Female	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	3	...	53	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	7	7	...	57	57
18	" District	...	...	...	...	3	...	475	...	309	...	...	...	124	...	21	...	773	...	108	...	9	...	53	166	258	319	...	13	102	...	...	...	...	911	...	911
19	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	17	130	1	...	...	74	10	8	2	399	19	52	7	13	...	6	1	12	309	20	15	109	18	3	6	1	472	28	500
20	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	8	216	7	...	...	52	1	8	...	363	12	101	3	20	1	5	21	137	242	7	2	78	16	...	...	...	492	16	508
21	Ráwalpindi	...	...	1	...	2	...	755	34	151	3	...	...	4	1	13	...	788	36	107	2	5	...	103	7	61	527	58	7	150	23	8	6	1	913	38	951
22	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	32	64	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	636	24	101	9	20	3	21	71	71	455	48	...	91	31	1	3	1	757	36	793
23	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	22	42	...	...	...	9	12	1	1	349	27	58	5	2	1	14	...	26	263	21	...	86	27	2	2	3	410	34	444
24	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	10	32	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	389	9	42	1	3	...	4	2	...	268	17	28	116	7	1	...	2	435	10	445
25	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	" District	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	39	135	5	...	...	43	1	21	...	706	37	100	7	10	1	33	20	61	325	3	...	395	26	3	9	7	837	45	882
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	12	47	1	...	...	32	...	5	...	442	11	77	2	16	...	7	3	...	398	14	...	118	11	2	...	...	540	13	553
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	6	42	1	...	...	62	1	4	...	493	8	47	...	4	...	15	10	19	318	1	3	182	3	1	4	...	548	8	556
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	11	58	1	...	...	34	...	1	1	455	9	57	1	11	1	17	144	29	296	22	...	16	11	1	...	...	524	12	536
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	25	38	1	...	...	10	1	...	1	382	26	49	...	4	...	15	...	6	346	26	...	42	23	1	3	...	435	27	462
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	18	24	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	318	16	37	3	3	...	16	26	10	222	8	...	76	15	...	4	...	358	19	377
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	27	24	3	...	...	9	2	5	...	342	30	24	2	7	...	17	...	51	239	...	18	53	24	2	5	1	378	32	410
33	Peshåwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	19	62	2	...	...	6	...	4	...	925	17	80	4	3	...	59	15	334	552	...	...	52	12	1	6	2	1,012	21	1,033
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	8	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	234	8	10	1	1	...	6	2	8	199	5	...	25	8	...	1	...	245	9	254
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	24	17	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	298	19	22	3	3	...	36	8	23	226	1	...	30	16	3	5	...	324	24	348
	Total ...	7	1	9	...	6	...	10,044	480	4,735	186	1	...	1,354	159	221	22	13,722	679	1,972	113	241	12	601	801	1,710	8,930	540	229	3,345	622	53	114	37	16,156	826	16,982

Note.—Column 3 E includes Sweepers, Sánsís, Bowreáhs Gundeláhs, Bhedkuts, Harnís, Dhanaks, Kátiks, Raigar, Nuts, Lubánás, Sarahras, Butwals, Barras, Dumnas, Gedris, Kotanas and Draie.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		A For life.		B For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
Serial No.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	A ...	12	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	22
		B ...	47	3	60	...	19	1	16	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	153	5	158
		C ...	11	...	44	...	92	1	50	4	32	1	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	6	253
		D ...	47	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Total of admissions ...	...	117	7	108	1	113	2	67	5	34	1	19	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	468	16	484
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	23	1	66	3	95	6	96	...	79	...	26	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	389	10	399
2	Gurgaon	A ...	26	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	33
		B ...	104	1	10	1	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	129	3	132
		C ...	17	...	23	...	67	...	40	2	39	1	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	4	202
		D ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	147	6	33	1	80	1	42	2	44	1	13	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	363	13	376
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	7	...	31	...	12	1	33	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2	90
3	Karnál	A ...	11	1	4	1	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	37
		B ...	39	6	35	4	23	6	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	107	19	126
		C ...	5	...	24	...	70	...	45	...	61	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	216
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...	...	55	7	63	5	109	9	52	2	72	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	369	24	393
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	5	...	13	...	52	3	46	1	82	...	28	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	229	6	235
4	Hissar	A ...	9	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	23
		B ...	65	4	22	1	5	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	101	9	110
		C ...	26	1	40	...	80	3	33	1	43	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	5	242
		D ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	100	6	68	2	93	4	40	3	45	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	365	16	381
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	8	1	16	...	50	3	33	3	66	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	216	7	223

5	Rohtak	A ...	12	1	...	3	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	34
		B ...	69	1	30	...	18	6	23	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	149	8	157
		C ...	30	4	44	1	68	3	94	2	43	1	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	12	309
		D ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions ...	...	125	6	74	4	95	9	126	2	44	2	21	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	491	24	515
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	12	1	7	1	39	4	85	1	39	2	18	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	206	9	215
6	Sirsa	A ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		B ...	10	1	30	3	29	4	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	78	8	86
		C ...	3	...	12	...	58	...	29	...	69	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	14	1	42	3	87	4	32	...	73	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	273	8	281
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	3	...	45	2	42	...	87	...	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	2	214
7	Umballa	A ...	46	10	9	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	11	76
		B ...	139	11	42	5	68	5	20	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	3	...	283	24	307
		C ...	12	...	66	...	76	1	119	...	88	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	2	380
		D ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions ...	...	197	21	119	6	157	6	144	1	103	1	20	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	3	...	751	37	788
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	2	1	16	3	63	2	139	1	180	...	42	...	15	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	463	9	472
8	Ludhiána	A ...	12	...	6	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
		B ...	45	15	69	6	46	...	46	6	6	1	20	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	242	29	271
		C ...	9	...	11	1	27	...	36	1	48	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	2	155
		D ...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	68	15	89	9	81	...	85	7	55	1	40	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	431	33	464
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	2	16	1	40	...	29	2	63	...	17	1	5	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	174	8	182
9	Simla	A ...	10	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		B ...	23	3	16	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	6	54
		C ...	1	...	6	...	7	1	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	27
		D ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...	...	34	4	27	3	14	1	6	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	8	104
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
10	Jullundur	A ...	11	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
		B ...	84	9	68	8	62	4	25	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	...	249	31	280
		C ...	16	1	63	1	101	1	50	2	64	1	13	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	7	318
		D ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	111	13	137	12	164	5	79	7	66	2	14	1	4	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	...	584	44	628
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	11	...	20	2	70	4	65	2	85	1	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	268	10	278

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A For life.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* B For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Hoshiárpur	A ...	28	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	35
		B ...	45	1	34	2	24	4	20	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	133	9	142
		C ...	12	...	22	...	22	2	23	...	31	...	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	3	125
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	85	3	61	3	46	6	43	1	37	1	10	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	290	15	305
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
12	Dharmsála	A ...	13	8	6	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	35
		B ...	74	9	19	5	16	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	117	16	133
		C ...	30	4	19	1	19	5	19	1	14	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	15	123
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	117	21	44	11	36	9	23	2	17	2	12	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	252	47	299
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	1	5	2	10	3	17	2	30	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	8	87
13	Amritsar	A ...	41	2	2	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	6	54
		B ...	183	4	110	9	90	1	37	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	434	16	450
		C ...	3	...	32	...	107	...	88	...	69	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	...	329
		D ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total of admissions ...	...	227	6	145	13	202	1	133	1	82	1	34	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	833	22	855
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	23	1	1	...	41	1	76	2	146	1	104	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	393	5	398
14	Gurdáspur	A ...	45	3	6	1	11	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	5	83
		B ...	56	10	38	5	37	3	32	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	169	20	189
		C ...	12	3	33	3	34	3	42	3	53	1	25	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	14	224
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	113	16	77	9	82	7	94	4	58	2	27	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	464	39	503
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	29	1	33	2	39	3	67	1	27	...	23	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	7	225

15	Siálkot	A	...	32	12	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	51
		B	...	123	16	47	8	55	5	25	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	252	33	285
		C	...	17	...	27	4	58	...	35	...	67	...	16	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	5	229
		D	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...		...	172	28	78	13	118	5	61	...	71	2	17	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	522	51	573
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	8	...	13	1	63	2	42	...	127	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	288	3	291
16	Lahore Central	A	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		B	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	58	...	687	...	629	...	83	...	165	...	77	...	...	...	1,706	...	1,706
17	Lahore Female	A	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
		B	...	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	...	8	...	9	...	10	...	20	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	8	...	24	...	53	...	28	...	1	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	152	152
18	Lahore District	A	...	27	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
		B	...	91	...	71	...	60	...	34	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	265	...	265
		C	...	34	...	78	...	128	...	179	...	103	...	40	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	571
		D	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	16	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
	Total of admissions ...		...	153	...	159	...	196	...	216	...	120	...	52	...	10	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	911	...	911
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	3	...	26	...	116	...	152	...	178	...	57	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	536
19	Gujránwála	A	...	13	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
		B	...	81	7	40	12	21	1	13	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	159	23	182
		C	...	9	1	31	1	114	2	52	...	40	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	4	277
		D	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions ...		...	104	8	80	14	140	3	72	3	44	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	472	28	500
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	2	...	12	4	64	1	44	3	108	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	284	8	292
20	Ferozepore	A	...	30	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	39
		B	...	56	2	56	3	60	6	29	...	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	12	233
		C	...	27	...	48	...	40	...	44	2	36	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	225	2	227
		D	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...		...	113	3	107	4	105	6	74	2	58	1	27	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	492	16	508
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	10	...	18	1	42	1	83	2	112	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	4	288

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4																										5		
Serial No.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																										Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Ráwalpindi	A ...	28	3	11	3	18	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	7	70
		B ...	106	7	98	4	36	3	19	...	20	...	12	...	9	1	7	...	10	5	4	...	6	...	327	20	347
		C ...	23	1	139	...	138	4	65	2	72	2	33	2	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	11	495
		D ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
	Total of admissions ...	...	193	11	248	7	192	8	93	2	92	2	45	2	22	1	8	...	10	5	4	...	6	...	913	38	951
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	7	...	75	2	89	5	124	6	238	2	114	...	53	...	7	...	7	4	7	...	2	...	723	19	742
22	Jhelum	A ...	39	3	17	1	15	1	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	8	87
		B ...	142	6	102	9	47	5	48	1	11	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	364	22	386
		C ...	4	...	50	2	112	2	74	1	39	...	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	305	6	311
		D ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	190	9	169	12	175	8	132	4	51	1	26	2	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	757	36	793
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	8	...	17	2	63	5	62	4	40	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	207	12	219
23	Gujrát	A ...	26	5	1	1	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	7	42
		B ...	109	6	32	4	25	12	8	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	188	25	213
		C ...	1	...	10	...	30	...	51	1	73	...	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	2	186
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...	...	136	11	13	5	58	13	65	3	77	...	22	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	410	34	444
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	10	2	4	2	26	5	46	3	74	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	12	186
24	Shahpur	A ...	11	2	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
		B ...	59	1	21	2	7	...	33	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	8	...	142	4	146
		C ...	40	2	27	...	86	2	21	...	83	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	4	275
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	110	5	50	2	95	2	57	...	84	1	14	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	8	...	435	10	445
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	7	...	3	...	35	...	20	...	111	...	18	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	211	...	211

25	Mooltan Central	A ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	...	16	...	103	...	294	...	215	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	648
26	Mooltan District	A ...		11	4	14	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	38
		B ...		45	6	138	10	50	3	33	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	270	19	289
		C ...		1	...	102	3	182	6	72	1	108	3	41	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	13	530
		D ...		9	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions ...		...	66	10	254	21	238	10	108	1	113	3	45	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	837	45	882
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	2	...	41	1	123	4	110	1	93	7	122	6	66	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	564	19	583
27	Jhang	A ...		17	...	14	2	11	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	53
		B ...		31	2	28	1	36	3	32	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	138	8	146
		C ...		1	...	59	...	53	...	132	...	55	...	31	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	1	335
		D ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Total of admissions ...		...	50	2	101	3	100	4	171	2	65	1	43	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	540	13	553
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	1	1	7	1	27	2	54	...	58	1	58	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	209	6	215
28	Montgomery	A ...		8	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
		B ...		28	2	32	3	48	...	44	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	167	6	173
		C ...		8	...	55	...	107	...	89	2	78	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	2	349
		D ...		...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions ...		...	44	2	94	3	161	...	137	2	88	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	548	8	556
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	2	...	11	1	61	...	143	...	199	...	53	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	470	2	472
29	Muzaffargarh	A ...		17	...	14	2	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	48
		B ...		33	2	44	...	28	2	106	2	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	236	8	244
		C ...		15	...	33	...	96	...	42	...	39	...	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	1	243
		D ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		...	65	2	91	2	135	3	151	2	47	2	25	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	524	12	536
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	1	...	7	...	13	...	17	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
30	Dera Ismail Khan	A ...		13	1	5	3	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	32
		B ...		44	5	44	8	32	2	24	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	153	18	171
		C ...		14	...	32	...	65	1	61	2	54	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	3	249
		D ...		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...		...	71	6	81	11	101	4	91	5	61	1	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	435	27	462
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	4	...	24	...	39	1	94	9	185	7	74	...	21	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	446	18	464

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4																										5		
Serial No.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																										Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J								
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A For life.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* B For a term.		Sentenced to death.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
31	Dera Ghâzi Khan...	A	5	3	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15				
		B	32	3	29	1	44	4	17	4	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	141	13	154				
		C	...	...	5	1	64	...	45	1	58	...	29	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	2	207				
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1				
	Total of admissions ...	...	37	6	37	3	109	4	65	5	62	1	31	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	358	19	377				
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	11	1	53	...	52	3	91	3	64	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	282	8	290				
32	Bannu	A	7	2	4	1	9	2	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	41				
		B	70	5	56	6	30	6	21	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	185	22	207				
		C	3	...	8	...	27	1	41	2	51	1	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	4	156				
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6				
	Total of admissions ...	...	80	7	68	7	66	9	80	6	57	3	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	378	32	410				
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	3	...	14	1	22	2	24	1	34	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	5	113				
33	Peshâwar	A	52	3	29	1	35	3	62	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	9	188				
		B	188	2	69	1	56	3	46	2	3	2	7	...	5	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	392	10	402				
		C	14	...	54	1	124	...	129	...	100	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	2	437				
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6				
	Total of admissions ...	...	254	5	152	3	215	6	238	4	107	3	20	...	8	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	1,012	21	1,033				
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	2	...	27	1	92	2	127	3	100	...	23	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	382	6	388				

[1]

No.	District	Class*																										
34	Hazára	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	35	1	36
		C	...	46	1	81	4	43	2	8	...	16	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	8	216
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		...	58	1	86	4	43	2	15	1	17	1	12	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	245	9	254
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	4	...	17	2	11	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	53	2	55
35	Kohát	A	...	7	3	4	1	1	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	32
		B	...	37	2	18	1	19	3	8	4	1	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	100	12	112
		C	...	12	...	40	2	77	1	28	2	29	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	6	204
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...		...	56	5	62	4	97	6	50	6	30	2	13	...	8	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	324	24	348
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	2	1	14	2	37	3	24	6	15	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	104	13	117
	TOTAL ...	A	...	623	86	195	53	189	23	162	8	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	173	1,349
		B	...	2,275	157	1,515	131	1,107	99	783	59	117	19	103	3	32	3	9	...	89	16	16	1	91	1	6,137	489	6,626
		C	...	456	18	1,318	25	2,372	45	1,840	38	1,761	23	576	14	117	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8,445	164	8,609
		D	...	116	...	21	...	37	...	57	...	104	...	61	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	398
	GRAND TOTAL of admissions ...		...	3,470	261	3,049	209	3,705	167	2,842	105	1,986	45	741	17	151	4	12	...	91	16	16	1	93	1	16,156	826	16,982
	GRAND TOTAL remaining on the 31st December ...		...	170	12	508	37	1,546	64	2,041	71	3,067	51	2,052	64	885	30	92	1	215	31	89	12	22	...	10,687	373	11,060

* A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883 who had been previously convicted.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	3. Number admitted during the year. M.	F.	Total.	4. Number previously convicted. A. Once. M.	F.	B. Twice. M.	F.	C. More than twice. M.	F.	D. Total. M.	F.	Total.	5. Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3. M.	F.	Total.	6. Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code). A. Number admitted during the year. M.	F.	Total.	B. Number previously convicted. M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	468	16	484	15	1	16	...	20	1	51	2	53	11	12	11	15	...	15	1	...	1
2	Gurgaon	363	13	376	34	...	7	...	8	...	49	...	49	13	...	13	5	...	5	1	...	1
3	Karnál	369	24	393	33	2	8	...	11	...	52	2	54	14	8	14	5	3	8	1	...	1
4	Hissar	365	16	381	45	...	11	...	4	...	60	...	60	16	...	16	7	1	8	1	...	1
5	Rohtak	491	24	515	38	2	15	...	8	...	61	2	63	12	8	12	10	1	11	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	273	8	281	17	...	6	...	1	...	24	...	24	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	751	37	788	91	3	50	...	20	...	161	3	164	21	8	21	21	4	25	2	...	2
8	Ludhiána	431	33	464	26	...	15	...	21	...	62	...	62	14	...	13	16	...	16	3	...	3
9	Simla	96	8	104	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	584	44	628	84	4	12	4	11	2	107	10	117	18	23	19	10	1	11	2	...	2
11	Hoshiárpur	290	15	305	23	2	19	...	12	1	54	3	57	19	20	19	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	Dharmsála	252	47	299	12	...	3	...	1	...	16	...	16	6	...	5	3	1	4	...	...	...
13	Amritsar	833	22	855	130	2	33	...	26	...	189	2	191	23	9	22	16	...	16	5	...	5
14	Gurdáspur	464	39	503	52	2	9	2	6	...	67	4	71	14	10	14	7	...	7	1	...	1
15	Siálkot	522	51	573	67	4	24	1	9	...	100	5	105	19	10	18	10	1	11	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	13	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	" Female	...	57	57	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...
18	" District	911	...	911	72	...	25	...	13	...	110	...	110	12	...	12	21	...	21	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála	472	28	500	48	...	12	...	10	1	70	1	71	15	4	14	8	2	10	2	...	2
20	Ferozepore	492	16	508	41	2	9	...	10	...	60	2	62	12	12	12	8	...	8	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi	913	38	951	31	1	9	...	8	...	48	1	49	5	3	5	13	...	13	...	...	...
22	Jhelum	757	36	793	81	2	13	...	8	1	102	3	105	13	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát	410	34	444	44	4	13	2	7	1	64	7	71	16	21	16	1	1	2	...	...	...
24	Shahpur	435	10	445	33	...	5	...	7	...	45	...	45	10	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	" District	837	45	882	109	2	31	...	21	...	161	2	163	19	4	18	21	...	21	7	...	7
27	Jhang	540	13	553	64	...	18	...	3	...	85	...	85	16	...	15	5	...	5	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	548	8	556	64	...	19	...	5	...	88	...	88	16	...	16	4	...	4	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	524	12	536	71	...	5	...	1	...	77	...	77	15	...	14	1	1	2	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	435	27	462	63	...	7	...	2	...	72	...	72	17	...	16	...	1	1	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan	358	19	377	31	1	1	...	1	...	33	1	34	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	378	32	410	29	...	6	...	4	...	39	...	39	10	...	10	5	...	5	1	...	[illegible]
33	Peshâwar	1,012	21	1,033	144	1	16	...	30	...	190	1	191	19	5	18	4	...	4	...	...	...
34	Hazára	245	9	254	13	...	3	...	1	...	17	...	17	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	324	24	348	28	...	3	...	3	...	34	...	34	10	...	10	1	2	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,156	826	16,982	1,640	36	424	10	292	7	2,356	53	2,409	15	6	14	221	22	243	27	...	27

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.									C.		
														A		B		C		D	E				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 D to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.			
1	Delhi	392	8	1	...	2	...	25	...	6	1	...	...	16	1	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	34	8	50
2	Gurgaon	65	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	12	100
3	Karnál	212	8	...	...	8	...	36	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	20	...	...	52	24	63
4	Hissar	220	5	1	...	2	...	9	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	19	8	12
5	Rohtak	207	7	4	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	18	8	29
6	Sirsa	177	3	4	...	...	...	17	...	15	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	34	19	3
7	Umballa	518	10	...	...	39	...	21	...	24	...	1	...	45	...	22	...	1	...	11	5	...	85	16	15
8	Ludhiána	214	13	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	22	10	69
9	Simla	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	22	100
10	Jullundur	303	12	...	...	4	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	21	...	...	34	11	162
11	Hoshiárpur	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dharmsála	93	11	...	...	13	...	8	...	17	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	38	37	3
13	Amritsar	349	4	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	11	3	22
14	Gurdáspur	208	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	10	5	233
15	Siálkot	320	8	2	...	5	1	15	...	43	...	1	...	25	1	31	...	...	...	6	...	...	64	20	11
16	Lahore Central	1,863	...	2	...	85	...	267	...	86	...	2	...	245	...	...	...	30	...	110	53	...	440	24	34
17	" Female	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	13	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	35	20	...
18	" District	516	...	3	...	45	...	23	...	11	...	3	...	38	...	...	...	17	...	24	...	...	82	16	44
19	Gujránwála	299	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	10	3	80
20	Ferozepore	302	6	...	...	11	...	40	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	27	...	...	...	19	...	...	58	19	49
21	Ráwalpindi	727	16	11	...	9	...	52	...	87	6	7	...	54	6	...	...	49	...	46	...	...	162	22	45
22	Jhelum	241	13	...	...	2	...	5	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	9	...	...	24	9	75
23	Gujrát	168	8	...	...	14	...	28	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	41	...	48	27	12
24	Shahpur	219	3	1	...	5	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	5	...	7	...	...	29	13	32
25	Mooltan Central	612	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	...	21	3	240
26	" District	649	20	3	...	21	...	55	...	35	...	...	...	17	...	9	...	38	...	27	20	...	111	17	32
27	Jhang	262	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	11	4	10
28	Montgomery	448	2	...	...	40	...	7	...	52	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	53	...	1	...	...	99	22	1
29	Muzaffargarh	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	460	24	4	...	16	...	15	...	19	...	4	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	14	1	...	54	11	39
31	Dera Ghási Khan	263	8	5	...	9	...	28	...	32	...	7	...	44	...	21	...	...	...	3	1	...	76	28	5
32	Bannu	93	8	...	...	3	...	7	...	14	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	24	24	...
33	Peshάwar	393	7	...	...	24	...	32	...	14	...	...	...	31	...	15	...	...	...	24	...	...	70	17	52
34	Hazára	54	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	110	11	1	...	...	...	39	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	25	...	...	48	40	109
	Total ...	11,050	419	50	...	374	1	809	22	570	23	34	...	695	38	238	...	271	8	432	122	...	1,838	16	33

Note.—The difference of 16 between columns 4 and 6 *A* is due—

1st (*a*).—To 12 prisoners who escaped—*viz*., from Delhi 1, Sirsa 2, Siálkot 2, Gujránwála 1, Ráwalpindi 1, Shahpur 1, Mooltan Central 1, Mooltan District Jails 3—not having been recaptured and brought to trial before the close of the year ... 12

(*b*).—To 6 prisoners who attempted to escape (4 from Rohtak, 1 from Ráwalpindi and 1 from Kohát Jails), and who were punished by the Superintendents themselves and shown under column 6 6

(*c*).—To 2 prisoners who attempted to escape from the Ráwalpindi Jail not having been tried by the Court or punished otherwise owing to their being life prisoners ... ... 2 — 20

2nd (*a*).—To 3 recaptured prisoners (1 at Umballa and 2 at Dera Ghási Khan Jail) who had escaped in previous years having been tried and punished in this year (1883) 3

(*b*).—To 1 prisoner in the Siálkot Jail having been tried and punished by the Magistrate for writing and sending out a letter to his relatives through a released prisoner, his offence being included in sub-column 5, "Other offences against prison discipline" ... ... 1 — 4

No. 33.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in Column 3 there were—												Of those in Column 7 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in Column 7 there were when they left Jail—					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	468	16	466	16	...	...	2	...	392	8	58	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	12	...
2	Gurgaon	363	13	357	13	5	...	1	...	65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	369	24	365	24	4	...	...	...	212	8	49	...	60	...	56	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	35	...	17	...
4	Hissar	365	16	360	16	4	...	1	...	220	5	17	...	15	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	...
5	Rohtak	491	24	490	24	1	...	...	...	207	7	23	...	23	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	9	...
6	Sirsa	273	8	272	8	...	...	1	...	177	3	30	...	22	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...
7	Umballa	751	37	733	36	4	1	14	...	518	10	77	...	96	...	91	...	5	...	...	...	20	...	62	...	14	...
8	Ludhiána	431	33	409	33	15	...	7	...	214	13	40	2	32	2	29	2	3	...	...	...	26	2	6	...	...	...
9	Simla	96	8	86	8	7	...	3	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	584	44	577	44	4	...	3	...	303	12	58	...	54	...	48	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	42	...	12	...
11	Hoshiárpur	290	15	278	15	8	...	4	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dharmsála	252	47	248	47	1	...	3	...	93	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Amritsar	833	22	827	22	6	...	...	...	349	4	48	...	65	...	63	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	23	...
14	Gurdáspur	464	39	447	39	11	...	6	...	208	9	32	...	34	...	23	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	25	...	9	...
15	Siálkot	522	51	515	51	4	...	3	...	320	8	26	...	40	...	37	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	15	...	5	...
16	Lahore Central	13	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	1,863	...	87	...	73	...	70	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	43	...	24	...
17	" Female	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	21	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
18	" District	911	...	900	...	4	...	7	...	516	...	43	...	49	...	45	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	36	...	11	...
19	Gujránwála	472	28	462	28	6	...	4	...	299	4	43	...	29	...	22	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	13	...	11	...
20	Ferozepore	492	16	488	16	4	...	...	...	302	6	52	...	60	...	56	...	4	...	...	...	34	...	5	...	21	...
21	Ráwalpindi	913	38	904	38	4	...	5	...	727	16	191	...	99	...	94	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	55	...	29	...
22	Jhelum	757	36	749	36	3	...	5	...	241	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát	410	34	406	34	1	...	3	...	168	8	15	...	24	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	...
24	Shahpur	435	10	430	10	2	...	3	...	219	3	30	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	17	...	1	...
25	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	...	30	...	34	...	30	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	29	...	3	...
26	" District	837	45	719	45	106	...	12	...	649	20	99	4	108	1	97	1	11	...	...	...	71	...	20	1	17	...
27	Jhang	540	13	532	13	...	...	8	...	262	6	56	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	10	...	7	...
28	Montgomery	548	8	544	8	2	...	2	...	448	2	35	...	42	...	40	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	12	...	13	...
29	Muzaffargarh	524	12	514	12	5	...	5	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	435	27	432	27	3	...	...	...	460	24	95	...	97	...	94	...	3	...	...	...	54	...	33	...	10	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan	358	19	351	19	5	...	2	...	263	8	52	...	65	...	63	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	10	...
32	Bannu	378	32	377	32	1	...	...	...	93	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshâwar	1,012	21	1,010	21	...	...	2	...	393	7	35	...	32	...	25	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	26	...	6	...
34	Hazára	245	9	238	9	3	...	4	...	54	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	324	24	313	24	7	...	4	...	110	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,156	826	15,799	825	235	1	122	...	11,050	419	1,321	27	1,271	7	1,174	7	81	...	16	...	325	5	665	2	281	...

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6			
		Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.			
						A	B			A	B			A	B		
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi ...	400	4	6	410	9,056	22	6	7	7,224	17	9	11	1,860	4	8	7
2	Gurgaon ...	66	11	1	78	1,501	19	7	11	2,677	34	5	2	1,287	16	8	0
3	Karnál ...	220	8	2	230	4,172	18	4	9	5,389	23	6	11	1,194	5	3	1
4	Hissar ...	225	11	1	237	4,477	18	15	6	5,970	25	3	0	1,842	7	12	4
5	Rohtak ...	214	18	4	236	4,544	19	9	5	5,236	22	3	0	828	3	8	2
6	Sirsa ...	180	9	1	190	3,013	15	15	1	5,722	30	1	10	1,944	10	3	8
7	Umballa ...	528	25	4	557	9,745	17	9	11	10,504	18	13	9	2,508	4	8	1
8	Ludhiána ...	227	53	5	285	4,588	16	6	2	5,921	20	12	5	1,890	6	10	1
9	Simla ...	18	1	1	20	574	30	3	4	1,357	67	13	7	948	47	6	5
10	Jullundur ...	315	1	...	316	5,525	17	7	9	6,499	20	9	1	1,794	5	10	10
11	Hoshiárpur ...	15	15	8	38	505	16	13	4	2,093	55	1	3	912	24	0	0
12	Dharmsála ...	104	4	...	108	1,886	17	7	5	4,271	39	8	9	1,632	15	1	9
13	Amritsar ...	353	6	4	363	6,364	17	11	7	8,689	23	15	0	2,088	5	12	0
14	Gurdáspur ...	217	15	4	236	4,034	17	6	2	5,843	24	12	2	1,782	7	8	10
15	Siálkot ...	328	11	6	345	5,616	16	9	1	6,621	19	3	1	1,764	5	1	10
16	Lahore Central ...	1,863	...	...	1,863	37,653	20	3	4	34,946	18	12	1	5,633	3	0	5
17	,, Female ...	179	...	1	180	2,956	16	8	3	4,659	25	14	2	...	...	...	...
18	,, District ...	516	3	5	524	9.521	18	5	6	6,956	13	4	5	1,585	3	0	5
19	Gujránwála ...	303	19	3	325	5,727	17	12	7	6,970	21	7	1	1,908	5	13	11
20	Ferozepore ...	308	6	4	318	5,302	16	14	2	6,187	19	7	4	1,788	5	10	0
21	Ráwalpindi ...	743	12	13	768	15,422	20	6	10	11,977	15	9	6	2,700	3	8	3
22	Jhelum ...	254	11	2	267	4,392	16	9	2	5,518	20	10	8	1,860	6	15	6
23	Gujrát ...	176	17	...	193	3,041	15	12	1	5,498	28	7	10	1,728	8	15	3
24	Shahpur ...	222	18	4	244	3,651	15	3	5	5,825	23	14	0	2,028	8	5	0
25	Mooltan Central ...	612	...	...	612	18,372	30	0	4	23,524	38	7	0	9,780	15	15	8
26	,, District ...	669	3	6	678	14,822	22	0	11	9,021	13	4	11	2,820	4	2	7
27	Jhang ...	268	13	2	283	5,023	17	14	0	6,367	22	8	0	1,932	6	13	3
28	Montgomery ...	450	15	...	465	8,694	18	11	2	8,461	18	3	1	2,070	4	7	3
29	Muzaffargarh ...	62	22	3	87	1,879	22	5	11	2,726	31	5	4	1,356	15	9	4
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	484	6	3	493	9,108	18	9	5	9,546	19	5	10	2,457	4	15	9
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	271	15	5	291	5,674	19	13	5	6,717	23	1	4	1,512	5	3	2
32	Bannu ...	101	36	4	141	2,147	15	10	9	4,082	28	15	2	1,548	10	15	8
33	Peshávar ...	400	98	14	512	7,691	15	7	1	8,094	15	12	11	4,128	8	1	0
34	Hazára ...	57	19	1	77	1,123	14	12	5	2,112	27	6	10	1,200	15	9	4
35	Kohát ...	121	27	4	152	2,848	19	3	11	4,100	26	15	7	3,168	20	13	6
	Total ...	11,469	532	121	12,122	2,30,646	19	3	6	2,57,302	21	3	7	75,474	6	3	7

1	2	7							8				9				10	11		
		Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.							
		A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi ...	747	1	13	1	74	11	2	2,305	5	11	3	1,836	4	7	8	23,028	56	9	1
2	Gurgaon ...	213	2	11	8	106	8	0	118	1	8	6	649	8	5	2	6,445	82	14	5
3	Karnál ...	345	1	8	0	49	4	7	1,378	6	0	8	845	3	10	9	13,323	58	2	2
4	Hissar ...	209	0	14	1	69	10	8	621	2	10	1	1,175	4	15	4	14,294	60	6	4
5	Rohtak ...	175	0	11	10	87	8	0	988	4	4	2	1,153	4	14	2	12,924	55	2	9
6	Sirsa ...	294	1	8	9	42	0	0	1,344	7	1	9	1,027	5	6	6	13,344	70	5	7
7	Umballa ...	464	0	13	4	35	11	1	2,580	4	10	8	4,055	7	4	6	29,856	53	12	3
8	Ludhiána ...	264	0	14	10	52	12	9	844	3	0	3	1,731	6	1	2	15,238	53	12	11
9	Simla ...	25	1	4	0	25	0	0	347	18	4	3	302	15	1	7	3,553	180	1	2
10	Jullundur ...	174	0	8	10	34	12	9	1,376	4	5	8	1,163	3	10	10	16,531	52	5	0
11	Hoshiárpur ...	306	8	0	10	306	0	0	115	3	13	4	127	3	5	6	4,058	111	2	3
12	Dharmsála ...	271	2	8	2	38	11	5	275	2	8	9	807	7	7	7	9,142	84	10	5
13	Amritsar ...	198	0	8	8	39	9	7	1,621	4	8	3	1,769	4	13	11	20,729	57	5	5
14	Gurdáspur ...	226	0	15	4	113	0	0	927	3	15	11	864	3	10	7	13,676	58	5	0
15	Siálkot ...	320	0	14	10	53	5	4	1,455	4	4	8	1,108	3	3	5	16,884	49	4	11
16	Lahore Central ...	4,813	2	9	4	67	12	7	13,658	7	5	4	15,371	8	4	0	1,12,074	60	2	6
17	,, Female ...	577	3	3	3	72	2	0	1,095	6	1	11	1,665	9	4	0	10,952	60	15	7
18	,, District ...	827	1	9	3	63	9	10	3,433	6	9	10	1,812	3	7	4	24,134	46	4	9
19	Gujránwála ...	590	1	13	0	49	2	8	1,462	4	8	7	1,047	3	3	6	17,704	54	10	8
20	Ferozepore ...	180	0	9	1	45	0	0	915	2	14	7	1,363	4	4	7	15,735	49	11	9
21	Ráwalpindi ...	1,454	1	14	3	85	8	6	4,460	5	14	6	6,183	8	0	10	42,196	55	6	2
22	Jhelum ...	564	2	1	10	94	0	0	1,594	6	0	3	3,097	11	9	7	17,025	63	15	0
23	Gujrát ...	199	1	0	6	49	12	0	901	4	10	8	1,097	5	10	11	12,464	64	9	3
24	Shahpur ...	199	0	13	1	66	5	4	829	3	7	3	526	2	2	6	13,058	53	13	3
25	Mooltan Central ...	869	1	6	9	72	6	8	8,723	14	4	1	5,979	9	12	4	67,247	109	14	2
26	,, District ...	569	0	13	5	51	11	7	4,794	7	2	2	2,572	3	12	8	34,598	51	4	8
27	Jhang ...	184	0	10	5	61	5	4	2,112	7	8	3	1,010	3	9	1	16,628	58	15	0
28	Montgomery ...	692	1	7	10	49	6	10	4,148	8	14	9	1,770	3	12	11	25,835	55	9	0
29	Muzaffargarh ...	285	3	4	5	142	8	0	444	5	4	7	544	6	4	0	7,234	84	1	7
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,101	2	3	9	39	5	2	3,158	6	7	1	2,436	4	15	1	27,806	56	8	11
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	353	1	3	5	58	13	4	2,530	8	13	6	1,070	3	10	10	17,856	61	13	8
32	Bannu ...	205	1	7	3	25	10	0	449	3	4	5	963	6	13	3	9,394	67	2	6
33	Peshávar ...	515	1	0	1	57	3	7	1,984	3	15	9	1,112	2	2	9	23,524	46	7	7
34	Hazára ...	515	6	11	0	73	9	1	355	4	10	9	1,305	16	15	2	6,610	86	1	6
35	Kohát ...	219	1	7	1	43	12	9	963	6	8	1	932	6	2	1	12,230	81	2	3
	Total ...	19,141	1	9	3	60	0	1	74,301	6	3	1	70,465	5	13	0	7,27,329	60	4	0

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days													Ratio per cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
												G	H	I	J						
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e. g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Delhi	2	381	10	7	...	9	42	11	61	3	6	13	...	...	236	...	...	2	11	62
2	Gurgaon	1	63	2	...	...	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	6	78
3	Karnál	5	180	7	...	...	11	26	14	22	5	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	6	14	57
4	Hissar	4	187	3	3	...	6	24	14	21	5	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	3	13	63
5	Rohtak	3	209	2	...	...	1	16	14	16	59	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	8	49
6	Sirsa	2	149	7	6	...	8	20	21	15	15	...	1	...	...	65	...	4'	5	13	44
7	Umballa	5	453	12	5	...	17	54	14	126	60	...	21	...	...	161	...	...	4	12	36
8	Ludhiána	5	213	5	...	...	8	29	17	24	12	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	4	14	58
9	Simla	1	17	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	29	12
10	Jullundur	...	257	5	17	...	14	20	15	18	9	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	5	8	70
11	Hoshiárpur	...	13	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	23	69
12	Dharmsála	3	80	7	...	...	...	10	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	12	67
13	Amritsar	5	291	5	2	...	11	44	22	47	54	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	4	15	39
14	Gurdáspur	4	182	2	...	...	7	18	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	4	10	78
15	Siálkot	5	312	6	4	...	10	45	11	63	8	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	3	14	56
16	Lahore Central	3	1,782	71	20	...	152	256	29	122	37	...	...	...	...	1,186	...	...	9	14	67
17	,, Female	2	171	8	...	...	4	31	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	2	18	74
18	,, District	5	499	13	...	...	10	73	25	58	44	...	...	...	...	262	...	27	2	15	53
19	Gujránwála	1	278	12	10	...	3	26	11	23	10	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	1	9	74
20	Ferozepore	3	266	4	1	...	11	15	18	20	7	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	4	6	73
21	Ráwalpindi	15	708	16	3	...	46	82	20	86	111	...	18	...	...	291	...	60	6	12	41
22	Jhelum	12	208	6	12	...	13	26	6	17	10	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	6	13	65
23	Gujrát	4	162	4	6	...	10	21	12	12	2	...	4	...	...	101	...	...	6	13	62
24	Shahpur	1	218	3	...	...	3	23	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	1	11	76
25	Mooltan Central	...	600	12	...	...	36	67	11	34	35	262	...	...	126	...	...	1	11	11	...
26	,, District	4	653	11	...	...	36	35	26	35	4	...	...	...	...	517	...	...	6	5	79
27	Jhang	3	256	3	4	...	2	24	18	53	10	...	...	...	...	148	...	1	1	9	58
28	Montgomery	4	440	14	...	...	16	50	73	32	24	...	...	...	...	244	...	1	4	11	55
29	Muzaffargarh	3	58	2	...	...	...	9	9	10	1	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	15	50
30	Dera Ismail Khan	12	434	28	...	...	34	42	8	15	15	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	8	10	74
31	Dera Gházi Khan	3	261	6	1	...	6	41	13	40	17	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	2	16	55
32	Bannu	5	80	7	2	...	...	14	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	17	74
33	Pesháwar	22	351	8	18	...	7	71	14	77	30	...	...	...	...	146	...	6	2	20	42
34	Hazára	1	30	7	...	...	...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
35	Kohát	1	118	4	...	...	1	17	6	27	5	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	1	14	53
	Total ...	149	10,560	314	121	...	520	1,289	505	1,111	608	268	57	...	126	5,970	...	106	5	12	57

No. 36.—Statement showing the Net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1883.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (Column 10 of Statement 34).		Average cost of maintenance per head (Column 11 of Statement 34).		Total cash earnings.		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (Column 3 minus Column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (Column 4 minus Column 6).	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Delhi ...	23,028	0	56	9	5,691	7	13	14	17,336	9	42	11
2	Gurgaon ...	6,445	0	82	14	860	6	11	0	5,584	10	71	14
3	Karnál ...	13,323	0	58	2	3,283	11	14	4	10,039	5	43	14
4	Hissar ...	14,294	0	60	6	2,885	0	12	3	11,409	0	48	3
5	Rohtak ...	12,924	0	55	3	2,057	9	8	2	10,866	7	47	1
6	Sirsa ...	13,344	0	70	5	1,366	6	7	3	11,977	10	63	2
7	Umballa ...	29,856	0	53	12	3,078	4	5	8	26,777	12	48	4
8	Ludhiána ...	15,238	0	53	13	2,657	12	9	5	12,580	4	44	8
9	Simla ...	3,553	0	180	1	314	5	15	11	3,238	11	164	6
10	Jullundur ...	16,531	0	52	5	5,854	10	18	8	10,676	6	33	13
11	Hoshiárpur ...	4,058	0	111	2	154	9	4	1	3,903	7	107	1
12	Dharmsála ...	9,142	0	84	10	1,281	12	11	14	7,860	4	72	12
13	Amritsar ...	20,729	0	57	5	4,723	0	13	0	16,006	0	44	5
14	Gurdáspur ...	13,676	0	58	5	775	14	3	5	12,900	2	55	0
15	Siálkot ...	16,884	0	49	5	2,786	12	8	1	14,097	4	41	4
16	Lahore Central ...	1,12,074	0	60	2	11,684	3	6	4	1,00,389	13	53	14
17	" Female ...	10,952	0	61	0	976	1	5	7	9,975	15	55	9
18	" District ...	24,134	0	46	5	4,547	4	8	11	19,586	12	37	10
19	Gujránwála ...	17,704	0	54	10	3,726	11	11	7	13,977	5	43	3
20	Ferozepore ...	15,735	0	49	12	3,750	2	11	13	11,984	14	37	15
21	Ráwalpindi ...	42,196	0	55	6	8,407	5	10	15	33,788	11	44	7
22	Jhelum ...	17,025	0	63	15	1,329	0	5	0	15,696	0	58	15
23	Gujrát ...	12,464	0	64	9	2,558	9	13	4	9,905	7	51	5
24	Shahpur ...	13,058	0	53	13	2,519	4	10	5	10,538	12	43	8
25	Mooltan Central ...	67,247	0	109	14	7,769	13	12	11	59,477	3	97	3
26	" District ...	34,598	0	51	5	4,360	15	6	7	30,237	1	44	14
27	Jhang ...	16,628	0	58	15	3,476	13	12	4	13,151	3	46	11
28	Montgomery ...	25,835	0	55	9	983	10	2	2	24,851	6	53	7
29	Muzaffargarh ...	7,234	0	84	1	2,030	4	23	5	5,203	12	60	12
30	Dera Ismail Khan...	27,806	0	56	9	7,168	2	14	9	20,637	14	42	0
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	17,856	0	61	14	3,522	1	12	2	14,333	15	49	12
32	Bannu ...	9,394	0	67	2	3,500	10	24	13	5,893	6	42	5
33	Peshávar ...	23,524	0	46	8	6,697	4	13	1	16,826	12	33	7
34	Hazára ...	6,610	0	86	1	...	...	...	...	6,610	0	86	1
35	Kohát ...	12,230	0	81	2	1,233	13	8	2	10,996	3	73	0
	Total ...	7,27,329	0	60	4	1,18,013	1	9	12	6,09,315	15	50	8

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	Convicts ...	441	28	469	392	8	400
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	6	...	6
		Total ...	450	28	478	402	8	410
2	Gurgaon	Convicts ...	65	5	70	65	1	66
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	65	5	70	77	1	78
3	Karnal	Convicts ...	209	9	218	212	8	220
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	8	...	8
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	2	...	2
		Total ...	234	9	243	222	8	230
4	Hissar	Convicts ...	199	18	217	220	5	225
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	11	...	11
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Total ...	230	18	248	232	5	237
5	Rohtak	Convicts ...	199	13	212	207	7	214
		Under-trials ...	17	8	25	17	1	18
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	4	...	4
		Total ...	221	21	242	228	8	236
6	Sirsa	Convicts ...	307	19	326	177	3	180
		Under-trials ...	25	...	25	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	1	...	1
		Total ...	341	19	360	187	3	190
7	Umballa	Convicts ...	690	18	708	518	10	528
		Under-trials ...	30	7	37	24	1	25
		Civil prisoners ...	12	...	12	3	1	4
		Total ...	732	25	757	545	12	557
8	Ludhiana	Convicts ...	189	23	212	214	13	227
		Under-trials ...	33	...	33	49	4	53
		Civil prisoners ...	23	2	25	5	...	5
		Total ...	245	25	270	268	17	285
9	Simla	Convicts ...	39	7	46	17	1	18
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	39	7	46	19	1	20
10	Jullundur	Convicts ...	298	18	316	303	12	315
		Under-trials ...	14	...	14	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	312	18	330	304	12	316
11	Hoshiarpur	Convicts ...	32	4	36	14	1	15
		Under-trials ...	8	...	8	13	2	15
		Civil prisoners ...	16	4	20	8	...	8
		Total ...	56	8	64	35	3	38
12	Dharmsala	Convicts ...	143	20	163	93	11	104
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	3	1	4
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	172	20	192	96	12	108

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1883.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
435	13	442	170	2	172	10	...	10	8	1	9
10	1	11	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
441	13	448	175	2	177	10	...	10	9	1	10
96	4	96	57	3	60	2	...	2	...	...	...
30	2	30	11	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	4	108	68	4	72	2	...	2	1	...	1
240	13	248	171	3	174	7	...	7	3	...	3
21	2	21	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	13	259	177	3	180	7	...	7	3	...	3
239	8	246	151	7	158	3	...	3	3	...	3
23	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
253	10	260	151	7	158	3	...	3	3	...	3
256	10	264	45	...	45	2	...	2	...	...	...
44	4	44	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	12	306	47	...	47	2	...	2	...	...	...
240	4	244	298	2	300	7	...	7	1	...	1
35	2	35	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	5	245	301	2	303	7	...	7	2	...	2
609	16	625	337	8	345	12	...	12	4	...	4
49	4	52	15	5	20	1	...	1	...	1	1
7	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
629	16	645	353	13	366	13	...	13	4	1	5
268	18	282	128	2	130	5	...	5	1	1	2
94	10	97	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
320	27	335	130	4	134	5	...	5	1	2	3
35	5	40	15	2	17	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	5	41	16	2	18	1	...	1	1	...	1
370	17	384	127	...	127	5	...	5	2	...	2
6	4	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	17	385	127	1	128	5	...	5	2	...	2
27	2	29	11	1	12	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	5	34	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	17	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	6	63	30	2	32	1	...	1	...	...	...
108	16	124	176	27	203	6	1	7	...	...	...
11	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	19	137	176	27	203	6	1	7	...	...	...

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnal	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Umballa	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Ludhiana	Convicts ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Simla	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hoshiarpur	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dharmsala	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1883—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
434	250	430	26	...	25	...	...	...	20·40	125·00	22·50	20·40	125·00	22·50
1,250	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	250·00	...	250·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435	250	431	25	...	24	...	...	...	22·38	125·00	24·39	22·38	125·00	24·39
877	3,000	909	31	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1.091	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·91	...	90·91	90·91	...	90·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
883	4,000	923	26	...	26	...	...	...	12·99	...	12·82	12·99	...	12·82
807	375	791	33	...	32	...	...	...	14·15	...	13·64	14·15	...	13·64
750	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
797	375	783	32	...	30	...	...	...	13·51	...	13·04	13·51	...	13·04
686	1,400	702	14	...	13	...	...	...	13·64	...	13·33	13·64	...	13·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
654	1,400	667	13	...	13	...	...	...	12·98	...	12·66	12·98	...	12·66
217	...	210	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	...	199	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,684	667	1,667	40	...	39	...	...	...	5·65	...	5·55	5·65	...	5·55
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·11	...	111·11	111·11	...	111·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,610	667	1,595	37	...	37	...	...	...	10·69	...	10·53	10·69	...	10·53
651	800	653	23	...	23	...	...	...	7·72	...	7·58	7·72	...	7·58
625	5,000	800	42	...	40	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	40·00	...	1,000·00	40·00
333	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
648	1,083	657	24	...	23	...	...	...	7·34	83·33	8·98	7·34	83·33	8·98
598	154	573	23	...	22	...	...	...	4·67	76·92	8·81	4·67	76·92	8·81
41	250	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200·00	...	...	200·00
485	235	470	19	...	18	...	...	...	3·73	117·65	10·53	3·73	117·65	10·53
882	2,000	944	59	...	56	...	...	...	58·82	...	55·55	58·82	...	55·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
842	2,000	900	53	...	50	...	...	...	52·63	...	50·00	52·63	...	50·00
419	...	403	17	...	16	...	...	...	6·60	...	6·35	6·60	...	6·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418	83	405	16	...	16	...	...	...	6·58	...	6·33	6·58	...	6·33
786	1,000	800	71	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,077	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
625	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
857	667	842	29	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,892	2,455	1,952	65	91	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,833	2,250	1,880	63	83	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 37.—Statement showing the sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Amritsar	Convicts ...	353	16	369	349	4	353
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	383	16	399	359	4	363
14	Gurdaspur	Convicts ...	209	14	223	208	9	217
		Under-trials ...	27	7	34	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	236	21	257	226	10	236
15	Sialkot	Convicts ...	425	21	446	320	8	328
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	10	1	11
		Civil prisoners ...	11	...	11	6	...	6
		Total ...	452	21	473	336	9	345
16	Lahore Central	Convicts ..	1,617	...	1,617	1,863	...	1,863
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,617	...	1,617	1,863	...	1,863
17	Lahore Female	Convicts ...	...	260	260	...	179	179
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	...	260	260	...	180	180
18	Lahore District	Convicts ...	565	...	565	516	...	516
		Under-trials ...	20	...	20	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners ...	15	...	15	5	...	5
		Total ...	600	...	600	524	...	524
19	Gujranwala	Convicts ...	366	15	381	299	4	303
		Under-trials ...	50	...	50	18	1	19
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
		Total ...	423	15	438	320	5	325
20	Ferozepore	Convicts ...	403	9	412	302	6	308
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	4	...	4
		Total ...	427	9	436	312	6	318
21	Rawalpindi	Convicts ...	659	60	719	727	16	743
		Under-trials ...	8	...	8	11	1	12
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	12	1	13
		Total ...	674	60	734	750	18	768
22	Jhelum	Convicts ...	264	15	279	241	13	254
		Under-trials ...	34	3	37	10	1	11
		Civil prisoners ...	13	...	13	2	...	2
		Total ...	311	18	329	253	14	267
23	Gujrat	Convicts ...	256	7	263	168	8	176
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	16	1	17
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	284	7	291	184	9	193
24	Shahpur	Convicts ...	227	6	233	219	3	222
		Under-trials ...	33	3	36	17	1	18
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Total ...	264	9	273	240	4	244

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1883—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
407	9	414	216	1	217	5	...	5	10	...	10
13	1	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418	10	426	222	1	223	5	...	5	11	...	11
240	14	251	80	8	88	2	...	2	4	...	4
42	5	43	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	17	248	84	8	92	2	...	2	4	...	4
407	13	413	190	4	194	6	...	6	4	1	5
28	2	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418	14	424	191	4	195	6	...	6	4	1	5
1,974	...	1,974	2,433	...	2,433	71	...	71	123	...	123
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,974	...	1,974	2,433	...	2,433	71	...	71	123	...	123
...	197	197	...	335	335	...	8	8	...	5	5
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	198	198	...	335	335	...	8	8	...	5	5
567	...	567	433	...	433	13	...	13	19	...	19
10	...	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
584	...	584	436	...	436	13	...	13	20	...	20
325	8	327	338	2	340	12	...	12	2	...	2
35	7	35	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
355	11	358	348	2	350	12	...	12	2	...	2
328	10	337	102	3	105	4	...	4	9	...	9
13	1	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	10	344	115	3	118	4	...	4	10	...	10
781	23	799	780	19	799	16	...	16	23	...	23
25	6	25	12	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...
26	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
807	24	825	792	19	811	17	...	17	23	...	23
297	19	310	226	20	246	5	1	6	7	...	7
23	4	25	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306	22	328	229	20	249	5	1	6	7	...	7
206	14	208	83	2	85	4	...	4	2	...	2
38	4	38	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	15	222	93	5	98	4	...	4	2	...	2
249	7	251	114	2	116	3	...	3	1	...	1
40	3	41	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279	7	285	123	2	125	3	...	3	1	...	1

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...
14	Gurdaspur ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Sialkot ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts ...	46	...	46	17	...	17	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	46	...	46	17	...	17	...	...	...
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
19	Gujranwala ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrat ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1883—(*continued*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
619	250	614	14	...	14	...	...	...	28·65	...	28·33	28·65	...	28·33
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	166·66	...	166·66	166·66	...	166·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
618	250	614	14	...	14	...	...	...	30·64	...	30·30	30·64	...	30·30
385	889	406	10	...	9	...	...	...	19·23	...	18·43	19·23	...	18·43
286	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	800	390	9	...	8	...	...	...	17·70	...	16·95	17·70	...	16·95
594	500	591	19	...	18	...	...	...	12·50	125·00	15·24	12·50	125·00	15·24
100	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
568	444	565	18	...	17	...	...	...	11·90	111·11	14·49	11·90	111·11	14·49
1,306	...	1,306	38	...	38	...	...	...	66·02	...	66·02	66·02	...	66·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,306	...	1,306	38	...	38	...	...	...	66·02	...	66·02	66·02	...	66·02
...	1,872	1,872	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	27·93	27·93	...	27·93	27·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,861	1,861	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	27·78	27·78	...	27·78	27·78
839	...	839	25	...	25	...	...	...	36·82	...	36·82	36·82	...	36·82
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	...	333·33	333·33	...	333·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
832	...	832	25	...	25	...	...	...	38·17	...	38·17	38·17	...	38·17
1,130	500	1,122	40	...	40	...	...	...	6·69	...	6·60	6·69	...	6·60
500	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,087	400	1,077	37	...	37	...	...	...	6·25	...	6·15	6·25	...	6·15
338	500	341	13	...	13	...	...	...	29·80	...	29·22	29·80	...	29·22
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	166·66	...	166·66	166·66	...	166·66
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
369	500	371	13	...	13	...	...	...	32·05	...	31·45	32·05	...	31·45
1,073	1,187	1,075	22	...	22	...	...	...	31·64	...	30·96	31·64	...	30·96
1,091	...	1,000	91	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,056	1,056	1,056	23	...	22	...	...	...	30·67	...	29·95	30·67	...	29·95
938	1,538	969	21	77	24	...	...	...	29·05	...	27·56	29·05	...	27·56
300	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
905	1,428	933	20	71	22	...	...	...	27·67	...	26·22	27·67	...	26·22
494	250	483	24	...	23	...	...	...	11·90	...	11·36	11·90	...	11·36
625	3,000	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	556	508	22	...	21	...	...	...	10·87	...	10·36	10·87	...	10·36
521	667	523	14	...	14	...	...	...	4·57	...	4·50	4·57	...	4·50
529	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
512	500	512	12	...	12	...	...	...	4·17	...	4·10	4·17	...	4·10

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Mooltan Central...	Convicts ...	1,350	...	1,350	612	...	612
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,350	...	1,350	612	...	612
26	Mooltan District...	Convicts ...	655	29	684	649	20	669
		Under-trials ...	13	...	13	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners ...	7	5	12	6	...	6
		Total ...	675	34	709	658	20	678
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	290	11	301	262	6	268
		Under-trials ...	33	...	33	12	1	13
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	323	11	334	276	7	283
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	598	30	628	448	2	450
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	604	30	634	462	3	465
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	41	4	45	62	...	62
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	21	1	22
		Civil prisoners ...	15	5	20	3	...	3
		Total ...	56	9	65	86	1	87
30	Dera I. Khan ...	Convicts ...	454	31	485	460	24	484
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
		Total ...	461	31	492	469	24	493
31	Dera G. Khan ...	Convicts ...	262	14	276	263	8	271
		Under-trials ...	18	6	24	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	4	1	5
		Total ...	298	20	318	281	10	291
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	75	12	87	93	8	101
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	35	1	36
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
		Total ...	105	12	117	131	10	141
33	Peshawar ...	Convicts ...	391	18	409	393	7	400
		Under-trials ...	113	13	126	95	3	98
		Civil prisoners ...	9	3	12	13	1	14
		Total ...	513	34	547	501	11	512
34	Hazara ...	Convicts ...	12	4	16	54	3	57
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	19	...	19
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Total ...	33	4	37	74	3	77
35	Kohat ...	Convicts ...	89	18	107	110	11	121
		Under-trials ...	34	4	38	26	1	27
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	123	22	145	140	12	152
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	12,372	776	13,148	11,050	419	11,469
		Under-trials ...	708	51	759	507	25	532
		Civil prisoners ...	229	19	248	115	6	121
	Total of All ...		13,309	846	14,155	11,672	450	12,122

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1883—(*continued*).

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
671	...	671	799	...	799	12	...	12	25	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
671	...	671	799	...	799	12	...	12	25	...	25
881	25	900	276	6	282	11	...	11	32	...	32
7	2	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
892	25	911	280	6	286	11	...	11	32	...	32
317	8	325	42	4	46	3	...	3	2	...	2
40	3	40	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
341	8	346	43	4	47	3	...	3	2	...	2
517	6	523	491	6	497	14	...	14	12	...	12
28	3	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
541	6	547	492	6	498	14	...	14	12	...	12
101	2	103	49	1	50	2	...	2	1	...	1
53	4	53	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	5	137	55	1	56	2	...	2	1	...	1
498	31	529	1,104	83	1,187	26	2	28	22	1	23
27	1	27	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	31	537	1,108	83	1,191	26	2	28	22	1	23
284	13	292	197	9	206	5	1	6	4	...	4
26	4	30	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	17	313	201	11	212	5	1	6	4	...	4
128	12	136	191	7	198	7	...	7	1	...	1
60	3	63	32	...	32	1	...	1	1	...	1
14	1	15	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	12	185	228	7	235	8	...	8	2	...	2
525	10	532	541	8	549	8	...	8	4	...	4
176	7	183	42	...	42	1	...	1	3	...	3
28	3	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
701	14	715	584	8	592	9	...	9	7	...	7
84	4	86	145	11	156	6	1	7	...	...	...
35	3	36	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	6	112	177	11	188	6	1	7	...	...	...
146	15	160	121	13	134	4	...	4	3	...	3
54	4	54	15	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	2	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	16	204	137	13	150	5	...	5	3	...	3
12,856	566	13,329	10,637	601	11,238	300	14	314	333	9	342
1,129	109	1,166	267	14	281	5	...	5	10	1	11
284	40	301	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	1	1
13,647	615	14,126	10,921	616	11,537	305	14	319	343	11	354

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Mooltan Central...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
26	Mooltan District...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	9	2	...	2	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera I. Khan ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
31	Dera G. Khan ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshawar ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
34	Hazara ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohat ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	78	2	80	40	2	42	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of all ...		78	2	80	42	2	44	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1883—*(concluded)*.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,305	...	1,305	20	...	20	...	...	...	40·85	...	40·85	40·85	...	40·85
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,305	...	1,305	20	...	20	...	...	...	40·85	...	40·85	40·85	...	40·85
425	300	422	17	...	16	...	...	...	49·31	...	47·83	49·31	...	47·83
1,333	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426	300	422	17	...	16	...	...	...	48·63	...	47·21	48·63	...	47·21
160	667	172	11	...	11	...	...	...	7·63	...	7·46	7·63	...	7·46
83	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	571	166	11	...	11	...	...	...	7·25	...	7·02	7·25	...	7·02
1,096	3,000	1,104	31	...	31	...	...	...	26·79	...	26·67	26·79	...	26·67
71	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,065	2,000	1,071	30	...	30	...	...	...	25·97	...	25·81	25·97	...	25·81
790	...	806	32	...	32	...	...	...	16·13	...	16·13	16·13	...	16·13
286	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
639	1,000	644	23	...	23	...	...	...	11·63	...	11·49	11·63	...	11·49
2,400	3,458	2,452	57	83	58	...	...	...	47·83	41·67	47·52	47·83	41·67	47·52
667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,362	3,458	2,416	55	83	57	...	...	...	46·91	41·67	46·65	46·91	41·67	46·65
749	1,125	760	19	125	22	...	...	...	15·21	...	14·76	15·21	...	14·76
286	2,000	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
715	1,100	729	18	100	21	...	...	...	14·23	...	13·75	14·23	...	13·75
2,054	875	1,960	75	...	69	...	...	...	10·75	...	9·90	10·75	...	9·90
914	...	889	29	...	28	...	...	...	28·57	...	27·78	28·57	...	27·78
1,667	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,740	700	1,667	61	...	57	...	...	...	15·27	...	14·18	15·27	...	14·18
1,377	1,143	1,372	20	...	20	...	...	...	10·18	...	10·00	10·18	...	10·00
442	...	429	11	...	10	...	...	...	31·58	...	30·61	31·58	...	30·61
77	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,166	727	1,156	18	...	18	...	...	...	13·97	...	13·67	13·97	...	13·67
2,685	3,667	2,737	111	333	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,632	...	1,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,392	3,667	2,442	81	333	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,100	1,182	1,107	36	...	33	...	...	...	27·27	...	24·79	27·27	...	24·79
577	...	556	38	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
979	1,083	987	36	...	33	...	...	...	21·43	...	19·74	21·43	...	19·74
963	1,434	980	27	33	27	...	...	...	30·14	21·48	29·82	30·14	21·48	29·82
527	560	528	10	...	9	...	...	...	19·72	40·00	20·68	19·72	40·00	20·68
148	167	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166·67	8·26	...	166·67	8·26
936	1,369	952	26	31	26	...	...	...	29·39	24·44	29·20	29·39	24·44	29·20

No. 38.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	3	...	43	2	46	2	48	4	...	4
2	Gurgaon	1	...	316	11	317	11	328	11	...	11
3	Karnál	3	...	235	12	238	12	250	8	...	8
4	Hissar	7	...	307	9	314	9	323	11	...	11
5	Rohtak	12	1	359	14	371	15	386	17	1	18
6	Sirsa	7	...	216	4	223	4	227	9	...	9
7	Umballa	20	...	599	13	619	13	632	24	1	25
8	Ludhiána	37	10	675	27	712	37	749	49	4	53
9	Simla	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	1	...	1
10	Jullundur	...	...	46	6	46	6	52	1	...	1
11	Hoshiárpur	10	1	300	24	310	25	335	13	2	15
12	Dharmsála	4	1	80	10	84	11	95	3	1	4
13	Amritsar	1	...	74	3	75	3	78	6	...	6
14	Gurdáspur	31	...	364	32	395	32	427	14	1	15
15	Siálkot	7	1	426	28	433	29	462	10	1	11
16	Lahore Central ...	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
17	" Female ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
18	" District ...	6	...	36	...	42	...	42	3	...	3
19	Gujránwála ...	22	...	502	22	524	22	546	18	1	19
20	Ferozepore ...	2	1	97	2	99	3	102	6	...	6
21	Ráwalpindi ...	23	...	127	14	150	14	164	11	1	12
22	Jhelum	21	2	259	22	280	24	304	10	1	11
23	Gujrát	7	2	474	32	481	34	515	16	1	17
24	Shahpur	20	...	338	9	358	9	367	17	1	18
25	Mooltan Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	" District ...	7	1	110	2	117	3	120	3	...	3
27	Jhang	32	...	388	12	420	12	432	12	1	13
28	Montgomery ...	26	...	415	6	441	6	447	14	1	15
29	Muzaffargarh ...	19	...	521	21	540	21	561	21	1	22
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10	...	168	13	178	13	191	6	...	6
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	16	...	356	27	372	27	399	14	1	15
32	Bannu	50	2	473	21	523	23	546	35	1	36
33	Peshâwar	71	1	1,572	52	1,643	53	1,696	95	3	98
34	Hazára	20	...	311	6	331	6	337	19	...	19
35	Kohát	22	1	400	25	422	26	448	26	1	27
	Total ...	519	24	10,593	485	11,112	509	11,621	507	25	532

TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1883.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
17	1	18	23	...	23	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5
173	3	176	128	7	135	6	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	10
104	4	108	121	6	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
109	1	110	178	7	185	13	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
122	7	129	207	8	215	32	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
106	4	110	100	...	100	2	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	13
364	5	369	219	5	224	8	1	...	...	...	1	28	1	29
453	24	477	183	10	193	12	...	...	...	...	...	64	3	67
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
28	...	28	10	5	15	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	19	184	133	6	139	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
49	4	53	32	5	37	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	1	55	10	1	11	3	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	8
203	20	223	177	11	188	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
277	19	296	144	10	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	3	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
217	9	226	249	9	258	37	3	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
49	2	51	37	...	37	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5
63	6	69	85	8	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
199	15	214	79	9	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
276	18	294	168	15	183	4	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	34
190	5	195	123	2	125	35	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	75	23	2	25	16	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
232	9	241	167	3	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
170	4	174	225	2	227	34	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
263	13	276	224	5	229	38	1	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
83	6	89	88	6	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
213	18	231	148	7	155	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
341	12	353	144	9	153	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	2	39
1,132	36	1,168	411	10	421	23	1	...	...	3	...	74	6	80
255	3	258	54	3	57	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
252	12	264	134	13	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	37
6,240	280	6,520	4,063	187	4,250	305	13	1	...	10	1	493	28	521

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in all the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Registrations affecting									
		Compulsory.									
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, Clause (a)].	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses (b) and (c).	Perpetual leases [Section 17, Clause (d)].	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
									Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	4	81	831	1,649	46	14	111	2,732	6,830	0	0
Gurgaon	7	15	211	459	21	39	22	767	1,916	0	0
Karnál	6	26	437	489	8	1	34	995	2,487	8	0
Hissar	6	21	276	357	14	8	23	699	1,747	8	0
Rohtak	5	45	278	739	24	2	25	1,113	2,784	0	0
Sirsa	4	16	116	194	10	139	36	511	1,277	8	0
Umballa	10	43	802	1,704	21	...	43	2,613	6,528	0	0
Ludhiána	6	47	468	1,177	3	...	6	1,701	4,250	0	0
Simla	4	2	72	92	11	1	3	181	447	8	0
Jullundur	8	52	740	1,350	35	...	35	2,212	5,530	0	0
Hoshiárpur...	10	80	665	2,206	51	2	53	3,057	7,642	8	0
Kángra	16	61	309	493	23	1	3	890	2,225	0	0
Amritsar	5	95	1,058	2,104	42	1	40	3,340	8,350	0	0
Gurdáspur	7	35	334	1,199	10	...	21	1,599	3,995	0	0
Siálkot	7	35	374	1,939	12	...	14	2,374	5,932	8	0
Lahore	6	58	1,010	1,782	45	4	42	2,941	7,347	8	0
Gujránwála	6	16	355	607	7	...	2	987	2,467	8	0
Ferozepore...	10	43	401	1,244	33	8	4	1,733	4,332	8	0
Ráwalpindi	9	25	674	956	24	8	1	1,688	4,220	0	0
Jhelum	5	60	501	605	1	...	...	1,167	2,912	8	0
Gujrát	4	75	262	649	...	...	3	989	2,470	0	0
Shahpur	4	30	184	454	12	...	5	685	1,712	8	0
Mooltan	7	14	593	968	67	3	18	1,663	4,147	8	0
Jhang	4	11	327	508	34	...	23	908	2,257	8	0
Montgomery	5	6	107	177	18	2	7	317	792	8	0
Muzaffargarh	4	9	248	430	3	...	9	699	1,747	8	0
Dera Ismail Khan	6	5	257	525	24	1	2	814	2,036	8	0
Dera Ghází Khan	6	14	468	802	24	1	3	1,312	3,280	0	0
Bannu	5	12	256	453	22	...	10	753	1,880	8	0
Pesháwar	8	30	655	1,021	59	...	34	1,799	4,492	8	0
Hazára	4	3	95	154	1	...	...	253	632	8	0
Kohát	3	3	47	64	3	...	...	117	292	8	0
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	201	1,068	13,411	27,550	708	235	632	43,604	1,08,965	0	0

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883-84.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY : BOOK I.

Optional.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (1) and (2).	Leases for one year or less, Section 18, Clause (c), and leases exempted under the provisions of Section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immovable property transferred.
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
266	975	2	65	1	11	1,320	660	0	0	21,15,616
152	417	4	13	...	...	586	293	8	0	4,48,089
192	270	16	12	2	...	492	246	0	0	5,64,385
84	224	15	1	...	...	324	162	0	0	3,25,859
187	680	7	9	...	2	885	441	8	0	4,12,389
74	103	2	...	...	...	179	89	8	0	1,95,086
315	777	14	5	...	...	1,111	555	8	0	12,48,429
95	175	...	...	...	...	270	135	0	0	7,38,787
9	11	...	...	...	...	20	10	0	0	11,20,450
165	210	4	4	2	5	390	195	0	0	9,37,064
370	1,076	12	...	...	9	1,467	733	8	0	11,95,958
120	200	9	...	...	1	330	168	8	0	3,35,741
455	894	18	4	...	...	1,371	685	8	0	16,61,101
131	433	2	1	...	...	567	283	8	0	6,00,455
100	216	...	...	...	...	316	158	0	0	10,50,137
127	280	9	6	...	1	423	212	0	0	21,26,495
43	36	...	...	...	...	79	39	8	0	4,05,669
148	336	18	3	7	...	512	256	0	0	8,12,444
187	133	...	...	...	...	320	161	8	0	13,88,835
73	71	10	...	...	2	156	78	0	0	4,34,390
73	120	...	...	...	1	194	97	0	0	3,54,442
12	35	3	...	...	...	50	25	0	0	3,54,741
60	82	2	...	...	1	145	72	8	0	11,79,343
38	68	4	...	...	...	110	55	0	0	4,05,969
8	12	1	...	...	...	21	10	8	0	2,21,844
13	34	...	...	...	...	47	24	8	0	3,47,892
12	17	6	...	...	3	38	19	0	0	3,72,261
74	70	2	...	...	...	146	74	0	0	5,99,111
62	132	2	4	...	...	200	100	0	0	3,26,968
132	113	6	2	...	...	253	130	8	0	9,92,730
10	4	...	...	...	...	14	7	8	0	1,26,319
7	4	...	...	...	...	11	5	8	0	90,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,794	8,208	168	129	12	36	12,347	6,185	0	0	2,34,89,365

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in all the

1	20	21	22	23	24			25	26	27
	Registrations affecting Movable Property: Book IV.									
Name of Office.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property [Section 18 (*d*)].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18 (*f*)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed Wills deposited: Book V.	Number of Wills registered: Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills: Book III.
					Rs.	A.	P.			
Delhi	168	564	323	1,055	1,055	0	0	1	25	...
Gurgaon	93	356	163	612	612	0	0	...	7	...
Karnál	102	316	51	469	469	0	0	...	7	...
Hissar	28	147	135	310	310	0	0	...	5	...
Rohtak	43	336	142	521	521	0	0	1	5	...
Sirsa	13	105	93	211	211	0	0	...	2	...
Umballa	94	434	360	888	889	0	0	...	31	...
Ludhiána...	5	87	144	236	236	0	0	...	10	...
Simla	9	13	82	104	104	0	0	...	1	...
Jullundur	18	59	149	226	226	0	0	...	37	...
Hoshiárpur	51	82	236	369	369	0	0	...	23	...
Kángra	5	35	186	226	226	0	0	1	8	...
Amritsar	74	127	364	565	565	0	0	1	35	...
Gurdáspur	16	70	140	226	226	0	0	...	13	...
Siálkot	40	119	112	271	271	0	0	...	1	...
Lahore	51	198	264	513	513	0	0	2	32	...
Gujránwála	11	16	80	107	107	0	0	5	6	...
Ferozepore	35	295	285	615	615	0	0	1	26	...
Ráwalpindi	21	71	393	485	485	8	0	...	9	...
Jhelum	20	44	186	250	250	0	0	...	7	...
Gujrát	...	96	73	169	187	0	0	...	7	...
Shahpur	14	15	81	110	110	0	0	...	3	...
Mooltan	63	148	273	484	481	0	0	...	21	...
Jhang	13	19	127	159	159	8	0	...	6	...
Montgomery	6	65	98	169	169	0	0	...	6	...
Muzaffargarh	15	129	...	144	144	0	0	...	1	...
Dera Ismail Khan	7	25	165	197	197	0	0	...	1	...
Dera Gházi Khan	21	64	141	226	225	8	0	1	14	...
Bannu	1	46	78	125	125	0	0	...	1	...
Pesháwar	12	133	301	446	446	0	0	...	4	...
Hazára	...	15	21	36	39	0	0	...	...	...
Kohát	1	5	42	48	48	0	0	...	...	...
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,050	4,234	5,288	10,572	10,591	8	0	13	354	...

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883-84—(*concluded*).

28	29	30	31	32	33			34			35		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 24, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	4	50	328	8,645	0	0	3,882	8	0	2,670	14	6
1	...	...	10	110	2,849	8	0	1,230	0	0	2,278	10	3
3	...	8	18	134	3,230	8	0	1,324	12	0	1,850	9	10
...	...	...	19	122	2,239	8	0	902	11	6	2,030	0	1
...	...	8	4	122	3,766	8	0	1,458	0	0	1,989	11	4
...	...	1	14	51	1,586	0	0	620	0	0	1,136	0	1
2	3	31	39	313	8,096	8	0	3,170	0	0	3,957	1	10
1	...	15	7	233	4,661	0	0	1,482	10	0	2,063	1	2
2	5	6	32	36	565	8	0	335	8	0	758	15	6
...	...	5	10	303	6,098	0	0	1,948	8	0	3,133	9	5
...	...	4	5	305	8,837	0	0	2,894	8	0	4,793	0	10
1	...	2	19	98	2,651	8	0	988	8	0	2,791	9	11
2	...	6	27	320	9,740	8	0	3,623	8	0	2,662	0	11
1	...	4	18	115	4,556	8	0	1,498	0	0	2,216	9	8
1	...	9	10	149	6,365	8	0	1,904	8	0	2,467	4	5
3	...	1	36	434	8,200	8	0	3,013	0	0	2,816	13	3
...	...	...	2	66	2,638	0	0	906	0	0	1,687	15	4
...	...	3	7	247	5,307	8	0	2,217	8	0	3,046	13	10
...	1	13	24	203	4,903	0	0	1,876	0	0	3,061	13	10
2	1	14	3	54	3,268	8	0	991	8	0	1,705	15	11
1	...	...	3	96	2,782	0	0	878	14	0	1,525	12	5
...	1	1	...	114	1,859	8	0	528	0	0	1,060	10	5
1	7	8	24	127	4,785	0	0	2,108	8	0	2,436	5	10
...	...	5	1	64	2,496	0	0	718	0	0	1,189	3	4
...	...	3	2	58	996	0	0	398	8	9	1,424	0	4
...	...	5	5	16	1,920	0	0	502	8	0	1,418	11	6
4	5	19	9	39	2,256	8	0	730	11	6	1,807	6	4
...	...	6	21	51	3,635	8	0	1,054	0	0	2,039	2	10
1	...	2	2	23	2,109	8	0	603	0	0	1,690	5	10
...	...	2	2	61	5,085	0	0	1,855	8	0	3,225	1	10
...	...	1	8	5	679	0	0	180	0	0	944	12	0
...	...	1	...	10	346	0	0	129	8	0	617	14	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,532	5	2
26	23	187	431	4,407	1,27,156	8	0	45,954	11	9	88,030	7	9

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1883-84.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Delhi	I	173,393	2,03,902	3,02,060	2,56,910	2,49,052
	Sonepat	III	13,077	6,187	9,848	12,552	3,483
	Ballabgarh	III	5,821	1,808	4,545	4,371	1,982
	Farídabad	III	7,427	159	3,720	3,877	2
	Najafgarh	III	3,999	494	2,208	2,702	...
Gurgaon.	Rewári	III	23,972	27,130	37,644	45,861	18,913
	Farukhnagar	III	8,738	6,403	6,912	7,827	5,488
	Palwal	III	10,635	1,518	7,423	7,242	1,699
	Firozpur	III	8,235	3,148	6,420	6,732	2,836
	Sohna	III	7,374	1,513	4,514	4,957	1,070
	Nuh	III	4,219	1,877	2,268	1,981	2,164
	Hodal	III	6,453	1,530	1,951	2,223	1,258
Karnal.	Karnál	II	22,528	3,445	21,164	19,634	4,975
	Pánipat	III	25,651	6,495	20,635	17,247	9,883
	Kaithal	III	14,754	3,009	12,652	14,253	1,408
	Púndri	III	4,977	422	1,961	2,082	301
	Kunjpura	III	4,725	998	2,265	2,123	1,140
Hissar.	Hissar	II	14,167	6,329	16,340	11,733	10,936
	Hánsi	III	12,656	3,846	9,763	7,955	5,654
	Bhiwáni	III	33,762	40,761	35,880	34,215	42,426
	Fatahabad	III	2,992	2,099	2,614	2,282	2,431
	Rattia	III	3,212	912	963	1,073	802
	Toháma	III	4,155	1,834	1,048	1,346	1,536
Rohtak.	Rohtak	III	15,160	1,090	7,559	8,378	271
	Beri	III	9,695	3,825	6,926	10,111	640
	Jhajjar	III	11,242	213	5,447	5,606	54
	Bahádurgarh	III	6,674	908	3,635	3,777	766
	Kharkhauda	III	4,144	470	1,754	1,692	532
	Gohána	III	6,738	2,617	4,862	4,275	3,204
Sirsa.	Sirsa	II	12,292	7,753	18,546	17,512	8,787
	Fázilka	III	6,851	27,129	16,119	17,592	25,656
	Ellenabad	III	4,131	3,777	2,002	2,244	3,535
	Ránia	III	4,626	751	1,341	1,205	887
	Rori	III	3,063	350	602	474	478
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,777	18,880	27,265	27,831	18,314
	Jagádhri	III	12,300	10,950	16,344	13,682	13,612
	Sadhaura	III	10,794	5,599	5,605	6,442	4,762
	Rúpar	III	10,326	8,658	6,656	11,825	3,489
	Búriya	III	7,411	2,264	4,096	4,065	2,295
	Thánesar	III	6,005	1,783	4,406	4,859	1,330
	Shahabad	III	10,218	3,700	5,877	5,203	4,374
	Kharar	III	4,265	3,337	3,669	2,721	4,285
	Pihewa	III	3,408	2,761	3,515	3,213	3,063
	Radaur	III	4,081	1,584	1,499	2,186	897
	Ládwa	III	4,061	5,377	4,200	5,086	4,491
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	II	44,163	62,399	66,751	63,402	65,748
	Jagraon	III	16,873	5,283	10,290	12,546	3,027
	Raekot	III	9,219	945	3,682	3,831	796
	Máchiwára	III	5,967	1,386	3,062	4,374	74
	Khanna	III	3,988	2,109	4,046	5,748	407
	Bhilolpur	III	2,842	1,340	1,512	1,561	1,291
Simla	Simla	I	12,305	6,051	1,85,887	1,87,675	4,263
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	42,651	5,109	30,744	33,888	1,965
	Kartárpur	III	9,260	1,463	4,433	5,464	432
	Aláwalpur	III	3,802	734	1,245	1,692	287
	A'dampur	III	2,572	478	1,184	1,451	211
	Banga	III	4,565	1,746	3,014	3,314	1,446
	Nawashahr	III	4,960	1,978	1,844	2,265	1,557
	Ráhon	III	11,736	4,751	6,638	7,119	4,270
	Phillour	III	7,107	2,866	5,173	5,345	2,694
	Núrmahal	III	8,161	2,502	4,574	5,297	1,779
	Mahatpur	III	6,011	1,460	1,916	1,579	1,797
	Nakodar	III	8,486	3,062	4,098	5,194	1,966
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur	II	20,638	21,878	28,475	29,790	20,563
	Urmar Tánda	III	10,295	594	4,532	4,736	390
	Mukerián Tikowál ...	III	4,116	2,008	2,275	2,518	1,765
	Dasúya Kaithan... ...	III	6,248	523	1,994	2,464	53
	Anandpur	III	5,878	113	2,137	1,937	313
	Hariána	III	6,472	730	2,344	2,928	146
	Una	III	4,389	831	1,813	1,667	977
	Miáni	III	6,499	337	1,526	1,107	756
	Garhdiwála	III	3,438	1,120	1,836	1,793	1,163
	Garhshankar	III	5,278	500	2,076	1,249	1,327

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1883-84—(*continued*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kangra.	Dharmsála	I	3,839	1,012	5,461	5,736	737
	Núrpur	III	5,744	3,557	5,582	6,291	2,848
	Jawálamukhi	III	2,424	1,427	2,023	1,976	1,474
	Haripur	III	2,174	2,496	1,633	1,311	2,818
	Tíra Sujánpur	III	3,431	1,053	1,686	1,865	874
	Kángra	III	5,387	2,945	4,476	4,681	2,740
Amritsar.	Amritsar	I	150,665	72,719	3,34,929	3,25,717	81,931
	Jandiálah	III	6,535	3,189	5,717	4,245	4,661
	Majítha	III	6,053	495	1,710	1,173	1,032
	Rámdás	III	4,498	186	1,429	1,447	168
	Tarn Táran	III	3,210	1,116	5,360	4,370	2,106
	Vairowál	III	5,409	385	1,960	2,121	224
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie	I	870	1,918	6,601	7,814	705
	Gurdáspur	III	4,513	1,128	4,992	4,843	1,277
	Batála	III	24,281	10,828	21,120	20,617	11,331
	Dínanagar	III	5,589	3,251	7,075	8,425	1,901
	Kalanaur	III	4,962	989	2,830	3,224	595
	Pathánkot	III	4,344	3,590	4,832	3,834	4,588
	Narot	III	3,706	1,841	2,479	1,793	2,527
	Sujánpur	III	6,039	1,280	3,657	3,709	1,228
	Naina Kot	III	1,452	788	795	1,377	206
	Srígovindpur	III	4,247	2,003	4,257	3,751	2,509
	Bahrámpur	III	2,682	197	1,655	1,393	459
	Dera Nának	III	5,956	2,806	5,541	6,047	2,300
	Darman	III	1,618	485	526	739	272
	Sukhuchak	III	3,355	2,354	1,741	1,445	2,650
	Fatahgarh	III	4,078	2,136	2,282	3,035	1,383
	Shahpur	III	1,258	199	889	1,043	45
Sialkot.	Siálkot	II	45,762	25,042	50,523	54,441	21,124
	Jámki	III	4,157	1,843	2,169	2,363	1,649
	Daska	III	5,525	790	2,135	2,502	423
	Zafarwál	III	4,978	631	3,412	3,367	726
	Sankhatra	III	2,381	504	1,257	1,617	144
	Kila Sobha Singh ...	III	4,521	337	2,560	2,491	406
	Pasrúr	III	8,378	1,579	3,645	4,234	990
	Nárowál	III	4,558	1,446	3,053	3,702	797
	Mitránwáli	III	3,730	651	1,062	1,140	573
Lahore.	Lahore	I	138,878	80,380	4,66,500	4,24,573	1,22,307
	Kasúr	III	17,336	17,882	31,307	26,725	22,464
	Khem Karn	III	5,516	2,732	4,967	3,792	3,907
	Chunián	III	8,122	5,601	9,959	7,076	8,484
	Sharakpur	III	4,595	691	3,451	3,977	165
	Patti	III	6,407	1,389	4,478	3,482	2,385
	Khudián	III	2,917	602	1,131	1,400	333
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore	II	20,870	23,166	49,277	48,237	24,206
	Zíra	III	3,492	82	2,345	2,002	425
	Muktsar	III	3,125	2,034	2,288	1,646	2,676
	Dharmkot	III	6,007	838	2,278	2,008	1,108
	Makhu	III	1,658	3,127	990	1,661	2,456
	Moga	III	6,430	317	1,000	1,078	239
	Badhin	III	3,202	26	408	275	159
	Mudki	III	3,752	99	620	413	306
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála	II	22,107	28,058	42,242	40,085	30,215
	Wazirabad	III	16,462	6,141	18,607	15,669	9,079
	Rámnagar	III	6,830	3,880	5,145	5,823	3,202
	Akálgarh	III	4,312	620	1,935	1,804	751
	Eminabad	III	5,886	760	2,121	2,153	728
	Pindi Bhatián	III	3,528	1,197	1,561	1,379	1,379
	Háfizabad	III	2,453	758	932	895	795
	Jalálpur	III	2,353	944	1,131	1,022	1,053
	Sehdra	III	4,464	441	885	930	396
	Kila Didár Singh ...	III	2,822	1,611	1,350	1,752	1,209
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	II	51,632	62,916	1,19,839	1,06,263	76,492
	Attock	III	4,210	5,054	4,196	5,302	3,948
	Murree	I	2,489	921	20,897	20,963	855
	Hazro	III	6,533	15,498	13,598	10,454	18,642
	Pindigheb	III	8,583	2,022	3,338	3,391	1,969
	Makhad	III	4,195	1,701	2,901	2,940	1,662
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	16,634	24,265	24,266	35,488	13,043
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	III	16,724	5,170	28,227	24,083	9,314
	Chakwál	III	5,717	3,336	3,921	4,114	3,143
	Talagang	III	5,915	30	2,382	2,410	2

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1883-84—(*concluded*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1883-84.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujrát.	Gujrát	II	17,815	4,953	14,268	13,779	5,442
	Jalálpur	III	12,839	4,559	8,482	8,193	4,848
	Kunjah	III	5,799	997	1,635	1,231	1,401
	Dinga	III	5,015	2,108	2,136	2,550	1,694
Shahpur.	Miáni	III	8,069	1,203	5,256	6,154	305
	Sahiwál	III	8,880	9,401	7,843	9,055	8,189
	Khusháb	III	8,989	5,183	7,680	12,392	471
	Bhera	III	15,165	1,115	10,002	10,511	606
	Shahpur	III	5,424	109	1,314	1,133	290
	Girot	III	2,776	3,017	1,959	3,925	1,051
Mooltan.	Mooltan	I	68,674	13,052	1,02,142	1,14,147	1,047
	Shujabad	III	6,458	9,523	7,243	10,621	6,145
	Kahror	III	4,804	728	3,519	3,722	525
	Talamba	III	2,231	353	1,147	1,313	187
	Jalálpur	III	3,875	852	2,693	3,542	3
	Dunyapur	III	2,041	973	923	1,392	504
Jhang.	Jhang *cum* Maghiána ...	II	21,629	13,721	24,656	28,193	10,184
	Chiniot	III	10,731	4,031	7,785	7,095	4,721
	Shorkot	III	2,283	1,367	1,528	1,582	1,313
	Ahmadpur	III	2,338	780	1,494	1,026	1,248
Montgomery.	Montgomery	II	3,178	1,281	5,125	4,057	2,349
	Kamália	III	7,594	2,558	5,907	6,359	2,106
	Pákpattan	III	5,993	578	5,205	4,825	958
	Sayadwála	III	3,389	326	1,834	1,680	480
	Dipálpur	III	3,430	155	2,111	2,156	110
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh	II	2,679	383	4,226	4,284	325
	Khangarh	III	3,417	1,641	5,241	5,021	1,861
	Shahr Sultán	III	2,132	730	1,548	1,326	952
	Jatoi	III	2,035	205	1,238	1,439	4
	Alípur	III	2,555	531	4,232	4,299	464
	Khairpur	III	2,609	275	2,525	2,416	384
	Sítpur	III	2,035	529	1,586	1,394	721
	Kinjar	III	1,878	457	1,164	1,103	518
	Kot Adu	III	2,574	645	1,208	949	904
	Daera Dínpanah ...	III	1,779	190	576	684	82
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II	18,988	6,158	36,147	34,449	7,856
	Kuláchi	III	7,834	2,951	5,343	4,698	3,596
	Bhakkar	III	4,402	1,122	3,864	3,620	1,366
	Leiah	III	5,899	4,760	5,736	5,156	5,340
	Karor	III	2,723	29	2,450	1,520	959
	Pahárpur	III	2,496	1,321	1,618	1,638	1,301
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghází Khan ...	II	18,935	2,267	28,556	28,041	2,782
	Jámpur	III	4,697	760	4,619	5,127	252
	Rajanpur	III	3,927	349	3,329	2,845	833
	Mithankot	III	3,353	1,079	2,755	3,677	157
	Dájal Naushahra ...	III	7,913	2,381	3,204	4,591	994
Bannu.	Edwardes-abad	II	4,900	2,654	18,960	20,038	1,576
	Laki	III	4,068	954	2,261	3,215	...
	Isa Khel	III	6,692	327	3,196	2,434	1,089
	Kálabágh	III	6,056	5,522	5,308	6,029	4,801
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	II	79,982	8,534	1,86,167	1,83,224	11,477
	Shankargarh	III	1,367	2,107	1,882	2,715	1,274
Hazara.	Haripur	III	4,884	5,706	8,732	9,392	5,046
	Abbott-abad	III	1,371	1,838	5,139	4,871	2,116
	Baffa	III	5,410	3,733	2,784	2,490	4,027
	Nawashahr	III	4,307	1,234	1,570	1,459	1,345
Kohat.	Kohát	III	13,490	3,768	15,193	17,150	1,811
	Grand Total ...	*	2,144,379	11,85,488	30,55,595	29,90,162	12,50,921

* Under Class I ... 8
" " II ... 20
" " III ... 174

No. 41.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1884.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery	772	115	...	16	16	16	98	757	5	16	14	11	91	641	292	6,010	816	175	101	82	2,66,492
Cavalry	2,617	188	...	31	31	62	138	2,574	5	...	53	62	253	2,206	426	8,477	1,750	495	341	75	14,86,333
Infantry	9,024	1,228	...	135	135	233	726	9,158	11	...	117	175	876	7,990	1,467	7,999	887	181	100	71	23,17,544
Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,351
Total ...	12,415	1,531	...	182	182	311	962	12,491	21	16	186	248	1,220	10,837	2,185	7,495	1,151	284	181	76	41,18,720

No. 42.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1884.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction by each man during the year.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery	5	5	1	23	126	...	...	6	61	262	44	5	277	3 8
Cavalry	5	6	21	33	244	37	88	9	51	231	53	9	190	3 4
Infantry	11	12	24	64	633	16	58	11	57	236	52	8	170	5 6

No. 43.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Other Food-grains.					
Divisions.	Districts.	Harvest.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowár (Great millet).	Bájra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jau (Barley).	Chína (Paniceum Miliaceum).
Delhi.	Delhi ...	Rabbi ...	...	141,533	...	...	...	...	66,000	257
		Kharíf ...	15,374	...	66,529	87,688	173	9,486	...	...
	Gurgaon ...	Rabbi ...	...	52,494	...	...	...	...	91,128	27
		Kharíf ...	114	...	93,505	161,654	116	1,536	...	12
	Karnál ...	Rabbi ...	...	133,793	...	...	...	...	29,735	70
		Kharíf ...	27,613	...	80,653	12,950	198	12,867	...	40
Hissar.	Hissar ...	Rabbi ...	...	37,880	...	...	...	...	81,305	...
		Kharíf ...	10,958	...	232,748	626,938	...	128	...	...
	Rohtak ...	Rabbi ...	...	61,311	...	...	...	...	30,384	...
		Kharíf ...	4,452	...	291,021	179,251	87	139	...	...
	Sirsa ...	Rabbi ...	...	34,886	...	...	...	...	160,932	42
		Kharíf ...	4,982	...	72,780	413,493	...	194	...	9
Umballa.	Umballa ...	Rabbi ...	...	299,402	...	...	...	...	30,456	514
		Kharíf ...	36,837	...	146,597	18,706	435	76,952	...	8,153
	Ludhiána ...	Rabbi ...	...	177,644	...	...	...	...	23,895	233
		Kharíf ...	2,683	...	75,393	704	91	53,914	...	106
	Simla ...	Rabbi ...	...	5,473	...	...	...	...	2,297	...
		Kharíf ...	876	...	33	...	350	1,615	...	789
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	Rabbi ...	...	229,647	...	...	...	...	9,653	...
		Kharíf ...	2,751	...	79,158	16	9	69,695	...	9
	Hoshiárpur ...	Rabbi ...	...	358,070	...	...	...	...	23,873	66
		Kharíf ...	22,017	...	49,266	9,512	82	132,624	...	993
	Kángra ...	Rabbi ...	...	144,127	...	...	...	...	89,057	...
		Kharíf ...	146,449	...	290	27	3,702	143,632	...	4,386
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	Rabbi ...	...	343,543	...	...	...	...	45,489	...
		Kharíf ...	33,482	...	62,339	119	572	49,468	...	5,260
	Gurdáspur ...	Rabbi ...	...	310,474	...	...	...	...	84,772	...
		Kharíf ...	34,089	...	20,380	1,350	2,597	37,705	...	370
	Siálkot ...	Rabbi ...	...	374,501	...	...	...	...	101,000	...
		Kharíf ...	67,915	...	52,010	3,481	7,560	61,880	...	427
Lahore.	Lahore ...	Rabbi ...	...	393,070	...	...	122	...	34,597	88
		Kharíf ...	15,609	...	62,809	722	887	46,643	...	749
	Gujránwála ...	Rabbi ...	...	256,773	...	...	44	...	67,562	247
		Kharíf ...	9,736	...	58,062	3,365	341	20,335	...	1,599
	Ferozepore ...	Rabbi ...	...	395,850	...	...	...	...	149,792	72
		Kharíf ...	2,921	...	188,216	49,792	147	69,867	...	171
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	Rabbi ...	...	436,262	...	...	...	...	28,871	55
		Kharíf ...	955	...	24,169	326,330	1,013	55,277	...	...
	Jhelum ...	Rabbi ...	...	394,146	...	...	...	...	46,394	32
		Kharíf ...	1,663	...	60,273	246,876	105	2,431	...	366
	Gujrát ...	Rabbi ...	...	317,617	...	...	...	...	49,041	508
		Kharíf ...	5,308	...	73,516	138,823	705	20,047	...	1,025
	Shahpur ...	Rabbi ...	...	214,314	...	...	...	...	12,311	3,040
		Kharíf ...	383	...	17,865	80,860	42	2,193	...	238
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	Rabbi ...	...	237,912	58,958	...	...	...	4,801	412
		Kharíf ...	13,209	...	...	12,224	207	318	...	3,598
	Jhang ...	Rabbi ...	...	180,832	37,120	...	...	...	7,610	2,674
		Kharíf ...	271	...	...	5,647	352	6,052	...	2,632
	Montgomery ...	Rabbi ...	...	194,346	38,745	...	...	...	13,064	62
		Kharíf ...	7,122	...	...	475	3,975	4,970	...	1,270
	Muzaffargarh ...	Rabbi ...	...	191,605	15,735	...	...	...	10,020	43
		Kharíf ...	34,512	...	...	13,304	89	4	...	655
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan	Rabbi ...	...	280,976	...	...	...	...	21,438	...
		Kharíf ...	2,191	...	21,222	76,685	...	44	...	173
	Dera Gházi Khan	Rabbi ...	...	238,923	...	...	...	...	9,216	...
		Kharíf ...	39,839	...	155,487	92,814	1,015	78	...	93
	Bannu ...	Rabbi ...	...	272,627	...	...	...	...	39,264	...
		Kharíf ...	1,248	...	11,081	105,327	...	36,621	...	...
Peshawar.	Pesháwar ...	Rabbi ...	...	277,730	...	...	...	100	223,044	...
		Kharíf ...	9,959	...	53,450	3,428	35	98,359	...	...
	Hazára ...	Rabbi ...	...	122,459	...	...	...	...	64,421	...
		Kharíf ...	12,828	...	1,716	18,248	5,032	203,069	...	925
	Kohát ...	Rabbi ...	...	99,500	...	...	...	...	30,427	...
		Kharíf ...	1,462	...	2,717	51,198	1,923	15,575	...	...
	Grand Total...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	166	100	...	8,442
		Kharíf ...	569,808	7,209,721	2,203,843	2,742,007	31,840	1,233,718	1,681,849	34,050

ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE, IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PULSES.							DRUGS AND SPICES.			
Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Mattar (Peas).	Másh (Phaseolus radiatus).	Múng (Phaseolus mungo).	Masúr (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cajanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.	Coriander seeds.
58,623	...	1,265	...	...	119	773	...	4,531	...	340
...	8,488	...	4,566	3,959	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,484	...	58	...	...	152	40	...	187	...	267
...	90,903	...	4,483	8,359	...	162	...	7	...	...
121,339	...	105	...	...	1,446	...	...	1,342	...	69
...	8,101	...	1,938	1,010	...	24	...	...	1	14
66,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	32	620
...	100,897	...	2,925	23,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
166,701	...	84	...	...	246	...	...	274	...	5
...	24,833	...	1,218	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	...
114,359	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	214	...	12
...	26,788	...	165	2,183	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,556	...	2,614	...	...	13,596	3	4,365	23,983	...	89
...	16,361	...	9,573	5,402	...	66	...	...	2	...
121,286	...	4	...	...	3,860	...	25	1,057	...	6
...	50,525	...	3,610	5,004	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	...	...	...	...	52	...	297	...	...	...
...	...	...	440	...	...	4	...	17	...	...
16,450	...	...	...	...	3,890	...	739	722	...	4
...	44,064	...	8,764	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,111	...	116	...	...	8,868	...	122	1,407	...	310
...	26,392	...	12,064	374	...	18	...	...	50	...
9,945	...	1,608	...	...	2,357	...	1,843	3,244	...	129
...	632	...	20,625	2,259	...	1,760	...	...	1,783	...
165,933	...	12	...	...	2,859	...	1,034	3,164	...	...
...	23,549	28	5,217	2,402	...	...	...	...	...	27
17,145	...	715	...	...	33,860	...	85	8,585	...	577
...	23,659	...	29,235	2,232	...	...	...	4,810	186	...
18,281	...	1,945	...	...	33,740	...	740	6,066	140	93
...	10,437	...	7,684	2,818	...	9	...	...	...	...
188,459	...	...	...	...	2,896	...	1,252	4,020	...	54
...	34,793	295	7,941	618	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,560	...	157	...	...	685	...	219	3,750	...	37
...	30,826	...	1,095	14,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
231,446	...	...	...	...	9,468	...	140	1,640	...	82
...	95,370	...	16,136	11,043	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,959	...	2	...	...	270	...	46	976	...	...
...	44,915	...	3,160	17,822	...	...	...	1	...	...
43,039	...	375	...	...	13,537	...	48	745	...	28
...	39,444	...	480	15,758	...	2	...	...	...	...
12,249	...	88	...	...	12,568	...	384	3,669	...	344
...	27,087	...	2,310	1,684	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,100	...	279	...	...	1,089	...	2,873	1,083	...	8
...	6,409	...	190	2,862	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,050	...	28,514	...	...	3,293	...	24	1,128	...	39
...	475	...	3,267	357	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,963	...	5,521	...	...	3,017	...	14	1,719	...	8
...	1,392	...	4,953	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,010	...	11,099	...	...	1,763	...	78	1,069	...	12
...	1,045	...	2,275	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,008	...	34,178	...	...	6,301	...	87	608	...	10
...	5,989	...	952	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,208	...	17,511	...	...	3,416	...	15	875	...	32
...	5,433	...	2,275	6,444	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,997	...	14,270	...	...	7,642	...	711	1,611	...	419
...	503	...	150	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,725	...	1,930	...	...	1,021	...	4	304	261	5
...	6,284	...	1,768	803	...	...	...	...	...	...
950	...	283	...	...	3,350	...	53	1,285	...	26
...	19,421	...	87	6,099	...	149	...	35	...	...
252	...	820	...	...	3,126	...	109	...	850	...
...	6,450	...	13,184	930	...	5,502	...	159	...	...
25,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,312	...	...	13,249	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,853,769	...	123,553	...	...	178,967	816	15,307	80,628	433	3,625
...	793,777	323	172,730	155,564	...	7,696	...	4,835	2,872	42

No. 43.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres,

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Drugs and Spices—*concluded.*			Oil Seeds.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Harvest.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (Mustard).	Tîl (Sesamum orientale).	Tára Míra (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi.	Delhi ...	Rabbi ...	2	...	250	...	3,425	...	5,807
		Kharíf ...	...	7,366	63	...	...	1,306	...
	Gurgaon ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	384	...	2,653	...	1,721
		Kharíf ...	...	196	1	...	...	1,149	...
	Karnál ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	138	31	1,728	...	353
		Kharíf ...	...	585	4	...	...	520	67
Hissar.	Hissar ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	6,468	...	15
		Kharíf ...	...	680	...	...	...	8,558	...
	Rohtak ...	Rabbi ...	...	2	61	1	1,841	...	40
		Kharíf ...	...	15	...	...	...	601	...
	Sirsa ...	Rabbi ...	...	5	...	...	9,723	...	1,553
		Kharíf ...	...	29	...	...	...	22,129	...
Umballa.	Umballa ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	70	1,608	9,482	...	8,009
		Kharíf ...	6	473	35	...	...	1,831	...
	Ludhiána ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	272	321	4,258	...	591
		Kharíf ...	...	111	278	...	...	345	...
	Simla ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
		Kharíf ...	49	...	...	...	...	7	...
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	60	121	2,237	...	77
		Kharíf ...	...	1,302	28	...	...	1,257	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	138	2,155	5,759	...	1,483
		Kharíf ...	2	73	...	...	...	3,547	...
	Kángra ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	1,460	7,329	4,227	...	22
		Kharíf ...	27	203	930	...	...	7,668	...
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	561	14,044	...	1,237
		Kharíf ...	...	855	6	...	...	1,604	...
	Gurdáspur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	9,655	4,220	4,115	...	540
		Kharíf ...	6	1,665	335	...	...	6,942	...
	Siálkot ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	87	4,487	6,922	...	2,087
		Kharíf ...	...	648	6	...	6,862	4,603	...
Lahore.	Lahore ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	100	3	13,729	...	1,721
		Kharíf ...	...	1,463	...	...	...	1,882	...
	Gujránwála ...	Rabbi ...	...	18	22	335	10,039	...	2,520
		Kharíf ...	...	65	...	...	8,421	2,786	...
	Ferozepore ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	15	48,216	...	3,183
		Kharíf ...	...	1,246	...	...	...	1,556	...
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	1	17	7,431	...	97,927
		Kharíf ...	...	121	...	...	...	2,939	...
	Jhelum ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	180	17,672	...	73,820
		Kharíf ...	...	254	...	...	...	666	...
	Gujrát ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	1,626	10,882	...	21,321
		Kharíf ...	...	273	...	...	2,385	9,589	...
	Shahpur ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	55	40	17,575	...	3,645
		Kharíf ...	...	47	...	...	...	2,208	...
Mooltan.	Mooltan ...	Rabbi ...	...	13	27	...	99	...	4,906
		Kharíf ...	...	71	3	...	...	12,978	...
	Jhang ...	Rabbi ...	...	5	...	6	1,931	...	1,076
		Kharíf ...	...	...	8	...	...	6,757	...
	Montgomery ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	406	1	19,118	...	25
		Kharíf ...	...	90	6	...	...	7,890	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	1,228	1	14,312	...	3,657
		Kharíf ...	...	76	...	...	...	9,901	...
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	1	27,378	...	4,068
		Kharíf ...	...	47	...	...	...	10,956	...
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	12	...	10,492	...	12,118
		Kharíf ...	...	230	...	...	...	28,119	...
	Bannu ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	145	2	44	...	2,165
		Kharíf ...	...	50	...	...	...	550	...
Peshawar.	Peshâwar ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	15	18	30,442	...	1,142
		Kharíf ...	...	130	1	...	...	7,761	...
	Hazára ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	133	...	11,834	...	1,043
		Kharíf ...	...	30	...	...	...	444	...
	Kohát ...	Rabbi ...	...	...	...	...	245	...	1,032
		Kharíf ...	...	25	...	...	...	1,842	...
	Grand Total ...	Rabbi ...	2	43	14,719	23,079	318,325	...	252,905
		Kharíf ...	90	18,419	1,704	...	17,668	170,891	67

ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE, IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84—(*concluded*).

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
FIBRES.		DYES.							
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kúsambha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	Total.	REMARKS.
...	...	100	...	2,077	...	...	5,995	291,097	
31,512	516	...	944	1,235	...	22,614	19,034	280,853	
...	...	86	...	2,869	...	8	45,955	274,454	
69,026	908	...	4,057	1,554	...	830	96,389	534,961	
...	...	474	...	1,658	...	...	22,889	315,170	
28,640	530	...	1,914	385	...	11,159	23,551	212,764	
...	...	27	...	1,818	...	...	109	196,239	
29,336	542	...	2,895	1,919	...	214	55,946	1,097,700	
...	...	11	...	1,979	...	...	22,073	285,013	
45,052	647	...	4,011	314	...	11,781	9,481	574,701	
...	...	3	...	937	...	...	...	323,146	
249	...	...	...	102	...	16	...	543,119	
...	...	7,215	2	2,690	...	...	1,076	491,730	
47,121	740	...	566	1,147	...	21,579	12,457	405,039	
...	...	17	...	3,038	...	...	92,190	428,697	
16,408	2,853	...	642	1,658	...	14,109	104,255	332,690	
...	...	1	...	8	36	...	10	8,191	
35	...	...	...	8	36	8	2,259	6,526	
...	...	230	...	3,751	...	...	153,044	420,590	
24,244	2,016	...	327	585	...	36,450	15,351	286,233	
...	...	7,912	...	1,060	...	...	12,731	456,181	
19,870	2,674	...	1,268	738	...	33,564	7,906	323,034	
...	...	1,121	...	867	9,056	...	1,775	278,167	
8,853	5,186	...	2	1,629	...	12,252	12,960	375,255	
...	...	12	...	8,525	...	...	17,037	603,450	
21,492	1,138	...	...	6,753	...	21,205	12,670	248,186	
...	...	503	...	12,615	...	...	6,315	494,176	
21,783	4,638	...	4	4,014	...	51,325	15,585	262,910	
...	...	185	...	5,144	...	...	45,541	600,959	
38,374	2,872	...	...	3,120	...	48,644	10,829	330,179	
...	...	...	...	10.626	...	...	57,073	707,810	
33,961	601	...	...	2,529	...	4,101	21,076	236,679	
...	...	...	...	15,999	...	...	149	404,116	
28,618	223	...	...	13,764	...	20,804	698	214,905	
...	...	...	...	3,770	...	...	1,164	844,838	
11,556	2,770	...	...	294	...	2,712	22,760	476,557	
...	...	38	...	2,148	...	...	2,304	607,307	
16,036	910	...	1	1,012	...	1,019	8,784	504,464	
...	...	70	...	2,726	...	...	...	592.812	
20,615	161	...	...	2,275	...	648	...	392.017	
...	...	2,787	...	13,471	...	...	12,490	459,045	
22,493	982	...	85	1,342	...	7,029	1,216	315,899	
...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	270,142	
22,901	1	...	4	1,589	...	1,041	488	139,321	
...	...	4	...	1,007	...	...	47,644	340,873	
34,413	4	...	62,392	417	...	2,953	1,955	207,799	
...	...	3	...	14,787	...	...	20,237	255,403	
24,208	...	...	3	684	...	516	1,291	93,427	
...	...	...	...	4,740	...	...	1,983	285,776	
14,168	156	...	...	8	...	192	1,057	84.254	
...	...	50	...	783	...	...	2,424	277,315	
20,708	1	...	29,740	245	...	5,540	2,179	139,655	
...	...	...	...	1,760	...	...	461	380,139	
15,440	...	...	...	401	...	370	1,866	143,549	
...	...	30	...	1,078	...	...	...	302,319	
102,072	...	...	19,394	1,229	...	89	867	442,308	
...	...	...	...	580	...	...	2,961	401,038	
5,117	25	...	...	428	...	4,697	1,332	175,331	
...	...	...	...	2,157	...	...	3,988	544,583	
16,849	19	...	...	2,031	...	9,496	280	227,554	
...	...	...	...	561	...	...	33	204,826	
9,150	22	...	...	252	472	1,130	3,902	284,136	
...	...	...	...	436	...	...	...	156,814	
2,234	...	...	...	153	...	54	...	102,744	
...	...	20,879	2	126,335	9,092	8	579,651	12,502,416	
802,534	31,135	...	128,249	53,814	508	348,141	468,424	9,994,749	

No. 44.—Statement of Stock in the Punjab for 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisions.	Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Delhi.	Delhi	174,391	8,287	1,176	6,953	56,167	9,750	517	9,086	20,658	19
	Gurgaon	237,296	3,419	1,682	10,875	85,428	7,688	846	6,906	44,600	12
	Karnál	249,994	2,613	2,369	18,098	80,650	18,166	1,389	4,955	37,787	33
Hissar.	Hissár	290,000	1,200	2,050	10,560	117,300	6,200	17,000	4,630	34,550	...
	Rohtak	204,293	1,218	1,644	10,889	59,731	10,727	2,332	7,984	42,025	1
	Sirsa	149,314	1,377	694	3,447	187,167	...	15,187	2,107	34,189	27
Umballa.	Umballa	208,103	3,769	1,843	10,988	83,356	6,862	254	9,279	102,555	71
	Ludhiána	127,594	1,449	1,132	8,506	57,044	242	2,129	12,130	63,793	67
	Simla	11,531	60	77	70	5,704	570	...	5	2,718	...
Jullundur.	Jullundur	379,658	2,570	794	8,333	49,329	75	382	14,810	95,670	82
	Hoshiárpur	320,179	3,291	1,968	5,018	131,473	130	975	2,652	87,692	64
	Kángra	322,968	1,907	730	606	392,231	2,011	89	33	77,107	28
Amritsar.	Amritsar	183,870	2,583	1,968	12,058	68,759	100	546	2,181	64,697	68
	Gurdáspur...	129,870	2,403	1,716	7,234	48,978	2,533	182	4,127	47,867	51
	Siálkot	233,556	3,252	1,231	6,114	44,792	521	98	902	98,395	33

Lahore.	Lahore	311,751	4,760	1,929	22,925	153,871	40	3,282	5,109	85,568	71
	Gujránwála	113,170	1,101	649	4,431	43,585	247	922	523	71,215	90
	Ferozepore	321,278	3,023	2,012	8,957	91,835	93	2,378	10,708	59,184	230
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	300,871	9,296	...	33,258	417,144	...	24,149	1,010	104,511	91
	Jhelum	256,521	1,866	1,725	18,575	236,808	...	6,047	48	89,699	330
	Gujrát	268,364	3,295	1,022	6,860	74,415	...	1,182	556	65,436	53
	Shahpur	199,740	2,826	1,527	10,860	202,293	...	18,174	482	51,015	86
Mooltan.	Mooltan	199,395	926	803	12,196	368,648	...	19,491	110	53,293	78
	Jhang	184,879	681	293	3,223	341,541	...	12,647	24	46,342	52
	Montgomery	249,316	646	1,369	12,034	426,162	...	10,874	110	44,585	43
	Muzaffargarh	163,164	2,319	1,594	7,241	100,505	...	5,260	17	42,120	101
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan	186,941	3,555	386	13,337	475,653	...	7,016	13	58,659	178
	Dera Gházi Khan	129,863	4,071	660	5,285	68,432	...	11,877	43	28,923	130
	Bannu	113,902	2,313	694	22,736	67,489	...	5,239	...	38,722	43
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	225,241	2,970	906	41,460	78,657	...	1,123	110	44,720	135
	Hazára	162,151	2,336	1,410	5,028	185,599	...	286	7	41,368	3
	Kohát	98,739	846	385	3,735	106,137	...	2,880	12	19,594	9
	Total ...	6,707,904	86,228	38,456	351,890	4,906,883	65,955	174,753	100,669	1,799,257	2,279

No. 45.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RENT PER ACRE							
		Rice.		Indigo.		Cotton.		Sugarcane.	
Divisions.	Districts.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi.	Delhi	10 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0
	Gurgaon	8 0 0	1 9 6	5 7 0	1 9 6	9 2 0	0 10 10	9 0 0	1 8 0
	Karnál	8 3 2	4 1 7	5 6 4	3 9 10	5 4 2	2 11 9	11 2 3	5 7 2
Hissar.	Hissar	7 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 10	0 4 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
	Rohtak	10 0 0	1 5 0	10 0 0	1 7 3	10 0 0	0 12 0	12 0 0	1 3 5
	Sirsa	13 10 0	1 9 0	... ...	... ...	7 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	23 0 0
Umballa.	Umballa	6 13 6	3 4 8	6 8 0	2 12 0	7 0 2	3 12 9	10 11 1	6 7 2
	Ludhiána	13 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0
	Simla	5 6 8	4 0 6	... ...	... ...	2 10 6	2 0 0	5 5 5	4 0 0
Jullundur.	Jullundur	16 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	5 4 0	25 0 0	9 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	24 0 0	1 10 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	2 0 0
	Kángra...	12 8 0	1 11 3	4 7 0	1 1 9	5 0 0	1 4 0	13 2 0	3 2 8
Amritsar.	Amritsar	8 0 0	4 0 0	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
	Gurdáspur	5 0 0	3 0 0	... ...	... ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
	Siálkot	29 1 5	0 5 0	... ...	... ...	12 8 0	1 8 0	34 4 6	2 8 0
Lahore.	Lahore	11 3 6	6 6 6	... ...	... ...	9 13 4	5 3 4	14 8 4	8 5 4
	Gujránwála	5 0 0	3 0 0	... ...	... ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0
	Ferozepore	2 13 4	1 5 4	3 0 0	1 12 0	3 7 0	2 2 6	6 0 0	4 3 0
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	25 0 0	5 12 0	... ...	... ...	6 0 0	0 3 0	23 5 0	11 10 6
	Jhelum...	8 0 0	4 0 0	... ...	... ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	7 0 0
	Gujrát	5 10 8	2 5 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	4 15 0	1 12 8	6 8 0	2 6 4
	Shahpur	9 0 0	4 0 0	... ...	... ...	15 0 0	5 0 0	33 0 0	13 0 0
Mooltan.	Mooltan	10 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	1 15 6	7 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0
	Jhang	10 11 4	7 8 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	13 10 5	9 10 8	44 1 4	28 0 0
	Montgomery	9 2 0	6 5 4	... ...	... ...	6 2 4	4 10 1	29 14 2	23 12 0
	Muzaffargarh	7 4 0	4 2 10	4 10 5	3 6 1	4 6 11	3 3 5	19 2 8	13 12 8
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	6 10 0	3 13 0	... ...	... ...	3 3 0	2 3 0	28 0 0	16 7 [illegible]
	Dera Gházi Khan	6 11 4	3 5 8	4 5 0	2 2 6	1 2 6	0 9 4	22 0 0	17 2 6
	Bannu	10 14 3	7 1 6	... ...	... ...	6 15 0	4 6 6	42 8 0	31 14 0
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	24 0 0	5 0 0	... ...	... ...	24 0 0	3 0 0	75 0 0	18 0 0
	Hazára...	16 13 0	7 5 0	... ...	... ...	11 0 0	3 0 0	28 0 0	7 2 0
	Kohát	17 13 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 6 0	1 11 0	90 0 0	... ...
	Average ...	11 5 8	3 14 5	9 12 9	3 10 3	8 8 3	3 0 0	24 14 9	9 13 [illegible]

IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1883-84.

FOR LAND SUITED FOR

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Opium.		Tobacco.		Wheat.				Inferior Grains.			
				Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
... ...	... ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
... ...	... ...	9 0 0	0 12 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 10 9	9 2 0	0 4 0
... ...	... ...	5 4 2	2 14 1	7 4 9	4 10 4	3 14 5	2 7 2	3 12 2	2 0 7	1 13 5	1 4 8
... ...	... ...	4 0 0	0 8 0	6 0 9	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 3 2
... ...	... ...	9 0 0	1 4 6	10 0 0	1 7 3	4 8 3	0 15 0	9 0 0	0 11 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
... ...	... ...	24 8 0	0 8 0	13 8 0	1 6 0	8 8 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	2 13 0	0 3 0
7 3 2	4 6 0	8 1 6	4 8 4	8 13 9	4 6 10	6 2 0	2 8 1	6 10 9	3 3 3	4 14 4	1 14 2
12 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
4 13 0	2 13 4	... ...	... ...	5 5 4	3 0 6	2 5 3	0 13 3	3 4 0	2 5 2	1 8 3	1 2 6
15 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	3 12 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0
34 0 0	3 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	44 0 0	2 0 0	25 0 0	1 8 0	25 0 0	1 8 0	22 0 0	1 0 0
16 4 0	13 0 0	20 0 0	3 5 4	5 13 4	1 5 4	5 1 4	1 0 0	8 4 3	2 6 0	6 2 1	2 4 0
13 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
... ...	... ...	10 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
... ...	... ...	45 0 0	4 10 6	20 2 0	2 10 8	12 15 0	1 9 4	11 13 0	1 6 6	5 4 3	0 6 0
8 0 0	3 9 4	9 10 0	5 8 0	5 11 6	3 2 8	3 8 8	2 0 11	2 6 2	1 4 8	1 12 0	1 1 10
6 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
3 6 8	1 10 0	3 9 0	1 11 6	3 13 0	1 14 0	2 12 0	1 5 6	3 1 6	1 10 9	2 4 8	1 1 0
80 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	0 3 0
40 0 0	20 0 0	26 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
4 10 6	1 5 0	7 2 8	2 12 4	5 5 0	2 5 4	4 8 0	1 12 0	3 5 4	0 15 8	2 7 0	0 10 4
35 0 0	12 0 0	33 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
32 0 0	20 0 0	18 5 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	2 1 6	7 8 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	1 0 0
34 11 0	23 5 6	26 5 8	15 8 0	13 6 6	9 15 2	9 2 4	6 15 1	6 4 1	3 13 7	4 1 4	2 9 10
13 1 1	10 9 7	17 12 0	14 2 0	5 13 0	4 12 5	4 15 4	3 15 0	3 11 4	2 13 1	3 2 3	2 10 4
7 11 6	5 15 0	19 4 1	11 6 2	6 11 7	4 13 0	... ...	... ...	2 15 5	2 2 0	... ...	... ...
11 0 0	8 8 0	9 12 0	6 10 0	5 12 0	3 10 0	4 9 0	2 8 0	3 7 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
14 0 0	11 10 6	10 7 5	6 15 6	8 13 9	1 4 9	4 7 0	2 11 0	3 14 0	1 2 6	1 14 0	0 7 5
19 0 0	6 8 6	8 8 0	4 6 0	5 2 1	3 6 3	2 11 7	1 5 3	6 4 6	4 3 0	4 8 0	1 15 3
40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0
16 3 0	3 4 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	3 7 0	9 7 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0
... ...	... ...	13 11 0	... ...	4 12 0	... ...	1 1 0	0 13 0	2 14 0	... ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
[illegible] 14 7	9 5 0	16 10 9	5 11 11	9 14 10	3 10 10	6 8 9	2 3 9	6 8 6	2 1 0	4 5 11	1 6 0

No. 45.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Divisions.	Districts.	Rent per acre for land suited for—concluded.							
		Oil Seeds.				Fibres.			
		Irrigated.		*Unirrigated.*		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
		Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi.	Delhi	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
	Gurgaon	5 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 2	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0
	Karnál	5 3 2	3 5 7	2 2 0	1 7 0	3 0 7	1 12 9	2 0 0	1 2 8
Hissar.	Hissar	4 6 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	0 2 9	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 2 9
	Rohtak	9 0 0	1 7 3	4 0 0	0 15 10	9 0 0	1 7 3	4 0 0	0 13 2
	Sirsa	3 6 0	0 8 0	2 11 0	0 3 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Umballa.	Umballa	5 15 3	3 2 7	4 3 6	1 15 6	5 14 0	3 6 4	3 14 10	1 14 5
	Ludhiána	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
	Simla	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Jullundur.	Jullundur	11 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	17 0 0	3 0 0	12 8 0	3 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 0 0	2 0 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0
	Kángra	11 6 10	1 5 5	5 0 0	2 0 10	2 10 8	1 12 0	3 12 5	1 12 11
Amritsar.	Amritsar	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	Siálkot	15 0 0	1 9 3	10 0 0	0 13 9	20 0 0	1 5 3	12 8 0	0 8 0
Lahore.	Lahore	5 10 6	2 10 8	4 13 0	2 9 3	5 10 0	2 14 8	4 5 6	2 8 0
	Gujránwála	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Ferozepore	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	1 2 3	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 2 8	1 5 4
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	0 8 0	... ...	... ...	5 0 0	0 12 0
	Jhelum	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
	Gujrát	4 2 8	1 3 8	2 14 8	0 14 8	3 13 6	0 14 0	3 2 0	0 10 0
	Shahpur	9 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Mooltan.	Mooltan	10 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 12 0
	Jhang	8 9 0	6 4 0	6 7 8	3 14 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Montgomery	6 9 11	4 11 6	4 13 2	3 11 2	6 0 0	4 0 0	... ...	... ...
	Muzaffargarh	5 15 8	4 5 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 2 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Dera Ghází Khan ...	6 7 0	1 9 6	5 1 4	3 0 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bannu	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	19 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	... ...	... ...
	Hazára	4 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 3 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	... ...	... ...
	Kohát	2 8 0	... ...	1 8 0	1 1 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Average ...	7 4 5	2 15 0	4 14 6	2 0 3	7 2 2	2 5 1	4 13 2	1 7 0

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883-84—(*concluded*).

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.																Remarks.
Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined sugar (gur).	Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bájra.	Jowár.	Tea.	Vegetables.	
900	210	131	800	...	775	707	177	165	108	597	1,060	87	63	...	...	
122	79	214	632	...	618	629	179	170	135	530	770	68	54	...	6,982	
735	58	86	1,127	...	370	695	535	315	490	490	600	260	270	...	...	
441	12	59	...	...	577	382	178	174	114	153	413	56	64	...	999	
787	590	236	787	...	989	960	360	192	216	308	522	150	75	...	...	
779	...	59	...	...	701	457	55	164	...	477	627	35	46	...	526	
598	29	157	299	12	716	570	360	216	500	573	600	...	...	...	...	
377	31	264	559	...	871	818	610	473	212	891	801	711	682	...	575	
573	...	35	400	2	150	340	313	260	...	400	425	...	...	...	1,200	
614	30	75	539	...	967	732	300	300	90	620	920	200	110	...	...	
568	47	222	517	10	2,226	546	288	286	270	603	568	464	286	...	...	
473	12	69	494	9	780	464	840	230	320	315	415	80	110	202	800	
1,066	...	69	...	20	908	860	480	400	388	1,280	912	580	738	...	2,400	
568	...	*82	415	...	1,127	493	459	214	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Cleaned 82 ; uncleaned 328.
671	...	67	1,109	...	768	873	688	321	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,033	...	393	...	12	689	749	488	366	264	941	726	378	477	...	...	
547	...	103	...	10	693	640	321	231	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	
826	...	1,146	1,680	480	800	770	738	300	204	566	818	294	460	...	2,000	
654	...	98	...	6	3,140	680	658	330	160	...	...	...	...	...	3,588	
420	...	40	...	6	500	240	225	180	122	...	...	...	...	...	600	
487	240	109	532	90	544	530	719	261	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	
740	...	140	...	13	824	780	430	350	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	
800	31	104	...	...	752	752	472	608	...	400	720	640	640	...	...	
305	36	220	...	11	320	671	408	289	...	430	587	417	420	...	...	
1,065	...	278	...	8	920	890	647	482	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	
506	23	293	1,520	4	793	727	420	420	...	607	720	507	...	...	...	
670	...	89	...	...	1,045	732	496	454	...	656	456	440	556	...	...	
497	33	70	...	14	565	612	620	375	...	320	405	480	435	...	805	
265	...	90	...	2	385	538	648	255	...	551	595	613	...	...	...	
900	...	120	...	3	624	620	400	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,536	...	332	...	4	1,640	1,219	900	463	...	...	1,232	640	...	...	4,400	
1,780	...	213	...	...	272	406	150	169	...	...	...	157	322	...	...	
730	97	177	761	37	845	659	455	312	258	557	677	345	323	202	2,073	

No. 46.—Comparative Statement of the Price of Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Prices Current. *Wheat, 1st sort.* (Columns 1–5)

Districts (1)	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882. (2) M.	S.	C.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883. (3) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883. (4) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884. (5) M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	18	4	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	18	0
Gurgaon ...	0	17	4	0	17	14	0	19	0	0	17	0
Karnál ...	0	20	0	0	20	8	0	21	0	0	19	8
Hissar ...	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	19	0
Rohtak ...	0	17	8	0	18	8	0	21	0	0	19	0
Sirsa ...	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	19	0
Umballa ...	0	22	0	0	24	8	0	25	8	0	22	8
Ludhiána ...	0	23	8	0	25	8	0	26	0	0	23	8
Simla ...	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	15	0
Jullundur ...	0	24	8	0	26	4	0	25	0	0	24	8
Hoshiárpur ...	0	26	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	22	0
Kángra ...	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	22	0
Amritsar ...	0	25	8	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	26	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	24	0
Siálkot ...	0	23	0	0	28	8	0	26	8	0	24	0
Lahore ...	0	22	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	25	0
Gujránwála ...	0	23	4	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	22	0
Ferozepore ...	0	21	8	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	22	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	26	0	0	27	0
Jhelum ...	0	23	0	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	26	0
Gujrát ...	0	25	8	0	29	0	0	30	0	0	28	0
Shahpur ...	0	19	8	0	22	2	0	29	8	0	25	0
Mooltan ...	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	16	12	0	16	8
Jhang ...	0	18	8	0	20	0	0	21	8	0	22	0
Montgomery ...	0	19	8	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	18	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	18	8	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	18	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	18	12	0	22	8	0	23	12	0	20	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	17	9	0	16	14	0	16	12	0	17	8
Bannu ...	0	23	2	0	27	3	0	33	2	0	23	2
Peshâwar ...	0	18	3	0	19	8	0	24	4	0	23	1
Hazára ...	0	16	0	0	26	8	0	25	8	0	28	0
Kohát ...	0	14	15	0	19	12	0	22	10	0	20	1
General Average	0	20	14	0	22	15	0	23	9	0	21	12

Prices Current. *Flour (Atta), 1st sort.* (Columns 6–9)

Districts (1)	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882. (6) M.	S.	C.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883. (7) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883. (8) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884. (9) M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	8	0	15	8
Gurgaon ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	16	8
Karnál ...	0	16	0	0	16	8	0	16	8	0	16	8
Hissar ...	0	15	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Rohtak ...	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	17	8	0	16	0
Sirsa ...	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	15	0
Umballa ...	0	18	8	0	20	8	0	21	0	0	18	8
Ludhiána ...	0	19	8	0	22	0	0	20	8	0	20	0
Simla ...	0	14	0	0	12	15	0	14	0	0	12	4
Jullundur ...	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	18	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	18	0
Kángra ...	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	21	0
Amritsar ...	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	23	8	0	23	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	26	0	0	20	0
Siálkot ...	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	23	0	0	20	0
Lahore ...	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	17	0
Gujránwála ...	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	19	0
Ferozepore ...	0	17	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	18	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	24	0
Jhelum ...	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	22	8
Gujrát ...	0	22	8	0	24	12	0	26	0	0	23	0
Shahpur ...	0	16	8	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	22	0
Mooltan ...	0	14	8	0	14	8	0	13	12	0	14	0
Jhang ...	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	18	0
Montgomery ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	15	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	16	8	0	15	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	15	10	0	18	12	0	20	0	0	16	9
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	14	4	0	13	6	0	15	0	0	14	6
Bannu ...	0	21	4	0	23	12	0	28	12	0	20	0
Peshâwar ...	0	15	0	0	16	9	0	16	4	0	18	3
Hazára ...	0	14	8	0	21	8	0	21	8	0	24	0
Kohát ...	0	14	0	0	17	14	0	20	1	0	17	14
General Average	0	17	12	0	19	2	0	19	11	0	18	4

Prices Current. *Barley (Jau).* (Columns 10–13)

Districts (1)	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882. (10) M.	S.	C.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883. (11) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883. (12) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884. (13) M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	29	0	0	25	0
Gurgaon ...	0	23	12	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	26	8
Karnál ...	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	34	0	0	29	0
Hissar ...	0	30	0	0	35	0	0	24	0	0	30	0
Rohtak ...	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	26	0
Sirsa ...	0	39	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	0	37	0
Umballa ...	0	32	0	0	38	0	0	38	8	0	32	0
Ludhiána ...	0	34	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	35	0
Simla ...	0	24	0	0	23	12	0	24	0	0	18	15
Jullundur ...	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	36	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	36	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	30	0
Kángra ...	1	0	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	34	0
Amritsar ...	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Gurdáspur ...	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	24	0
Siálkot ...	0	37	8	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	39	0
Lahore ...	0	33	0	1	5	0	0	38	0	1	0	0
Gujránwála ...	0	38	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	4	0
Ferozepore ...	0	34	0	1	6	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	30	0	0	37	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	0	30	0	1	1	0	0	38	0	1	0	0
Gujrát ...	0	39	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	0	39	0
Shahpur ...	0	29	8	0	37	8	1	2	0	1	0	0
Mooltan ...	0	25	0	0	28	0	0	29	0	0	28	0
Jhang ...	0	29	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	0	33	0
Montgomery ...	0	24	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	28	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	27	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	29	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	28	12	0	33	12	0	35	0	0	35	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	25	2	0	28	2	0	35	2	0	28	5
Bannu ...	0	39	6	1	5	10	1	8	12	0	37	8
Peshâwar ...	0	37	11	0	38	6	1	4	3	0	35	2
Hazára ...	0	28	8	0	39	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kohát ...	0	33	2	0	33	2	1	5	4	0	30	10
General Average	0	32	2	0	36	14	0	37	10	0	33	12

Prices Current. *Gram, 1st sort.* (Columns 14–17)

Districts (1)	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882. (14) M.	S.	C.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883. (15) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883. (16) M.	S.	C.	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884. (17) M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	23	8
Gurgaon ...	0	21	2	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	23	0
Karnál ...	0	24	0	0	27	8	0	29	8	0	26	0
Hissar ...	0	27	8	0	34	0	0	32	0	0	30	0
Rohtak ...	0	23	8	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	0
Sirsa ...	0	33	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	37	0
Umballa ...	0	27	8	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	31	8
Ludhiána ...	0	29	8	0	35	0	0	38	0	0	35	0
Simla ...	0	19	0	0	20	12	0	19	0	0	19	12
Jullundur ...	0	29	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	0	34	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	29	0	0	34	0	0	35	0	0	32	0
Kángra ...	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	27	0
Amritsar ...	0	32	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	1	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	34	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	32	0
Siálkot ...	0	26	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	33	8
Lahore ...	0	28	0	0	36	0	0	38	0	0	38	0
Gujránwála ...	0	27	8	0	30	0	0	38	8	0	33	8
Ferozepore ...	0	29	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	38	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	22	14	0	27	0	0	34	0	0	37	0
Jhelum ...	0	23	0	0	29	8	0	34	0	0	30	0
Gujrát ...	0	25	0	0	27	0	1	1	0	0	32	0
Shahpur ...	0	23	0	0	26	0	1	6	0	1	0	0
Mooltan ...	0	22	8	0	26	0	0	29	0	0	27	0
Jhang ...	0	24	0	0	29	0	0	27	0	0	30	4
Montgomery ...	0	24	0	0	33	0	0	34	0	0	33	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	19	0	0	21	0	0	26	0	0	23	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	25	0	0	27	8	0	33	12	0	30	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	21	6	0	21	9	0	24	7	0	26	11
Bannu ...	0	27	10	0	32	8	0	37	8	0	35	0
Peshâwar ...	0	19	8	0	20	13	0	26	0	0	29	9
Hazára ...	0	16	8	0	17	0	0	28	0	0	26	0
Kohát ...	0	17	14	0	20	11	0	29	5	0	26	2
General Average	0	24	14	0	29	0	0	32	8	0	30	13

Indian Corn (Makkai).

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	23	0
Gurgaon ...	0	22	4	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	24	0
Karnál ...	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	25	0
Hissar ...	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	0	32	0	0	33	8	0	32	0	0	29	0
Ludhiána ...	0	34	0	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	35	0
Simla ...	0	22	0	0	20	12	0	22	0	0	14	8
Jullundur ...	0	34	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	36	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	31	0	0	36	0	0	34	0	0	30	0
Kángra ...	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	9	29	0
Amritsar ...	0	38	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	28	0	0	32	0	0	35	0	0	28	0
Siálkot ...	0	30	8	0	38	0	0	39	0	0	32	0
Lahore ...	0	32	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	32	0
Gujránwála ...	0	28	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	34	0
Ferozepore ...	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	32	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	39	0	0	35	8	1	2	8	0	38	0
Jhelum ...	0	22	0	0	34	0	0	32	0	0	33	0
Gujrát ...	0	29	0	0	39	0	1	6	0	0	38	0
Shahpur ...	0	20	0	0	33	0	0	36	0	0	30	0
Mooltan ...	0	18	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	24	0
Jhang ...	0	20	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	0	31	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	0	26	0	...	...	...	0	26	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	17	8	0	31	4	0	31	4	0	26	4
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	0	19	5	0	18	2	0	15	0
Bannu ...	0	35	0	1	8	2	1	17	8	1	0	0
Pesháwar ...	0	28	0	0	37	1	0	36	6	0	33	2
Hazára ...	0	28	8	0	35	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Kohát ...	0	22	0	1	0	13	1	3	6	0	31	14
GENERAL AVERAGE	0	28	0	0	34	1	0	35	9	0	30	1

Jowár.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0	25	0
Gurgaon ...	0	22	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	24	0
Karnál ...	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	25	0
Hissar ...	0	34	0	0	35	0	0	34	0	0	28	0
Rohtak ...	0	25	0	0	27	0	0	28	0	0	24	0
Sirsa ...	1	2	0	1	5	0	1	2	0	0	35	0
Umballa ...	0	32	0	0	38	0	0	32	0	0	32	0
Ludhiána ...	0	38	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	34	0
Simla ...	0	22	0	0	17	6	0	22	0	0	17	0
Jullundur ...	0	28	0	0	36	0	1	2	0	0	34	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	31	0	1	0	0	0	37	0	0	32	0
Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	0	30	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	32	0	0	30	0
Siálkot ...	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	39	0	0	36	0
Lahore ...	0	30	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	38	0
Gujránwála ...	0	32	0	1	0	0	0	36	0	0	36	0
Ferozepore ...	0	38	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	0	35	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	32	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	0	35	0
Gujrát ...	0	21	0	1	2	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Shahpur ...	0	18	0	0	33	0	1	2	0	0	35	0
Mooltan ...	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	26	0
Jhang ...	0	14	0	0	34	0	0	35	0	0	28	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	28	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	25	0	0	25	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	27	8	1	0	0	1	2	8	0	33	12
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	21	10	0	35	3	1	0	0	0	32	2
Bannu ...	0	28	12	1	7	8	1	12	8	1	5	0
Pesháwar ...	0	21	8	0	36	6	1	7	8	1	4	8
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	0	30	10	0	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL AVERAGE	0	26	8	0	34	17	0	36	8	0	32	6

Bájra.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	21	0
Gurgaon ...	0	20	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	21	8
Karnál ...	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	22	0
Hissar ...	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	21	8
Rohtak ...	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	20	0
Sirsa ...	0	32	0	0	34	0	0	31	0	0	27	0
Umballa ...	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	28	0	0	24	0
Ludhiána ...	0	30	0	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	33	0
Simla ...	0	23	0	0	17	0	0	23	0	0	13	8
Jullundur ...	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	28	0	0	27	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	23	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	20	0
Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	26	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Siálkot ...	0	24	0	0	34	0	0	39	0	0	33	8
Lahore ...	0	22	0	0	27	0	0	28	0	0	26	0
Gujránwála ...	0	20	0	0	25	0	0	35	0	0	28	0
Ferozepore ...	0	36	0	0	29	0	0	36	0	0	32	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	21	0	0	37	0	1	5	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	0	22	0	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	36	0
Gujrát ...	0	28	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	39	0
Shahpur ...	0	18	0	0	36	0	1	6	2	0	35	0
Mooltan ...	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	27	0	0	25	0
Jhang ...	0	16	0	0	29	0	0	32	0	0	31	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	0	18	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	23	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	25	0	0	32	8	0	36	4	0	28	2
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	21	11	0	30	11	0	39	10	0	25	2
Bannu ...	0	20	0	0	37	8	1	2	8	0	30	0
Pesháwar ...	0	13	10	0	28	0	0	32	8	0	31	3
Hazára ...	0	16	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	0	36	0
Kohát ...	0	17	14	0	37	0	1	3	6	0	33	2
GENERAL AVERAGE	0	22	2	0	28	8	0	31	7	0	27	7

Rice, 1st sort.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	5	8
Gurgaon ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Karnál ...	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
Hissar ...	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	0
Rohtak ...	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Sirsa ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Umballa ...	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	8	8
Ludhiána ...	0	5	4	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	5	0
Simla ...	0	7	8	0	9	9	0	7	0	0	4	8
Jullundur ...	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
Kángra ...	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	14	0
Amritsar ...	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	13	8	0	15	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
Siálkot ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	13	0
Lahore ...	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0
Gujránwála ...	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	3	0	8	0
Ferozepore ...	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	8	0	6	8
Jhelum ...	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	5	0
Gujrát ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
Shahpur ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Mooltan ...	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	8
Jhang ...	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	6	8	0	6	0
Montgomery ...	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	6	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	5	15	0	6	14	0	6	9	0	6	1
Dera Gházi Khan ...	0	7	3	0	7	3	0	8	12	0	8	12
Bannu ...	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	15	0	5	0
Pesháwar ...	0	6	8	0	7	13	0	9	2	0	7	13
Hazára ...	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	6	0
Kohát ...	0	5	1	0	6	6	0	7	10	0	6	6
GENERAL AVERAGE	0	7	9	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	7	9

Dál, Urd.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	12	0
Gurgaon ...	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	12	0
Karnál ...	0	14	8	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	13	8
Hissar ...	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	12	0
Rohtak ...	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
Sirsa ...	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	13	0	0	14	0
Umballa ...	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	15	0
Ludhiána ...	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	15	8	0	20	0
Simla ...	0	13	0	0	11	8	0	13	0	0	9	0
Jullundur ...	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	14	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	15	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Kángra ...	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Amritsar ...	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	19	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	16	0	0	22	0	0	17	0	0	15	0
Siálkot ...	0	16	8	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Lahore ...	0	14	8	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	13	0
Gujránwála ...	0	12	8	0	16	0	0	10	0	9	11	0
Ferozepore ...	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	17	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	12	4	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	13	0

Potatoes.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	16	0
Gurgaon ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Karnál ...	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	20	0
Hissar ...	...	...	...	0	16	0	...	...	...	0	16	0
Rohtak ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Sirsa ...	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Umballa ...	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0
Ludhiána ...	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	15	0
Simla ...	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	12	0
Jullundur ...	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	18	0
Kángra ...	0	26	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	25	0
Amritsar ...	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	20	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Siálkot ...	0	18	0	0	25	0	0	16	0	0	20	0
Lahore ...	0	12	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	16	0
Gujránwála ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Ferozepore ...	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	12	8	0	20	0	0	12	8	0	16	0

Cotton, cleaned.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	3	6
Gurgaon ...	0	2	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8
Karnál ...	0	3	8	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	3	8
Hissar ...	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4
Rohtak ...	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	8
Sirsa ...	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	8
Umballa ...	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	3	12
Ludhiána ...	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0
Simla ...	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0
Jullundur ...	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
Hoshiárpur ...	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	0
Kángra ...	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	8
Amritsar ...	0	3	5	0	3	8	0	3	5	0	3	10
Gurdáspur ...	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Siálkot ...	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	2	12
Lahore ...	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
Gujránwála ...	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0
Ferozepore ...	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	2	12
Ráwalpindi ...	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	2	14	0	2	10

Sugar, 1st sort.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	4
Gurgaon ...	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8
Karnál ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	8	0	3	8
Sirsa ...	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	0
Umballa ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Ludhiána ...	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4
Simla ...	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	3	0
Jullundur ...	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	4	0
Kángra ...	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0
Amritsar ...	0	2	12	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4
Gurdáspur ...	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12
Siálkot ...	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Lahore ...	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
Gujránwála ...	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	0
Ferozepore ...	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0

No. 46.—Comparative Statement of the Price of Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84—(*concluded*).

Prices Current. Columns: 2, 6, 10, 14 = 1882-83, No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882; 3, 7, 11, 15 = 1882-83, No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883; 4, 8, 12, 16 = 1883-84, No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883; 5, 9, 13, 17 = 1883-84, No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.

Dál, Urd—concluded.

1	2			3			4			5		
Districts.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Jhelum ...	0	12	0	0	13	8	0	14	0	0	13	0
Gujrát ...	0	13	4	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	13	0
Shahpur ...	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	15	0
Mooltan ...	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	11	0	0	13	8
Jhang ...	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	11	8	0	18	0
Montgomery ...	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	15	10	0	13	2	0	12	3	0	16	4
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	0	10	10	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	11	4
Peshâwar ...	0	13	0	0	15	6	0	17	9	0	15	4
Hazára ...	0	13	8	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Kohát ...	0	10	13	0	11	8	0	14	0	0	8	15
General Average	0	13	9	0	15	11	0	13	11	0	13	15

Potatoes—concluded.

1	6			7			8			9		
Districts.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Jhelum ...	0	10	0	0	18	0	0	10	0	0	18	0
Gujrát ...	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	12	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	0	14	0	...	...	...	0	12	0
Mooltan ...	0	10	8	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	16	0
Jhang ...	...	...	...	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
Montgomery ...	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	9	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	9	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	0	11	4	0	4	6	0	10	0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	8	6	0	10	0	0	7	3	0	6	13
Bannu ...	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	14	1
Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	0	14	5	...	...	...	0	15	0
Hazára ...	0	10	0	0	17	0	0	12	0	0	18	0
Kohát ...	0	16	9	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	15	5
General Average	0	12	12	0	15	2	0	12	14	0	14	7

Cotton, cleaned—concluded.

1	10			11			12			13		
Districts.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Jhelum ...	0	2	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	2	12
Gujrát ...	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	9	0	3	0
Shahpur ...	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	2	10
Mooltan ...	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	2	14
Jhang ...	0	2	12	0	2	15	0	3	2	0	2	12
Montgomery ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
Muzaffargarh ...	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	2	8	0	2	15	0	3	9	0	2	13
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	3	10	0	2	11	0	3	7	0	3	0
Bannu ...	0	2	8	0	3	2	0	2	8	0	2	13
Peshâwar ...	0	2	4	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	2	12
Hazára ...	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	4
Kohát ...	0	2	6	0	2	7	0	2	3	0	2	3
General Average	0	2	15	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	15

Sugar, 1st sort—concluded.

1	14			15			16			17		
Districts.	1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1882.			1882-83. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Jhelum ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Gujrát ...	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	3	1	0	3	1
Shahpur ...	0	2	8	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	2	8
Mooltan ...	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	12
Jhang ...	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0
Montgomery ...	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Muzaffargarh ...	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	2	10	0	2	13	0	2	15	0	2	15
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	2	0	0	2	11	0	2	9	0	2	10
Bannu ...	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	2	10	0	2	8
Peshâwar ...	0	2	13	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	8
Hazára ...	0	2	2	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	2	12
Kohát ...	0	2	7	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	13
General Average	0	2	12	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0

Ghi (Cow's).

1	2			3			4			5		
Districts.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	6	0	1	9
Gurgaon ...	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	11
Karnál ...	0	1	11	0	1	13	0	1	8	0	1	12
Hissar ...	0	1	13	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	14
Rohtak ...	0	1	10	0	1	15	0	1	8	0	1	12
Sirsa ...	0	1	12	0	1	13	0	1	13	0	1	12
Umballa ...	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	1	8	0	1	11
Ludhiána ...	0	1	9	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	10
Simla ...	0	1	8	0	1	5	0	1	8	0	1	5
Jullundur ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8
Hoshiárpur ...	0	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	0	1	10
Kángra ...	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	8
Amritsar ...	0	1	6	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	9
Gurdáspur ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8
Siálkot ...	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	10

Firewood, 1st sort.

1	6			7			8			9		
Districts.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gurgaon ...	3	0	0	2	27	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Karnál ...	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	20	0
Hissar ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak ...	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Sirsa ...	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Umballa ...	2	20	0	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	30	0
Ludhiána ...	3	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Simla ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Jullundur ...	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	30	0	2	30	0
Hoshiárpur ...	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	30	0
Kángra ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Amritsar ...	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	0	0

Tobacco.

1	10			11			12			13		
Districts.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4
Gurgaon ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Karnál ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Hissar ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Rohtak ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Sirsa ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Umballa ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	10	0	8	0
Ludhiána ...	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Simla ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	8
Jullundur ...	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
Kángra ...	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
Amritsar ...	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Siálkot ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0

Salt.

1	14			15			16			17		
Districts.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	10	8
Gurgaon ...	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Karnál ...	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	12	0
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Sirsa ...	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Umballa ...	0	13	4	0	14	4	0	14	0	0	14	0
Ludhiána ...	0	14	8	0	14	8	0	14	8	0	14	0
Simla ...	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	10	4
Jullundur ...	0	14	0	0	14	4	0	14	4	0	14	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Kángra ...	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Amritsar ...	0	15	4	0	15	4	0	15	6	0	15	4
Gurdáspur ...	0	12	8	0	13	0	0	13	8	0	13	4
Siálkot ...	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	8	0	15	8

Lahore ...	0	1	7	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	7	2	0	0	1	30	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Gujránwála ...	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	10	0
Ferozepore ...	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	9	1	35	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	9	0	2	0	0
Jhelum ...	0	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	12	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Gujrát ...	0	1	11	0	1	15	0	1	13	0	1	14	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	33	0	2	33	0
Shahpur ...	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Mooltan ...	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	8	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Jhang ...	0	1	9	0	1	13	0	1	13	0	1	12	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Montgomery ...	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	9	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	1	6	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	7	2	20	0	2	0	0	2	20	0	2	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	1	6	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	6	2	20	0	3	5	0	2	32	8	2	32	8
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	1	4	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Bannu ...	0	1	6	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	6	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0
Pesháwar ...	0	1	7	0	1	5	0	1	11	0	1	12	3	24	0	2	24	0	2	24	0	2	30	8
Hazára ...	0	1	8	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	2	0	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	20	0	3	0	0
Kohát ...	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	7	0	1	8	1	36	8	4	18	8	2	34	12	3	7	8
General Average	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	9	2	33	0	2	37	0	2	37	3	2	37	6

Lahore ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Gujránwála ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	15	4	0	15	4	0	15	0	0	15	0
Ferozepore ...	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	8	0	13	8
Ráwalpindi ...	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	6	0	0	14	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Jhelum ...	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	8	0	16	0
Gujrát ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	5	5	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	11	0	15	2
Shahpur ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Mooltan ...	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	13	8	0	14	4	0	14	8	0	15	8
Jhang ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	0	5	0	0	13	12	0	14	0	0	14	8	9	14	12
Montgomery ...	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	6	4	0	5	10	0	6	4	0	7	8	0	12	8	0	13	12	0	13	12	0	12	8
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	8	12	0	10	13	0	10	13	0	12	8	0	12	8
Bannu ...	0	10	0	0	7	8	0	10	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
Pesháwar ...	0	7	2	0	7	13	0	7	13	0	8	8	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	4	9	0	5	3
Hazára ...	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Kohát ...	0	3	13	0	7	10	0	5	1	0	5	1	2	15	13	2	22	0	2	34	12	0	11	0
General Average	0	7	2	0	7	8	0	8	0	0	7	1	0	14	6	0	15	0	0	15	15	1	14	0

No. 47.—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab for 1883-84.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8		
Divisions.	Districts.		Wages per diem.						Carts per day.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.		
			Skilled.			Unskilled.														
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi.	Delhi	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	5	0	0	9	3
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	7	0
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	1	14	0	0	8	0
	Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	12	0	0	14	0
Hissar.	Hissar	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	1	8	0	...	...	...
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	14	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa.	Umballa	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	5	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	4	0
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	2	15	0	1	3	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
	Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...
Jullundur.	Jullundur	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	9	0	4	6	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	5	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	6	1	8	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	...	...	...
Amritsar.	Amritsar	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
	Siálkot	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
Lahore.	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
		Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	3	2	0	0	6	0
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	15	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	2	12	0	0	12	0
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	4	14	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
	Gujrát	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	9	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Mooltan.	Mooltan	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
	Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	13	0	3	2	0	3	13	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	12	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	4	0
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Dera Gházi Khan	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	Highest	0	11	6	0	3	9	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	4	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	3	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
Peshawar.	Pesháwar	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Hazára	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Kohát	Highest	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Average	Highest	0	9	5	0	3	10	1	8	0	0	8	11	3	14	2	2	0	3
		Lowest	0	5	9	0	2	4	0	14	2	0	5	7	2	9	0	1	2	0

No. 48.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab during the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions.	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	Arangapur ... Kasúmpur ... Mohpálpur ...	Chalk ...	3	155,000 Mds. ...	No chalk was extracted from Arangapur mine. The other two are leased out annually by zamíndárs for Rs. 160.
		Pálam and 14 other villages ...	Kankar ...	15	410,000 „ ...	Only three mines are worked out and are leased annually for Rs. 78.
		Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...	2	135,000 „ ...	Leased at Rs. 9 per annum.
		Banskauli and Sherpur ...	Stone ...	2	80,000 „ ...	The Sherpur mine is closed. Banskauli is leased at Rs. 10 per annum.
		Arangpur ...	Crystal ...	1	...	Closed.
	Gurgaon ...	Pali, Bawanagújar, Majra and Manáti	Slate ...	8	320 No.	
		Basai Meo ...	Stone and slate ...	5	4,000 Mds.	
		Mahouli ...	Ditto ...	4	900 „	
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	
Hissar.	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak ...	Singpura ...	Kankar of soft description ...	2	500,000 Mds. ...	Produces very good lime when calcined.
		In almost every village of the district	Kankar of a hard blue description.	...	700,000 „ ...	Chiefly used in metalling roads, but if properly calcined makes a good cement.
		Zahídpur and Siláana ...	Khari salt ...	1,275 beds	115,000 „ ...	Used in food and in preserving skins.
		Mundra, Shádipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...	3	14,400 „ ...	Used in masonry work.
		81 villages ...	Crude saltpetre ...	206 pans	20,600 „ ...	Exported to Farukhabad and Calcutta after being refined.
	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	
Umballa.	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla ...	Parganah Chaibar, Tahsíl Kot Khái ...	Iron ore ...	5	...	Under the new settlement a fee of Rs. 2 per smelting furnace has been introduced and will be realized from 1884-85.

No. 48.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab during the year 1883-84—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions.	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	Kankar is found in all parts of the district, but no list of kankar-producing villages has ever been made, nor any estimate formed of the produce. The Government derives no income from them. No other minerals are found.
	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kángra ...	Bír Banghal ...	Iron ...	1	153 Mds.	
		Dharmsála ...	Slates ...	1	1,350 No.	
		Kareri ...	Do. ...	1	40 „	
		Narwána ...	Do. ...	1	1,000 „	
		Kaniára ...	Do. ...	2	12,178 „	
		Gomah ...	Gomah salt ...	2	140,066 Mds.	
Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	
	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore.	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	
Rawalpindi.	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhelum ...	Sardhi ...	Salt ...	1	8,656 Mds. ...	Khewra and Sardhi mines are only opened at present.
		Khewra ...	Do. ...	1	2,737,586 „	
		Jatána, Makrach and Gurrah ...	Do. ...	3	...	These pits are not worked out.
		Báganwála, Pind Dhundole and Kundal	Coal ...	4	...	
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	
	Shahpur ...	Rukhela Warcha ...	Rock salt ...	1	190,987 Mds.	

MOOLTAN.	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	
DERAJAT.	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	
	Dera Gházi Khan...	...	...	...	...	
	Bannu ...	Abdulla Khel, Parganah Marwát ...	Flintstone ...	5	...	
		Paber Khel, &c. ...	Baking stone ...	3	...	
		Bannu Tahsíl ...	Pottery clay ...	1	40,008 Mds.	
		Marwát „ ...	Ditto ...	6		
		Isa Khel „ ...	Ditto ...	40		
		Miánwáli „ ...	Ditto ...	1		
		Ihsánpur in Marwát, Katki, &c., in Isa Khel, and Chhudra in Miánwáli.	Earth for cleaning hair ...	4	...	
		Kálabágh and other places ...	Limestone ...	13	...	Innumerable.
		Ditto ditto ...	Masonry work stone ...	4	...	Ditto.
		Marwát and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...	7	1,080 Mds.	
		Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Gold mines ...	6	...	
		Ditto ditto ...	Petroleum ...	2	50 Mds.	
		Miánwáli ...	Red clay ...	3	...	
		Isa Khel ...	White clay ...	3	...	
		Do. ...	Yellow clay ...	1	1½ Mds.	
		Kálabágh, &c. ...	Red salt ...	7	...	
		Mari Miánwáli ...	Crystal ...	1	...	
		Isa Khel and Miánwála ...	Saltpetre ...	16	9,215 Rs.	
		Kálabágh and Kolki ...	Alum ...	2	4,215 Mds.	
		Ditto ditto ...	Lac clay for making alum ...	14	221,312 „	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	
	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	
	Kohát ...	Jatta ...	Salt ...	1	35,997 Rs. ...	There are nine other salt mines, but those are not worked.
		Malgin ...	Do. ...	1	26,678 „	
		Nári ...	Do. ...	1	5,789 „	
		Karrak ...	Do. ...	1	20,990 „	
		Bahádur Khel ...	Do. ...	1	21,445 „	

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1883-84.

1		2		3		4	
Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
North Frontier.	Kashmir	Logs No. 36,509 882,216	52,90,127	375,726	37,25,914	Logs No. 36,509 1,257,942	90,16,041
	Ladakh	13,046	3,05,090	5,767	2,22,726	18,813	5,27,816
	Chinese Tibet	7,267	1,56,990	1,176	21,001	8,443	1,77,991
	Bajaur	Logs No. 5,806 83,029	3,05,616	71,581	4,22,659	Logs No. 5,806 154,610	7,28,275
West Frontier.	Kabul	201,014	25,22,118	161,150	52,11,112	362,164	77,33,230
	Tirah	63,500	60,822	25,738	63,128	89,238	1,23,950
	Sewestán	171,952	3,45,638	43,884	3,98,627	215,836	7,44,265
Total		Logs No. 42,315 1,422,024	89,86,401	685,022	1,00,65,167	Logs No. 42,315 2,107,046	1,90,51,568

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1883-84.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works.			
1. Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	...	...	...
1. Ditto ditto Native Troops ...	65,232	35,932	1,01,164
2. Ordnance Works	1,014	694	1,708
3. Commissariat Buildings	548	6,150	6,698
4. Staff and Miscellaneous	12	332	344
5. Stud Buildings	...	...	...
6. Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military communications.	370	6,688	7,058
7. General Cantonment works ...	950 *1,648	35,520 ...	36,470 *1,648
8. Fortifications	19,488	18,241	37,729
Total	87,614 *1,648	103,557 ...	1,91,171 *1,648
10. Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	1,706	1,985	3,691
Other Services.			
Civil Buildings.			
3. Salt Buildings	...	...	...
6. Post Offices	13,525 ...	16,061 *27	29,586 *27
7. Telegraph Buildings	24,833	5,883	30,716
8. Viceregal Buildings	...	...	...
8. Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India ...	...	...	...
8. Political Agencies	10,929	...	10,929
9. Minor Departments	...	...	...
Total	49,287 ...	21,944 *27	71,231 *27
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
5. Water-supply	2,000	...	2,000
Total ...	2,000	...	2,000
Coal operation	6,639	...	6,639
Total Other Services	57,926 ...	21,944 *27	79,870 *27
Total Imperial Works and Repairs	1,47,246 * 1,648	1,27,486 *27	2,74,732 *1,675

Note.—The figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 50.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS) DURING THE YEAR 1883-84—(*continued*).

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	1,47,246 *1,648	1,27,486 *27	2,74,732 *1,675
PROVINCIAL.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
12. Administration	1,60,362 *58	73,880 ...	2,34,242 *58
13. Minor Departments	14,356 *19,891	5,255 *99	19,611 *19,990
14. Law and Justice	19,506	15,039	34,545
15. Ecclesiastical	3,744 *300	14,967 ...	18,711 *300
16. Jails	1,34,802 *140	39,075 ...	1,73,877 *140
17. Police	1,12,415	56,669	1,69,084
18. Educational	7,412	14,385	21,797
19. Medical	16,524	6,168	22,692
20. Miscellaneous	12,977	11,057	24,034
Total	4,82,098 *20,389	2,36,495 *99	7,18,593 *20,488
COMMUNICATIONS.			
1. Metalled and bridged roads ...	2,33,234 *5,170	7,15,303 *300	9,48,537 *5,470
2. Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads...	16,606 *419	1,36,269 ...	1,52,875 *419
3. District roads not raised	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and Ferries	5,128	1,74,581	1,79,709
5. Accommodation for travellers (including encamping-grounds).	6,931	22,914	29,845
6. River improvements	...	...	...
Total	2,61,899 *5,589	10,49,067 *300	13,10,966 *5,889
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
1. Town Buildings, &c.	... *1,528	1,656 *508	1,656 *2,036
2. Markets	25	24	49
3. Paving and repairs of Streets (Station road) ...	...	38,928	38,928
5. Water-supply	63,781 *91,705	68 ...	63,849 *91,705
6. Sewage, including Drainage ...	80,294 *1,615	197 ...	80,491 *1,615
Total	1,44,100 *94,848	40,873 *508	1,84,973 *95,356
TOTAL PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	8,88,097 *1,20,826	13,26,435 *907	22,14,532 *1,21,733
Carried over	10,35,343 *1,22,474	14,53,921 *934	24,89,264 *1,23,408

NOTE.—The figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1883-84—(*concluded*).

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	10,35,343 *1,22,474	14,53,921 *934	24,89,264 *1,23,408
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Administration	...	877	877
Educational	25,266	18,079	43,345
Medical	21,891	6,789	28,680
Minor Departments	...	602	602
Miscellaneous	6,023	1,993	8,016
Total ...	53,180	28,340	81,520
Communications.			
Metalled and bridged roads	60,219	...	60,219
Unmetalled and do.	32,072	...	32,072
District roads not raised	3,390	1,95,880	1,99,270
Bridges and culverts	62,861	19,290	82,151
Boat-bridges and Ferries...	...	30	30
Accommodation for travellers	8,400	16,712	25,112
Arboriculture	2,521	63,921	66,442
Total ...	1,69,463	2,95,833	4,65,296
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Town Buildings	1,045	52	1,097
Water-supply	93,492	24,605	1,18,097
Sewage and Drainage	473	...	473
Miscellaneous	...	1,512	1,512
Total ...	95,010	26,169	1,21,179
Total Incorporated Local Fund Works and Repairs	3,17,653	3,50,342	6,67,995
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, INCORPORATED LOCAL FUND WORKS AND REPAIRS	13,52,996 *1,22,474	18,04,263 *934	31,57,259 *1,23,408
Establishment ... Imperial, including Barrack Department ...		55,857	
Establishment ... Provincial		5,97,547	
Establishment ... Incorporated Local Funds		71,622	7,25,026
Tools and Plant — Imperial		3,618	
Tools and Plant — Provincial		8,874	
Tools and Plant — Incorporated Local Funds		2,453	14,945
Deduct— Net decrease in Balance of Suspense Accounts chargeable to Provincial Budget Grant ...		...	—2,806
TOTAL INDIAN OUTLAY ON IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS			38,94,424 *1,23,408
Detail—			
From Imperial Funds			3,34,207
From Provincial Funds			28,18,147
From Incorporated Local Funds			7,42,070
Total as above ...			38,94,424
* From Local Loans			91,705
* Other Contributions			31,703
Total as above ...			1,23,408

Note.—The figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 51.—Statement showing the progress made in the construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expenditure from commencement.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Punjab and Delhi	75	642	20,946	51,376	4,094,557	15,018	4,181,897	32,86,592	58,06,752	90,93,344	50,36,145	40,57,199	467	13,038	11,39,97,890
Sindh	...	112	2,267	5,070	2,25,629	...	232,966	2,17,385	17,64,694	19,82,079	13,62,096	6,19,983	137	2,023	
Total ...	75	754	23,213	56,446	4,320,186	15,018	4,414,863	35,03,977	75,71,446	1,10,75,423	63,98,241	46,77,182	604	15,063	11,39,97,890
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandáhar (State) Railways.	...	652·485	3,180	7,844	1,582,905	...	1,593,929	9,64,252	59,07,610	68,71,862	39,24,988	29,46,874	319	5,230	8,47,82,579
Punjab Northern (State) Railway ...	26·25	446·750	6,548	19,881	1,826,491	13,354	1,866,274	11,58,256	20,29,405	31,87,661	24,92,433	6,95,228	187	1,432	7,34,34,446

No. 52.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1883-84 from Imperial Funds.

	F.—Famine Relief and Insurance, 34—Protective Works.	G. 38—Productive Public Works, Revenue Account.			H. 44—Non-Productive Public Works.			N. 51—Productive Public Works, Capital Account.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	...	38,774	1,46,872	1,85,646	...	...	...	5,61,972	...	5,61,972	6,00,746	1,46,872	7,47,618
Bári Doáb Canal	...	27,688	2,58,664	2,86,352	...	...	...	1,32,170	...	1,32,170	1,59,858	2,58,664	4.18,522
Sirhind Canal	...	5,581	4,098	9,679	...	...	...	7,25,559	...	7,25,559	7,31,140	4,098	7,35,238
Lower Soház and Pára Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,871	...	38,871	38,871	...	38,871
Sidhnai Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,614	...	32,614	32,614	...	32,614
Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,667	...	1,88,667	1,88,667	...	1,88,667
Swat River Canal	3,50,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,433	...	3,50,433
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	1,047	74,887	75,934	...	...	...	1,047	74,887	75,934
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	5,668	14,441	20,109	...	...	...	5,668	14,441	20,109
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	18,458	1,89,090	2,07,548	...	...	...	18,458	1,89,090	2,07,548
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	...	8,984	8,984	...	...	...	...	8,984	8,984
Montgomery Canals	...	...	...	...	113	...	113	...	...	...	113	...	113
Abdul Rahmán Khán Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mádhopur Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	6,634	6,634	...	...	...	...	6,634	6,634
Establishment	60,893	...	...	4,88,199	...	...	2,64,928	...	...	4,59,660	...	...	12,73,680
Tools and Plant	10,956	...	...	14,181	...	...	3,298	...	...	33,142	...	...	61,577
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	...	...	...	...	...	508
Refund of Revenue	...	...	...	4,908	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	4,976
Suspense Balances	— 31,475	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	1,69,728	...	...	1,38,440
Total ...	3,90,807	...	...	9,88,965	...	...	5,88,311	...	...	23,42,383	...	...	43,10,466
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	693	...	...	...	...	...	7,121	...	...	15,487	...	...	23,301
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay of the year ...	3,90,114	...	...	9,88,965	...	...	5,81,190	...	...	23,26,896	...	...	42,87,165

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Revenue and Receipts.	1882-83. Imperial.	1882-83. Provincial.	1882-83. Local.	1882-83. Total.	1883-84. Imperial.	1883-84. Provincial.	1883-84. Local.	1883-84. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,22,22,502	85,37,013	6,538	2,07,66,053	1,13,35,436	85,97,126	8,45,055	2,07,77,617	+ 11,564
IV. Stamps	16,25,915	16,25,915	...	32,51,830	17,01,579	17,01,579	...	34,03,158	+ 1,51,328
V. Excise	6,57,474	6,57,474	...	13,14,948	6,71,217	6,71,217	...	13,42,434	+ 27,486
VI. Provincial Rates	...	5,03,243	20,62,713	25,65,956	...	5,01,322	20,52,878	25,54,200	− 11,756
VIII. Assessed Taxes	2,50,713	2,50,714	...	5,01,427	2,80,813	2,80,813	...	5,61,626	+ 60,199
IX. Forests	3,83,354	3,83,355	...	7,66,709	4,55,089	4,55,088	...	9,10,177	+ 1,43,468
X. Registration	1,13,576	1,13,577	...	2,27,153	86,979	86,979	...	1,73,958	− 53,195
XI. Tributes	2,84,860	...	...	2,84,860	2,81,977	...	...	2,81,977	− 2,883
XII. Post Office	...	31,825	...	31,825	...	30,040	...	30,040	− 1,785
XV. Law and Justice	...	7,78,186	...	7,78,186	...	6,99,267	...	6,99,267	− 78,919
XVI. Police	...	1,85,104	...	1,85,104	...	6,77,826	...	6,77,826	+ 4,92,722
XVIII. Education	...	95,037	...	95,037	...	1,14,086	...	1,14,086	+ 19,049
XIX. Medical	...	16,031	...	16,031	...	28,926	...	28,926	+ 12,895
XX. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	51,469	...	51,469	...	80,719	...	80,719	+ 29,250
XXI. Interest	1,74,156	7,401	...	1,81,557	1,61,373	7,400	...	1,68,773	− 12,784
XXII. Superannuation	253	42,911	...	43,164	...	40,077	...	40,077	− 3,087
XXIII. Stationery, &c.	...	80,762	...	80,762	...	89,419	...	89,419	+ 8,657
XXIV. Miscellaneous	59,180	1,07,504	98,025	2,64,709	80,027	80,138	1,01,910	2,62,075	− 2,634
XXVII. Irrigation and Navigation	2,63,096	...	...	2,63,096	2,83,611	...	...	2,83,611	+ 2,83,611
XXVIII. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	...	...	...	4,29,512	2,95,027	...	7,24,539	+ 7,24,539
XXIX. State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	* 950	...	950	+ 950
XXXI. Irrigation and Navigation	...	26,289	...	26,289	...	55,612	...	55,612	+ 29,323
XXXIII. Civil Buildings	...	6,24,945	220	6,25,165	...	† 6,12,983	...	6,12,983	− 12,182
XXXVI. Credits on account of Exchange	10,158	...	...	10,158	12,768	...	...	12,768	+ 2,610
Total	1,57,82,141 + 2,63,096	1,41,18,755 ...	21,67,496 ...	3,20,68,392 + 2,63,096	1,59,80,381 − 2,00,000	1,49,06,594 + 2,00,000	29,99,843 ...	3,38,86,818 ...	+ 18,18,426 ...
Contributions	5,91,836	2,94,688	...	8,86,524	...	2,34,211	...	2,34,211	...
Debt	12,32,63,747 − 2,63,096	... ...	... ...	12,32,63,747 − 2,63,096	11,51,23,607 ...	... ...	... ...	11,51,23,607 ...	... ...
Total	13,96,37,724 ...	1,44,13,443 ...	21,67,496 ...	15,62,18,663 ...	13,11,03,988 − 2,00,000	1,51,40,805 + 2,00,000	29,99,843 ...	14,92,44,636 ...	... ...
Opening Balances	...	...	...	99,71,265	...	...	...	87,09,838	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	16,61,89,928	...	...	...	5,79,54,474	...
Provincial and Local Deficits	...	11,09,661	...	...	...	1,56,099	...	...	...

* Rs. 950 on account write-back of debit in 1882-83 on account Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway Survey charges.
† Includes Rs. 48,096 on account of Public Works Department.

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1882-83 and 1883-84—(*concluded*).

Expenditure.	1882-83.				1883-84.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on ordinary debt	8,880	...	...	8,880	10,801	...	...	10,801	+ 1,921
2. Interest on other obligations	55,817	542	...	56,359	10,704	...	...	10,704	− 45,655
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	80,669	58,355	1,961	1,40,985	77,453	63,560	531	1,41,544	+ 559
4. Assignments and Compensations	2,15,648	...	...	2,15,648	2,10,423	...	...	2,10,423	− 5,225
5. Land Revenue	3,81,886	18,96,136	72,734	23,50,756	3,67,330	19,24,679	6,79,850	29,71,859	+ 6,21,103
6. Opium	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	...	1,750	+ 1,750
8. Stamps	61,381	61,380	...	1,22,761	66,118	66,117	...	1,32,235	+ 9,474
9. Excise	29,412	29,411	...	58,823	29,658	29,659	...	59,317	+ 494
10. Provincial Rates	...	39,948	1,19,738	1,59,686	...	39,574	1,18,718	1,58,292	− 1,394
12. Assessed Taxes	726	726	...	1,452	965	965	...	1,930	+ 478
13. Forests	2,80,269	2,80,269	...	5,60,538	3,25,040	3,25,040	...	6,50,080	+ 89,542
14. Registration	58,632	58,632	...	1,17,264	43,553	43,553	...	87,106	− 30,158
15. Post Office	...	88,805	57,596	1,46,401	...	86,660	56,131	1,42,791	− 3,610
18. General Administration	1,62,488	11,15,404	1,226	12,79,118	1,76,150	11,18,793	1,604	12,96,547	+ 17,429
19. Law and Justice	...	31,84,799	...	31,84,799	...	32,04,494	...	32,04,494	+ 19,695
20. Police	1,18,563	27,07,396	...	28,25,959	1,44,547	32,04,603	...	33,49,150	+ 5,23,191
22. Education	...	6,68,867	4,44,716	11,13,583	...	7,12,606	4,57,428	11,70,034	+ 56,451
23. Ecclesiastical	2,03,497	...	...	2,03,497	1,94,864	...	...	1,94,864	− 8,633
24. Medical	...	5,24,255	2,44,090	7,68,345	...	5,34,722	2,67,662	8,02,384	+ 34,039
25. Political	6,39,610	...	...	6,39,610	9,58,853	...	...	9,58,853	+ 3,19,243
26. Scientific, &c.	28,331	66,682	78,581	1,73,594	36,773	1,02,570	84,147	2,23,490	+ 49,896
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	4,33,308	...	...	4,33,308	4,95,111	...	...	4,95,111	+ 61,803
29. Superannuation allowances, &c.	23,302	5,40,132	...	5,63,434	...	5,66,389	...	5,66,389	+ 2,955
30. Stationery and Printing	...	4,08,581	1,994	4,10,575	...	3,96,389	2,003	3,98,392	− 12,183
31. Miscellaneous	46,899	78,922	22,800	1,48,621	29,108	91,819	26,898	1,47,825	− 796
39. Interest on debt incurred for Productive Public Works	...	33,577	...	33,577	...	1,11,152	...	1,11,152	+ 77,575
40. State Railways	...	31,167	...	31,167	...	...	...	...	− 31,167
44. Irrigation and Navigation	...	15,225	...	15,225	...	13,870	...	13,870	− 1,355
46. Other Public Works	...	30,42,057	7,57,939	37,99,996	...	* 28,59,690	† 7,41,953	36,01,643	− 1,98,353
49. Exchange on Transactions with London	1,098	...	...	1,098	987	...	...	987	− 111
Total	28,30,416	1,49,31,268	18,03,375	1,95,65,059	31,80,188	1,54,96,904	24,36,925	2,11,14,017	+ 15,48,958
Contributions	...	5,91,836	2,94,688	8,86,524	...	...	2,34,211	2,34,211	...
Debt	13,70,28,507	...	...	13,70,28,507	12,84,46,241	...	...	12,84,46,241	...
Total	13,98,58,923	1,55,23,104	20,98,063	15,74,80,090	13,16,26,429	1,54,96,904	26,71,136	14,97,94,469	...
Closing Balances	...	...	...	87,09,838	...	...	...	81,60,005	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	16,61,89,928	...	...	...	15,79,54,474	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	...	69,433	...	...	...	3,28,707	...	...

* Includes Rs. 28,18,147 on account of Public Works Department.

† Ditto Rs. 7,41,945 ditto ditto.

No. 54.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Esti
Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived. There
Debt incurred in respect of those

Irrigation and

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital Outlay. Direct. During 1883-84.	Capital Outlay. Direct. To end of 1883-84.	Capital Outlay. Indirect. During 1883-84.	Capital Outlay. Indirect. To end of 1883-84.	Receipts. Water-rate, &c.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in Operation.						
Bári Doáb Canal	1,58,87,686	1,67,633	1,50,81,809	3,532	6,15,909	10,03,543
Western Jumna Canal	1,33,82,124	6,99,353	90,95,280	23,408	4,77,004	13,92,396
Sirhind Canal	2,78,77,666	10,02,864	1,87,94,474	47,336	10,12,871	224
Total Canals in Operation—Imperial	5,71,47,476	18,69,850	4,29,71,563	74,276	21,05,784	23,96,163
Contributions.						
Sirhind Canal	1,28,48,064	2,79,293	1,06,96,807	...	...	69
Canals under Construction.						
Lower Soház and Pára	8,86,431	85,480	90,326	4,381	4,756	...
Chenab Canal	31,93,851	2,79,959	2,87,322	24,412	24,869	...
Sidhnai "	7,74,480	91,607	96,542	3,778	4,149	...
Total Canals under Construction ...	48,54,762	4,57,046	4,74,190	32,571	33,774	...
Grand Total ... Imperial ...	6,20,02,238	23,26,896	4,34,45,753	1,06,847	21,39,558	23,96,163
Grand Total ... Contribution ...	1,28,48,064	2,79,293	1,06,96,807	...	...	69
WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.						
Canals in Operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,23,317	—55	5,22,244	...	56,148	21,373
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,09,555	404	1,08,410	...	2,541	3,59,274
Indus Inundation Canals	6,92,236	—370	6,87,987	...	19,729	77,347
Shahpur Canals	38,868	...	38,868	...	1,871	30,702
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	—7,121	4,60,234	...	...	...
Total Canals in Operation ...	18,96,819	—7,142	18,17,743	...	80,289	4,88,696
Under Construction.						
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal ...	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance.						
Swat River Canal	42,84,235	3,90,114	27,17,844	8,525	96,562	...
Total Canals under Construction ...	43,19,330	3,90,114	27,52,939	8,525	96,562	...
Grand Total ...	62,16,149	3,82,972	45,70,682	8,525	1,76,851	4,88,696
Canals in Operation for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,81[illegible]

MATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS, THE FROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE INTEREST ON THE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1883-84.

Navigation Works.

DURING 1883-84.		Working expenses during 1883-84 inclusive of indirect charges.	NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST.				Interest charges during 1883-84.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
					Rate per cent.					*Rate per cent.*	
Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,61,893	16,65,436	5,62,330	11,03,106	...	7·02	...	5,99,920	5,03,186	...	3·20	...
62,646	14,55,042	4,77,664	9,77,378	...	10·21	...	3,49,824	6,27,554	...	6·55	...
...	224	17,491	...	17,267	...	·09	7,31,722	...	7,48,989	...	3·78
7,24,539	31,20,702	10,57,485	20,80,484	17,267	4·58	...	16,81,466	11,30,740	7,48,989	0·84	...
			20,63,217								
...	69	664	...	595	...	...	...	...	595	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,903	...	1,903	...	2·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,894	...	5,894	...	1·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,029	...	2,029	...	2·01
					...	...	9,826	...	9,826	...	1·93
...	...	...	...	...							
7,24,539	31,20,702	10,57,485	20,80,484	17,267	4·52	...	16,91,292	11,30,740	7,58,815	0·81	...
			20,63,217								
...	69	664	...	595	...	...	...	...	595	...	...
1,70,258	1,91,631	1,32,853	58,778	...	10·16	...	...	58,778	...	10·16	...
3,47,482	7,06,756	4,62,072	2,44,684	...	220·53	...	...	2,44,684	...	220·53	...
1,57,026	2,34,373	3,06,483	...	72,110	...	10·18	...	...	72,110	...	10·18
...	30,702	11,435	19,267	...	47·29	...	...	19,267	...	47·29	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,74,766	11,63,462	9,12,843	3,22,729	72,110	13·20	...	...	3,22,729	72,110	13·20	...
			2,50,619					2,50,619			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,74,766	11,63,462	9,12,843	3,22,729	72,110	13·20	...	...	3,22,729	72,110	5·28	...
			2,50,619					2,50,619			
3,58,512	4,78,325	1,77,326	3,00,999	...	...	...	...	3,00,999	...	...	...

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

Number.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Births registered.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	61,792	55,571	117,363	3,451	3,214	6,665
2		Do. Suburbs ...	28,956	23,926	52,882	1,378	1,142	2,520
3		Sonepat ...	6,449	6,628	13,077	314	263	577
4	Gurgaon ...	Rewári ...	12,163	12,282	24,445	645	517	1,162
5		Palwal ...	5,312	5,323	10,635	279	279	558
6	Karnál ...	Karnál ...	12,626	10,507	23,133	414	413	827
7		Kaithal ...	7,302	7,452	14,754	221	167	388
8		Pánipat ...	13,272	13,300	26,572	563	534	1,097
9	Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,827	6,340	14,167	366	250	616
10		Hánsi ...	6,588	6,068	12,656	197	205	402
11		Bhiwáni ...	17,631	16,131	33,762	706	707	1,413
12	Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	8,155	7,544	15,699	265	248	513
13		Jhajjar ...	5,693	5,957	11,650	270	275	545
14	Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	6,711	5,581	12,292	313	235	548
15	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	14,446	12,331	26,777	607	550	1,157
16		Jagádhri ...	6,511	5,789	12,300	218	198	416
17		Shahabad ...	5,091	5,127	10,218	197	176	373
18		Sádhaura ...	5,532	5,262	10,794	229	123	352
19		Rúpar ...	6,171	4,155	10,326	207	186	393
20	Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	24,685	19,478	44,163	1,047	907	1,954
21		Jagraon ...	8,816	8,057	16,873	463	419	882
22	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	16,828	14,349	31,177	769	783	1,552
23		Do. Suburbs ...	5,996	5,478	11,474	360	312	672
24		Ráhon ...	6,132	5,604	11,736	222	230	452
25	Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,070	6,193	13,263	318	275	593
26		Tanda and Urmar ...	5,394	4,901	10,295	265	254	519
27	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	81,652	62,564	144,216	3,135	3,060	6,195
28	Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	12,248	12,033	24,281	647	561	1,208
29	Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	17,753	16,097	33,850	755	680	1,435
30	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	53,135	44,073	97,208	1,894	1,586	3,480
31		Do. Suburbs ...	26,466	15,204	41,670	400	338	738
32		Kasúr ...	8,870	8,466	17,336	368	362	730
33	Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	12,345	10,539	22,884	553	441	994
34		Wazirabad ...	8,795	7,667	16,462	343	276	619
35	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	12,043	8,827	20,870	504	423	927
36	Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	17,327	9,458	26,785	458	471	929
37	Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	11,370	5,264	16,634	140	90	230
38		Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,995	7,729	16,724	220	204	424
39	Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	9,577	9,166	18,743	474	460	934
40		Jalálpur ...	6,665	6,174	12,839	321	314	635
41	Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,625	7,540	15,165	297	313	610
42	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	16,698	15,180	31,878	733	699	1,432
43		Do. Suburbs ...	14,390	11,203	25,593	414	428	842
44	Jhang ...	Maghiána ...	6,569	6,005	12,574	277	284	561
45		Chiniot ...	5,297	5,434	10,731	309	296	605
46	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,283	8,705	18,988	228	170	398
47	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	11,015	8,672	19,687	256	224	480
48	Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	33,089	26,203	59,292	1,044	828	1,872
49	Kohát ...	Kohát ...	7,975	5,515	13,490	197	172	369

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
29	27	57	2,437	2,316	4,753	39	42	40	17	...
26	21	48	665	518	1,183	23	22	22	26	...
24	20	44	164	158	322	25	24	25	19	...
26	21	47	422	409	831	35	33	34	13	...
26	26	52	174	168	342	33	31	32	20	...
18	18	36	437	453	890	35	43	38	...	2
15	11	26	164	139	303	22	19	20	6	...
21	20	41	278	277	555	21	21	21	20	...
26	18	43	368	313	681	47	49	48	...	5
15	16	32	157	154	311	24	25	24	8	...
21	21	42	587	499	1,086	33	31	32	10	...
17	16	33	182	156	338	22	21	21	12	...
23	24	47	180	218	398	32	36	34	13	...
25	19	44	174	150	324	26	27	26	18	...
23	20	43	456	467	923	31	38	34	9	...
18	16	34	140	132	272	21	23	22	12	...
19	17	36	111	119	230	22	23	22	14	...
21	11	33	134	127	261	24	24	24	9	...
20	18	38	126	88	214	20	21	21	17	...
24	20	44	663	559	1,222	27	29	28	16	...
27	25	52	296	310	606	33	38	36	16	...
25	25	50	465	424	889	28	29	28	22	...
31	27	58	143	109	252	24	20	22	36	...
19	19	38	136	119	255	22	21	22	16	...
24	21	45	234	199	433	33	32	33	12	...
26	25	50	179	149	328	33	30	32	18	...
22	21	43	2,629	2,407	5,036	32	38	35	8	...
27	23	50	356	333	689	29	28	28	22	...
22	20	42	488	453	941	27	28	28	14	...
19	16	36	1,328	1,358	2,686	25	31	28	8	...
9	8	18	509	294	803	19	19	19	...	1
21	21	42	213	230	443	24	27	25	17	...
24	19	43	319	274	593	26	26	26	17	...
21	17	38	179	141	320	20	18	19	19	...
24	20	44	252	215	467	21	24	22	22	...
17	17	35	516	364	880	30	38	33	2	...
8	5	14	137	93	230	12	18	14	...	...
13	12	25	232	226	458	26	29	27	...	2
25	24	50	241	243	484	25	26	26	24	...
25	24	49	211	227	438	32	37	34	15	...
19	21	40	263	262	525	34	35	35	5	...
23	22	45	470	448	918	28	29	29	16	...
16	17	33	513	411	924	36	37	36	...	3
22	22	45	193	174	367	29	29	29	16	...
29	27	56	247	205	452	47	38	42	14	...
12	9	21	427	288	715	41	33	38	...	17
13	11	24	318	212	530	29	24	27	...	3
18	14	31	1,044	953	1,997	31	36	34	...	3
15	13	27	167	141	308	21	25	23	4	...

No. 56.—Deaths registered from Different

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	28	11	39
2	Gurgaon...	338,917	302,931	641,848	74	47	121
3	Karnál	336,171	286,450	622,621	...	...	...
4	Hissar	272,267	231,916	504,183	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	2	1	3
6	Sirsa	138,691	114,584	253,275	1	...	1
7	Umballa	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	1	1	2
8	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	...	...	...
9	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	431,435	358,120	789,555	1	...	1
11	Hoshiárpur	481,526	419,855	901,381	1	...	1
12	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	1	...	1
13	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	...	...	...
14	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	4	1	5
15	Siálkot...	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	1	1	2
16	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	1	3	4
17	Gujránwála	333,605	283,287	616,892	...	2	2
18	Ferozepore	357,319	293,200	650,519	2	...	2
19	Ráwalpindi	449,287	371,225	820,512	2	...	2
20	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	...	1	1
21	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	1	...	1
22	Shahpur...	221,676	199,832	421,508	...	...	...
23	Mooltan...	304,517	247,447	551,964	...	...	...
24	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	...	1	1
25	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	...	...	...
26	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	...	...	...
27	Dera Ismail Khan	238,468	203,181	441,649	...	...	...
28	Dera Gházi Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	...	...	...
29	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332,577	...	...	...
30	Peshávar	329,524	263,150	592,674	1	...	1
31	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	...	...	...
32	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,202,083	864,181	18,842,264	121	69	190

Causes in each District of the Punjab during the year 1883.

5			6			7		
Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
189	134	323	5,415	4,877	10,292	300	231	531
643	528	1,171	5,322	4,518	9,840	316	231	547
1,354	1,141	2,495	5,430	4,547	9,977	234	195	429
479	401	880	4,534	3,884	8,418	216	124	340
776	632	1,408	5,221	4,078	9,299	121	94	215
61	55	116	1,730	1,500	3,230	135	79	214
523	417	940	8,985	7,590	16,575	444	309	753
94	52	146	4,375	4,112	8,487	242	188	430
12	3	15	152	102	254	82	64	146
17	20	37	5,810	5,441	11,251	198	150	348
33	36	69	7,208	6,549	13,757	409	309	718
18	18	36	5,570	5,318	10,888	884	724	1,608
291	272	563	6,952	6,153	13,105	386	220	606
158	120	278	7,343	6,108	13,451	387	255	642
86	72	158	8,160	7,861	16,021	529	391	920
210	183	393	7,820	6,799	14,619	330	157	487
18	13	31	5,046	4,734	9,780	193	103	296
104	75	179	4,493	4,115	8,608	252	160	412
24	24	48	8,879	7,859	16,738	626	460	1,086
22	12	34	5,901	5,551	11,452	527	396	923
7	1	8	4,617	4,424	9,041	201	125	326
2	5	7	3,949	3,600	7,549	238	171	409
15	25	40	6,311	5,197	11,508	285	181	466
7	2	9	3,401	2,863	6,264	177	104	281
269	245	514	3,176	2,440	5,616	116	60	176
2	1	3	5,481	4,431	9,912	45	29	74
20	16	36	5,062	4,005	9,067	128	86	214
2	3	5	4,173	3,174	7,347	74	39	113
87	87	174	3,662	3,139	6,801	236	161	397
995	809	1,804	3,334	2,867	6,201	129	56	185
17	10	27	4,400	3,888	8,288	150	107	257
99	57	156	1,336	1,213	2,549	41	17	58
6,634	5,469	12,103	163,248	142,937	306,185	8,631	5,976	14,607

No. 56.—Deaths registered from Different

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	5	11	16	5	3	8	84	64	148	18	28	46
2	Gurgaon	9	25	34	14	...	14	63	93	156	11	29	40
3	Karnál	...	2	2	10	2	12	76	59	135	42	17	59
4	Hissar	...	2	2	2	1	3	38	37	75	15	13	28
5	Rohtak	3	7	10	4	3	7	50	51	101	16	12	28
6	Sirsa	3	...	3	...	...	...	27	19	46	11	3	14
7	Umballa	4	10	14	2	1	3	102	58	160	30	21	51
8	Ludhiána	5	5	10	3	2	5	50	38	88	9	1	10
9	Simla	...	2	2	2	...	2	12	4	16	1	...	1
10	Jullundur	8	6	14	4	1	5	62	37	99	16	7	23
11	Hoshiárpur	3	10	13	4	2	6	83	65	148	35	16	51
12	Kángra	8	25	33	3	3	6	123	62	185	45	32	77
13	Amritsar	6	12	18	7	4	11	113	70	183	28	6	34
14	Gurdáspur	5	5	10	3	...	3	87	51	138	29	14	43
15	Siálkot...	3	5	8	2	2	4	133	65	198	44	10	54
16	Lahore	6	3	9	6	3	9	88	55	143	84	18	102
17	Gujránwála	4	2	6	2	3	5	94	46	140	74	21	95
18	Ferozepore	3	7	10	12	6	18	58	29	87	22	15	37
19	Ráwalpindi	1	...	1	21	6	27	123	67	190	40	19	59
20	Jhelum	2	...	2	9	8	17	80	42	122	24	10	34
21	Gujrát	8	6	14	6	3	9	76	44	120	25	4	29
22	Shahpur	1	...	1	8	5	13	47	37	84	41	13	54
23	Mooltan	6	2	8	9	4	13	99	49	148	55	19	74
24	Jhang	...	...	...	2	3	5	53	27	80	54	13	67
25	Montgomery	2	1	3	3	1	4	48	23	71	52	16	68
26	Muzaffargarh	4	1	5	3	1	4	55	33	88	43	24	67
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	1	5	2	7	43	25	68	20	8	28
28	Dera Ghází Khan... ...	...	1	1	4	...	4	19	14	33	20	6	26
29	Bannu	1	2	3	12	1	13	23	12	35	12	7	19
30	Peshawar	2	...	2	33	8	41	46	29	75	15	5	20
31	Hazára	...	...	...	8	3	11	37	18	55	8	2	10
32	Kohát	1	1	2	14	...	14	16	13	29	8	3	11
	Total ...	104	153	257	222	81	303	2,108	1,336	3,444	947	412	1,359

CAUSES IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883—(*concluded*).

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total Deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,518	2,898	6,416	9,562	8,257	17,819	0·06	0·50	15·99	0·82	0·34	28	27	28
1,871	1,455	3,326	8,323	6,926	15,249	0·19	1·82	15·33	0·85	0·38	24	23	24
2,959	2,346	5,305	10,105	8,309	18,414	...	4·01	16·02	0·69	0·33	30	29	29
1,616	1,192	2,808	6,900	5,654	12,554	...	1·74	16·70	0·67	0·21	25	24	25
1,803	1,297	3,100	7,996	6,175	14,171	0·005	2·54	16·80	0·39	0·26	27	24	25
827	707	1,534	2,795	2,363	5,158	0·003	0·46	12·75	0·84	0·25	20	21	20
2,952	2,706	5,658	13,043	11,113	24,156	0·001	0·88	15·53	0·70	0·21	22	23	23
2,785	2,667	7,452	7,563	7,065	14,628	...	0·23	13·71	0·69	0·18	22	25	24
208	127	335	469	302	771	...	0·35	5·91	3·40	0·49	17	20	18
3,162	2,822	5,984	9,278	8,484	17,762	0·001	0·05	14·25	0·44	0·18	21	24	22
3,823	3,264	7,087	11,599	10,251	21,850	0·001	0·08	15·26	0·80	0·24	24	24	24
3,813	3,340	7,153	10,465	9,522	19,987	0·001	0·05	14·90	2·20	0·41	27	27	27
4,487	4,591	9,078	12,270	11,328	23,598	...	0·63	14·67	0·68	0·27	25	28	26
4,101	3,366	7,467	12,117	9,920	22,037	0·006	0·34	16·33	0·78	0·21	27	26	27
6,135	5,186	11,321	15,093	13,593	28,686	0·007	0·16	15·83	0·91	0·26	28	29	28
3,959	3,551	7,510	12,504	10,772	23,276	0·004	0·42	15·82	0·53	0·28	24	26	25
2,526	2,111	4,637	7,957	7,035	14,992	0·003	0·05	15·85	0·48	0·40	24	25	24
3,166	2,927	6,093	8,112	7,334	15,446	0·003	0·27	13·23	0·63	0·23	23	25	24
1,829	1,497	3,326	11,545	9,932	21,477	0·002	0·06	20·40	1·32	0·34	26	27	26
1,657	1,244	2,901	8,222	7,264	15,486	0·002	0·06	19·43	1·57	0·30	26	26	26
3,678	3,088	6,766	8,619	7,695	16,314	0·001	0·01	13·12	0·47	0·25	24	23	24
1,875	1,432	3,307	6,161	5,263	11,424	...	0·02	17·91	0·97	0·36	28	26	27
2,333	1,940	4,273	9,113	7,417	16,530	...	0·07	20·85	0·84	0·44	30	30	30
1,988	1,582	3,570	5,682	4,595	10,277	0·002	0·02	15·85	0·71	0·38	26	25	26
1,370	1,153	2,523	5,036	3,939	8,975	...	1·20	13·17	0·41	0·34	22	20	21
878	759	1,637	6,511	5,279	11,790	...	0·01	29·27	0·22	0·48	35	34	35
817	594	1,411	6,096	4,736	10,832	...	0·08	20·53	0·48	0·23	25	23	24
450	320	770	4,742	3,557	8,299	...	0·01	20·22	0·31	0·18	24	22	23
1,077	805	1,882	5,110	4,214	9,324	...	0·52	20·45	1·19	0·21	29	27	28
884	623	1,507	5,439	4,397	9,836	0·002	3·04	10·46	0·31	0·23	16	17	16
1,541	1,187	2,728	6,161	5,215	11,376	...	0·07	20·36	0·63	0·19	28	28	28
245	183	428	1,760	1,487	3,247	...	0·86	14·04	0·32	0·31	17	18	18
74,333	62,960	137,293	256,348	219,393	475,741	0·01	0·64	16·25	0·78	0·28	25	25	25

No. 57.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1883.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1883.			Received during the year. From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	9	353	12	8	...	...	...	22,667	15	4	416	14	8	23,438	10	8
Gurgaon	8	...	...	...	2,078	0	0	14,569	0	4	...	...	...	16,647	0	4
Karnál	6	1,393	0	6	...	...	...	8.528	11	0	645	5	3	10,567	0	9
Hissar	4	680	12	1	2,063	12	3	6,207	10	1	266	4	0	9,218	6	5
Rohtak	4	228	2	9	...	...	...	7,905	3	9	145	8	0	8,278	14	6
Sirsa	2	1,416	4	10	1,790	7	9	2,873	13	6	626	5	0	6,706	15	1
Umballa	5	2,819	10	11	516	0	0	12,571	8	11	1,085	13	6	16,993	1	4
Ludhiána	3	508	12	8	...	...	...	8,605	10	9	303	10	0	9,418	1	5
Simla	3	7,093	2	2	575	10	6	3,540	12	3	3,286	12	0	14,496	4	11
Jullundur	7	5,017	13	6	3,540	10	8	11,274	1	3	793	10	4	20,626	3	9
Hoshiárpur	6	1,637	14	9	2,881	1	6	5,536	14	2	89	4	0	10,145	2	5
Kángra	7	4,315	4	8	450	0	0	8,513	14	6	954	0	0	14,233	3	2
Amritsar	8	589	12	10	103	13	4	23,582	5	10	18,499	2	7	42,775	2	7
Gurdáspur	12	611	15	9	9,504	15	5	8,850	10	0	417	0	10	19,384	10	0
Siálkot	11	2,818	11	3	384	0	0	9,493	0	9	117	5	10	12,813	1	10
Lahore	5	2,717	10	0	15,184	5	0	9,581	12	9	3,624	8	0	31,108	3	9
Gujránwála... ...	6	131	14	4	...	...	...	7,831	12	11	122	8	0	8,086	3	3
Ferozepore	3	657	9	8	...	...	...	5,502	9	9	225	9	4	6,385	12	9
Ráwalpindi... ...	9	2,138	4	5	581	0	0	20,697	8	7	863	6	0	24,280	3	0
Jhelum	4	1,594	0	5	3,580	12	10	8,512	2	7	172	0	10	13,859	0	8
Gujrát	12	74	7	1	974	0	0	8,339	12	3	...	...	...	9,388	3	4
Shahpur	11	574	0	1	947	9	6	9,871	3	2	118	6	0	11,511	2	9
Mooltan	6	629	10	6	1,396	4	3	12,304	14	8	1,327	8	4	15,658	5	9
Jhang	6	7,207	0	0	...	...	...	10,321	8	9	168	10	0	17,697	2	9
Montgomery ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,977	10	2	406	9	0	6,384	3	2
Muzaffargarh ...	5	51	8	11	1,581	3	2	6,028	14	6	58	15	0	7,720	9	7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1,714	8	11	4,391	2	3	5,859	11	7	510	3	3	12,475	10	0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4	398	7	5	3,877	0	0	6,725	9	2	523	12	3	11,524	12	10
Bannu	5	1,139	6	11	1,558	15	2	7,492	0	2	191	4	0	10,381	10	3
Peshávar	4	2,779	13	6	5,268	7	8	73,168	13	11	558	11	9	81,775	14	10
Hazára	3	1,065	10	8	2,910	0	3	3,028	12	11	456	0	0	7,460	7	10
Kohát	3	383	0	3	4,360	13	0	833	1	0	460	0	0	6,036	14	3
Total ...	191	52,742	4	5	70,500	0	6	3,56,799	8	3	37,434	15	9	5,17,476	7	11

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883—(*continued*).

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the In and Out-door Patients treated during the year.			
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Delhi	1,210	60,124	61,334	37,549	11,367	12,418	61,334
Gurgaon	1,567	35,062	36,629	21,306	7,118	8,205	36,629
Karnál	1,951	36,712	38,663	24,688	8,074	5,901	38,663
Hissar	915	26,219	27,134	18,254	4,074	4,806	27,134
Rohtak	812	19,115	19,927	14,406	2,908	2,613	19,927
Sirsa	556	13,047	13,603	8,972	2,077	2,554	13,603
Umballa	1,745	74,520	76,265	53,863	12,751	9,651	76,265
Ludhiána	711	37,294	38,005	22,190	9,162	6,653	38,005
Simla	655	15,530	16.185	12,811	1,969	1,405	16,185
Jullundur	1,007	74,909	75,916	45,785	16,534	13,597	75,916
Hoshiárpur	1,048	49,177	50,225	33,281	10,563	6,381	50,225
Kángra	376	32,349	32,725	24,425	5,334	2,966	32,725
Amritsar	1,250	77,190	78,440	44,702	17,388	16,350	78,440
Gurdáspur	971	98,881	99,852	63,275	19,773	16,804	99,852
Siálkot	987	77,767	78,754	47,535	16,713	14,506	78,754
Lahore	2,790	64,830	67,620	42,497	11,636	13,487	67,620
Gujránwála... ...	531	39,980	40,511	22,441	9,952	8,118	40,511
Ferozepore	387	18,512	18,899	12,923	2,865	3,111	18,899
Ráwalpindi... ...	2,291	92,337	94,628	60,201	17,182	17,245	94,628
Jhelum	1,099	46,540	47,639	26,880	8,042	12,717	47,639
Gujrát	330	63,906	64,236	38,134	13,201	12,901	64,236
Shahpur	820	81,406	82,226	45,638	17,419	19,169	82,226
Mooltan	1,926	38,007	39,933	24,786	8,661	6,486	39,933
Jhang	1,662	64.359	66,021	38,755	13,406	13,860	66,021
Montgomery ...	983	25,320	26,303	16,974	4,108	5,221	26,303
Muzaffargarh ...	703	43,265	43,968	26,734	9,163	8,071	43,968
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,073	47,346	48,419	24,707	10,315	13,397	48,419
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,297	47,956	49,253	27,836	10,474	10,943	49,253
Bannu	1,976	48,702	50,678	31,410	8,526	10,742	50,678
Peshāwar	3,105	52,825	55,930	44,439	5,907	5,584	55,930
Hazára	398	26,337	26,735	16,900	3,697	6,138	26,735
Kohát	884	30,716	31,600	21,862	3,291	6,447	31,600
TOTAL ...	38,016	1,560,240	1,598,256	996,159	303,650	298,447	1,598,256

No. 57.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1883—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Expenditure.																	
	Expended during the year.															Remaining in hand on 31st December 1883.		
	On Establishment.			On Medicines, Diet and Contingencies.			On Buildings.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	7,746	5	8	8,874	15	10	6,423	2	1	...	...	...	23,044	7	7	394	3	1
Gurgaon	6,468	7	4	4,638	12	0	5,539	13	0	...	...	...	16,647	0	4	...	...	...
Karnál	5,164	10	1	3,101	7	9	353	10	8	103	1	3	8,722	13	9	1,844	3	0
Hissar	6,565	12	3	2,161	14	9	390	0	0	100	0	0	9,217	11	0	0	11	5
Rohtak	3,734	10	8	2,638	2	1	1,690	5	0	...	...	...	8,063	1	9	215	12	9
Sirsa	2,913	7	9	2,113	15	11	142	0	0	...	...	...	5,169	7	8	1,537	7	5
Umballa	8,006	5	9	4,240	15	3	826	10	3	1,019	13	6	14,093	12	9	2,899	4	7
Ludhiána	4,187	15	5	4,064	0	9	230	1	6	...	...	...	8,482	1	8	935	15	9
Simla	2,908	1	2	4,230	7	3	483	5	0	...	...	...	7,621	13	5	6,874	7	6
Jullundur	7,298	0	4	5,439	1	10	1,222	1	0	1,736	10	4	15,695	13	6	4,930	6	3
Hoshiárpur	6,007	11	7	3,880	4	6	130	0	0	...	...	...	10,018	0	1	127	2	4
Kángra	5,673	1	6	3,125	5	0	469	6	2	...	...	...	9,267	12	8	4,965	6	6
Amritsar	11,262	12	11	7,574	12	6	4,728	10	3	...	...	...	23,566	3	8	19,208	14	11
Gurdáspur	13,226	14	4	4,023	14	3	374	3	11	1,316	11	9	18,941	12	3	442	13	9
Siálkot	7,584	15	8	2,226	12	1	263	6	9	...	...	...	10,075	2	6	2,737	15	4
Lahore	9,903	0	11	15,475	7	10	2,503	15	5	...	...	...	27,882	8	2	3,225	11	7
Gujránwála	5,258	13	7	2,218	12	3	569	7	6	...	...	...	8,047	1	4	39	1	11
Ferozepore	3,105	13	8	1,993	15	7	304	7	9	...	...	...	5,404	5	0	981	7	9
Ráwalpindi	9,722	10	9	9,916	15	0	2,153	0	2	...	...	...	21,792	9	11	2,487	9	1
Jhelum	7,587	15	9	3,726	3	8	593	6	0	...	...	...	11,907	9	5	1,951	7	3
Gujrát	5,312	0	5	2,809	9	0	1,202	12	4	...	...	...	9,324	5	9	63	13	7
Shahpur	7,592	10	4	2,510	10	11	715	7	5	16	0	0	10,834	12	8	676	6	1
Mooltan	7,104	7	9	8,146	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,250	15	0	407	6	9
Jhang	6,134	13	9	3,591	4	8	538	7	8	2,000	0	0	12,264	10	1	5,432	8	8
Montgomery	3,542	11	5	2,521	2	9	281	1	0	...	...	...	6,344	15	2	39	4	0
Muzaffargarh ...	5,064	9	3	2,453	0	10	183	9	3	...	...	...	7,701	3	4	19	6	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,920	4	5	3,267	3	2	398	11	0	...	...	...	10,586	2	7	1,889	7	5
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6,016	0	6	3,925	10	3	1,105	6	0	...	...	...	11,047	0	9	477	12	1
Bannu	5,737	10	5	3,732	5	7	383	12	10	...	...	...	9,853	12	10	527	13	5
Peshávar	9,104	11	3	5,188	10	3	65,917	4	11	...	...	...	80,210	10	5	1,565	4	5
Hazára	3,820	9	2	2,518	2	7	167	10	3	...	...	...	6,506	6	0	954	1	10
Kohát	2,879	12	3	1,883	14	4	553	1	0	...	...	...	5,316	11	7	720	2	8
Total ...	2,03,558	0	0	1,38,214	5	8	1,00,838	4	1	6,292	4	10	4,48,902	14	7	68,573	9	4

No. 58.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1883-84.

	Population and Area of Punjab. No.	Population and Area of Punjab. Square miles	Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents	Total Number of Persons Vaccinated. Primary Vaccination.	Total Number of Persons Vaccinated. Secondary Vaccination.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total. Primary Vaccination.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total. Secondary Vaccination.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator (including Native Superintendents).	Cost of each successful case. Rs. A. P.	Total Deaths from Small-pox.
Provincial and District Establishments ...	18,842,264	106,772	283	552,624	4,998	94·69	49·52	1,978·69	0 1 9	12,991
Dispensary Establishments and others ...			3	9,692	484	92·49	81·40	3,392·00	0 0 9	
Special Staff of Dy. Sanitary Commissioners ...			21	62,557	2,707	90·32	82·08	3,107·80	0 7 1	
Total ...			307	624,873	8,189	94·22	49·95	2,069·74	0 2 3	

No. 59.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	12	13	14	15	16	17
Area and Population of the Province.						University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.					Average Number of Square Miles of Cultivated Area to each School.			Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.		
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.	Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Colleges.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.
					Institutions ... For Males ...	2	26	211	1,629	1	1	1	4	3	1,410	175	22	0·0001	0·0011	0·0086
					Institutions ... For Females ...	...	...	6	336	...	...	...	6	1	...	6,109	109	...	...	0·0018
32	10	106,772 Square miles.	36,922 Square miles.	18,842,264	Total ...	2	26	217	1,965	1	1	1	10	4	1,410	169	19	0·0001	0·0011	0·0104
					Scholars ... Males ...	152	928	6,774	106,901	57	62	159	206	79	...	...	...	0·0049	0·0359	0·5673
					Scholars ... Females ...	...	...	20	10,358	...	...	...	191	19	...	...	...	...	0·0001	0·0549
					Total ...	152	928	6,794	117,259	57	62	159	397	98	...	...	...	0·0049	0·0360	0·6222

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Government Institutions.							Aided Insti		
					No. of Scholars on 31st March learning					
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.
University Education.										
Arts Colleges—										
English	1	128	129	115	128	128	...	1	24	23
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—										
Teachers	1	57	46	40	27	30	30	...	...	...
Secondary Education.										
High and Middle Schools—										
For Boys — High Schools — English ...	11	613	601	532	588	555	213	15	315	290
For Boys — High Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	58	2,574	2,688	2,380	2,540	2,574	2,196	25	1,056	1,094
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	128	3,144	3,307	2,865	...	3,144	3,144	...	...	...
For Girls ... Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	27
For Girls ... Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Primary Education.										
For Boys — English	126	18,057	16,911	14,441	4,472	7,605	18,057	94	8,923	8,696
For Boys — Vernacular	1,377	79,102	73,856	61,490	...	20,381	79,102	32	819	846
For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	835	846
For Girls — Vernacular	140	3,794	3,842	2,952	...	741	3,662	175	5,729	5,586
Schools for Special or Technical Training—										
School of Art	1	62	58	50	62	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School	1	159	166	158	77	...	82	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters	3	174	162	146	...	174	174	1	32	33
Normal Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	101	169
Industrial Schools	3	79	82	74	12	6	18	1	19	21
Total ...	1,850	107,943	101,848	85,243	7,906	35,338	106,678	377	17,903	17,833

AND SCHOLARS FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21a	21b	22c	21d	21e	21f
TUTIONS.						GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED OF THE SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.					
	No. of Scholars on 31st March learning													
Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
21	24	24	...	2	152	152	152	...	...	...	112	18	22	...
...	...	...	...	1	57	27	30	30	...	...	31	20	6	...
251	315	310	284	26	928	903	865	497	40	16	563	230	77	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
920	1,056	1,056	1,042	83	3,630	3,596	3,630	3,238	71	26	2,293	913	318	9
...	...	...	...	128	3,144	...	3,144	3,144	...	...	1,727	1,074	343	...
26	17	11	10	5	17	17	11	10	9	8	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	3	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
7,202	4,610	3,878	8,871	220	26,980	9,082	11,483	26,928	312	153	16,307	8,340	1,768	100
606	12	67	819	1,409	79,921	12	20,448	79,921	...	128	39,188	32,631	7,320	654
760	815	92	235	21	835	815	92	235	636	180	...	6	...	13
4,175	24	318	5,729	315	9,523	24	1,059	9,391	...	124	3,417	3,900	1,778	304
...	...	...	...	1	62	62	...	...	...	4	15	30	13	...
...	...	...	...	1	159	77	...	82	2	8	87	45	17	...
29	17	32	32	4	206	17	206	206	...	7	89	89	21	...
134	4	34	185	6	191	4	34	185	4	22	90	49	26	...
18	...	...	...	4	98	12	6	18	...	1	2	92	1	2
14,148	6,894	5,825	17,210	2,227	125,906	14,800	41,163	123,888	1,074	677	63,921	47,440	11,710	1,084

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b
	Expen								
	Government Institutions.							Aided	
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—									
English	44,054	...	...	2,760	...	...	46,814	5,400	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—									
Teachers	13,174	3,605	...	...	...	...	16,779	...	...
Secondary Education.									
High and Middle Schools—									
For Boys ... English	1,34,558	6,407	3,519	25,026	11,200	2,065	1,82,775	37,557	60
For Boys ... Vernacular	372	32,985	...	4,188	15 401	60	53,006	...	...
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,940	...
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Primary Education.									
Primary Schools—									
For Boys ... English	32,111	9,437	2,712	37,802	40,396	1,569	1,24,027	41,675	...
For Boys ... Vernacular	1,324	2,38,960	120	17,493	24,990	1,794	2,84,681	960	...
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,196	...
For Girls ... Vernacular	2,224	8,190	251	1	7,800	528	18,994	16,568	1,231
Schools for Special or Technical Training—									
School of Art	14,476	...	...	...	...	...	14,476	...	...
Medical School	50,404	...	...	...	3,502	2,074	55,980	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters	3,078	8,885	...	...	...	...	11,963	2,700	...
Ditto Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,003	...
Industrial Schools	120	384	...	...	715	480	1,699	180	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	...
Direction	44,172	...	...	...	...	...	44,172	...	...
Inspection	66,937	57,530	181	...	...	155	1,24,803	...	...
Scholarships ... Colleges	11,095	3,352	236	...	269	3,796	18,748	* 1,314	...
Scholarships ... Schools	27,923	44,876	2,317	26	9,421	2,077	86,640	4,959	1,167
Buildings	8,602	42,053	...	...	35,940	...	86,595	6,776	...
Miscellaneous	† —9,636	...	...	...	...	† 68,916	† 59,280	3,039	...
Total ...	4,44,988	4,56,664	9,336	87,296	1,49,634	83,514	12,31,432	1,90,380	2,458

* Includes Rs. 575 on account of scholarships given in the Oriental College, Lahore.
† Receipts of Book Depôt and Educational Press ... ... Rs. 68,916
Expenditure on ditto ... ... „ 55,340, or Rs. 13,576 less.
Other expenditure ... ... „ 3,940

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1883-84

3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DITURE.									Average Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil.			
Institutions.									*Government Institutions.*		*Aided Institutions.*	
Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	403	1,200	8,627	15,630	49,454	12,990	62,444	3·73	362 14	341 8 0	679 9	234 13
...	...	...	...	...	13,174	3,605	16,779	1·00	364 9	284 4 0	...	...
2,392	15,576	3,994	33,773	93,352	1,72,115	1,04,012	2,76,127	16·50	55 9	40 14 0	67 0	26 15
...	...	...	...	...	372	52,634	53,006	3·17	16 1	0 2 0	...	...
...	2,876	...	3,140	8,956	2,940	6,016	8,956	0·54	...	...	331 11	108 14
...	...	...	110	220	110	110	220	0·01	...	...	55 0	27 8
2,572	25,135	2,530	27,680	99,592	73,786	1,49,833	2,23,619	13·36	7 5	1 14 0	11 7	4 13
844	53	600	4,001	6,458	2,284	2,88,855	2,91,139	17·40	3 14	0 0 3	7 10	1 2
...	24,903	1,220	25,098	85,420	34,199	51,221	85,420	5·10	...	...	100 15	40 7
682	115	3,693	39,530	61,819	18,792	62,021	80,813	4·83	11 2	3 0 0	8 9	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	14,476	...	14,476	0·87	249 9	249 9 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50,404	5,576	55,980	3·35	337 13	303 10 0	...	...
...	80	...	5,630	8,410	5,778	14,595	20,373	1·22	73 14	19 0 0	254 13	81 13
...	135	...	1,574	12,712	11,003	1,709	12,712	0·76	...	...	75 11	65 8
...	...	...	536	716	300	2,115	2,415	0·14	20 11	1 7 0	34 1	8 9
...	...	...	...	21,000	21,000	...	21,000	1·26	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	44,172	...	44,172	2·64	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	66,937	57,866	1,24,803	7·46	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,237	2,551	12,409	8,890	21,299	1·27	...	...	...	...
46	493	2,717	5,808	15,190	32,882	68,948	1,01,830	6·09	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,776	15,378	77,993	93,371	5·58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,039	— 6,597	68,916	62,319	3·72	...	...	...	...
6,536	69,769	15,954	1,56,744	4,41,841	6,35,368	10,37,905	16,73,273	...	...	...	...	...

No. 62.—Return showing the Result of Prescribed Examinations during the year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examinees.				Number Passed.				Percentage of Passed Scholars on Total Number on Rolls at Beginning of the Year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts and M. O. L.	2	...	2	4	...	3	7	1	...	2	3	20·0	...
Bachelor of Arts and B. O. L.	2	...	2	16	...	15	31	8	...	5	13	21·6	...
First Arts and Intermediate	2	1	3	51	3	32	86	27	2	10	39	22·9	25·0
Schools—													
Matriculation ...	11	14	25	242	163	*151	556	119	70	*37	226	25·4	34·2
Middle School Examination. Boys ...	170	25	195	1,377	324	*400	2,101	935	154	*145	1,234	18·2	15·9
Middle School Examination. Girls ...	...	1	1	...	8	3	11	...	1	1	2	...	4·8
Upper Primary School Examination. Boys ...	1,307	49	1,356	6,061	619	...	6,680	4,144	480	...	4,624	29·1	30·1
Upper Primary School Examination. Girls † ...	12	16	28	27	55	...	82	14	33	...	47	9·2	19·0
Lower Primary School Examination. Boys ...	1,462	292	1,754	12,358	1,024	...	13,382	8,935	785	...	9,720	11·9	9·0
Lower Primary School Examination. Girls † ...	73	34	107	137	178	...	315	31	99	...	130	0·9	1·6

* Including students from Government and Aided Institutions, such as Normal Schools, which do not specially prepare candidates for these examinations, and schools not under regular inspection and situated mostly in Native States.

† Sixteen out of 18 who passed the Upper Primary School examination, and 69 out of 89 who passed the Lower Primary School examination, were Europeans.

No. 64.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1883-84.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1881).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government. †	Remarks.
	a. Natives.	b. Others.				
Church of England	1,245	17,823	25	32	7,112 ‡	
Church of Scotland	587	1,218	5	...	396 ‡	
Protestant Dissenter	1,759	3,976	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic	300	7,747	13	...	...	
Greek Church	...	1	...	...	...	
Armenian	19	14	...	...	...	
Syrian	2	8	...	...	...	
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	
Parsi	465	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	9,252,295	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	11,662,434	...	...	...	...	
Buddhist	3,251	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,678	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,716,114	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	1,184 (a and b together)		...	...	...	

N. B.—This Statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500 according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

‡ Excluding a fixed charge of Rs. 3,720 for lighting.

No. 65.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab during the year 1883-84.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent Freemasons.	...	1,400	8,400	9,800	250	...	...	250	Ditto.	27th January 1872.
Roberts' Institute ...	To provide a reading room, library and place of recreation for persons with small income.	...	...	1,440	1,440	36	...	...	36	Ditto.	1868
Bishop Cotton School, Simla.	To impart instruction and useful knowledge.	6,900	4,412	...	11,312	7	1	94	102	Ditto.	1859
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of youths.	7,561	1,048	5,832	14,441	22	1	110	133	Ditto.	1862
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	3,500	6,500	776	...	...	776	Ditto.	1871
The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.	To provide a library of general literature standard, periodicals and newspapers, and a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto.	1861
Anjuman Mufíd-i-Am, Kasúr.	For the revival and improvement of oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	1,104	711	1,815	232	...	...	232	Ditto.	1874
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	647	7,871	8,518	18	...	...	18	Ditto.	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and Religious Studies.	...	...	45	45	62	30	20	112	Ditto.	1876
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	(1).—The revival of ancient learning; the philology, ethnology, history and antiquities of India and neighbouring countries. (2).—The advancement of knowledge among the masses through the medium of their own vernaculars. (3).—The promotion of industry and commerce. (4).—The discussion of social, literary, scientific and political questions of interest; the popularization of beneficial Government measures; the development of a feeling of loyalty and of a common state citizenship; and the submission to the Government of practical proposals suggested by the wishes and wants of the people. (5).—The association of the learned and influential classes with the officers of Government in all measures for the public good.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	Not registered.	1865
Anjuman Musháira (A branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab).	The encouragement of the composition and translation of poems of a higher character than has hitherto been favoured by Orientals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 65.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab during the year 1883-84—(*continued*).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
The Industrial Society (A branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab).	For the purpose of disseminating information on subjects of industry and the industrial arts among the artizans and art workmen of the Province, and of supervising the due execution of orders for manufactures by means of its members or by branches of the society in various parts of the Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the A'di Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests. The society also aims to popularise Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi, and the reformation of the moral and social conditions of the Hindús.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
Anjuman-i-Hamdardi Islámia, Lahore.	The objects of this Anjuman correspond with those of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, detailed above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
Hindu Sabha, Lahore ...	Discussion of all social, political and religious questions concerning India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1882
Sanskrit Prachárini Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language among the Hindús.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Bhasha Prachárini Sabha, Lahore.	To advocate the cause of the Hindi language.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman-i-Himayat Urdu, Lahore.	To advocate the cause of the Urdu language against Hindi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman-i-Kasúr ...	To encourage education among the masses, and to improve indigenous industries and arts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1870
Anjuman-i-Farzan-i-Am, Gujránwála.	The maintenance of a free public library and reading room, and also a museum for the exhibition of manufactures, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1866
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Gujránwála.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community and the support of a School called "Madrassa Islámia."	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1875
Social Club, Ferozepore	Social reform and intellectual improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1874
Majlis Islámia, Amritsar	To start a School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1883
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindús.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Majlis Akhlákia, Amritsar.	To effect moral and social reforms among natives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Arya Samáj, Amritsar...	The diffusion of the Vedic Religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882

No. 65.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab during the year 1883-84.—(*concluded*).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Union Council, Amritsar.	Discussion of the general topics of the day.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Registered.	1882
Singh Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	..
Bharatri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Discussion on general, moral and social subjects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman Rafah-i-Am, Umballa.	The aims and objects of the association are the social, moral and political advancement of Native communities in general and of Umballa city in particular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Reading Club connected with St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	For scientific and literary debates and discussions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Ditto.	..

Appendix A.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars for the official year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5
Area and Population of the Province.				
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.
32	10	107,010 square miles.	36,656 square miles.	18,842,264

6			7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	12	13	14	15	16	17
Colleges, Schools and Scholars.			University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.					Average Number of Square Miles of Cultivated Area to each School.			Percentage of Schools and Scholars to Population.		
			Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training College.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.
Institutions	For males	1883-84	2	26	211	1,629	1	1	1	4	3	1,410	175	22	·0001	·0011	·0086
		1882-83	2	25	206	1,559	1	1	1	4	3	1,466	178	23	·0001	·0011	·0082
	„ females	1883-84	...	...	6	336	...	...	...	6	1	...	6,109	109	...	...	·0018
		1882-83	...	1	4	321	...	...	...	4	1	36,656	9,164	114	...	...	·0018
	Total	1883-84	2	26	217	1,965	1	1	1	10	4	1,440	169	19	·0001	·0011	·0104
		1882-83	2	26	210	1,880	1	1	1	8	4	1,410	174	19	·0001	·0011	·0100
Scholars	Males	1883-84	152	928	6,774	106,901	57	62	159	206	79	...	...	...	·0049	·0359	·5673
		1882-83	113	674	6,088	98,696	57	55	152	197	78	...	...	...	·0035	·0323	·5238
	Females	1883-84	...	...	20	10,358	...	...	...	191	19	...	...	...	...	·0001	·0549
		1882-83	...	1	22	9,803	...	...	...	110	24	...	...	...	...	·0001	·0520
	Total	1883-84	152	928	6,794	117,259	57	62	159	397	98	...	...	...	·0049	·0360	·6222
		1882-83	113	675	6,110	108,499	57	55	152	307	102	...	...	...	·0035	·0324	·5758

Appen

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.							AIDED INSTI		
						Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.
University Education.											
Arts Colleges— English	1883-84	1	128	129	115	128	128	...	1	24	23
	1882-83	1	103	108	90	103	103	...	1	10	9
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training— Teachers	1883-84	1	57	46	40	27	30	30	...	...	...
	1882-83	1	57	56	48	22	35	35	...	...	...
Secondary Education.											
High and Middle Schools— For Boys, High Schools, English	1883-84	11	613	601	532	588	555	213	15	315	299
	1882-83	10	446	451	389	425	446	221	14	206	194
For Boys, High Schools, Vernacular	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1882-83	1	22	22	21	...	22	22	...	...	...
For Boys, Middle Schools, English	1883-84	58	2,574	2,688	2,380	2,540	2,574	2,196	25	1,056	1,094
	1882-83	54	2,208	2,305	1,938	2,142	2,208	2,208	24	969	984
For Boys, Middle Schools, Vernacular	1883-84	128	3,144	3,307	2,865	...	3,144	3,144	...	...	...
	1882-83	128	2,911	3,061	2,595	...	2,911	2,911	...	...	...
[High School for Girls (English)]	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls, Middle Schools, English	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	27
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
For Girls, Middle Schools, Vernacular	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	20
Primary Education.											
For Boys, English	1883-84	126	18,057	16,911	14,441	4,472	7,605	18,057	94	8,923	8,686
	1882-83	117	15,725	14,950	12,384	3,710	5,618	15,725	89	8,765	8,438
For Boys, Vernacular	1883-84	1,377	79,102	73,856	61,490	...	20,381	79,102	32	819	846
	1882-83	1,317	73,180	69,326	55,834	...	19,780	73,180	36	1,026	1,036
For Girls, English	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	835	846
	1882-83	1	18	14	13	18	...	...	15	703	734
For Girls, Vernacular	1883-84	140	3,794	3,842	2,952	...	741	3,662	175	5,729	5,586
	1882-83	141	3,674	3,633	2,747	...	1,150	2,937	164	5,408	5,441
Schools for Special or Technical Training— School of Art ...	1883-84	1	62	58	50	62	...	...	...	...	...
	1882-83	1	55	49	40	...	...	25	...	...	...
Medical School	1883-84	1	159	166	158	77	...	82	...	...	...
	1882-83	1	152	155	143	74	...	78	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters	1883-84	3	174	162	146	...	174	174	1	32	33
	1882-83	3	161	156	140	...	161	161	1	36	35
Normal Schools for Mistresses	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	191	168
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	122
Industrial Schools	1883-84	3	79	82	74	12	6	18	1	19	21
	1882-83	2	66	77	68	...	...	...	2	36	39
TOTAL	1883-84	1,850	107,943	101,848	85,243	7,906	35,338	106,678	377	17,963	17,633
	1882-83	1,778	98,778	94,363	76,450	6,494	32,434	97,503	355	17,292	17,053

dix B.

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21a	22b	23c	24d	25e	26f
TUTIONS.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning					GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED OF THE SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.					
Average daily attendance.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
21	24	24	...	2	152	152	152	...	...	...	112	18	22	...
9	10	10	...	2	113	113	113	...	1	3	85	15	9	...
...	...	...	...	1	57	27	30	30	...	...	31	20	6	...
...	...	...	...	1	57	22	35	35	...	...	42	10	5	...
251	315	310	284	26	928	903	865	497	40	16	563	230	77	2
160	206	196	203	24	652	631	642	424	33	7	385	166	60	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	22	...	22	22	...	...	14	6	2	...
920	1,056	1,056	1,042	83	3,630	3,596	3,630	3,238	71	26	2,293	913	318	9
816	969	951	969	78	3,177	3,111	3,159	3,177	45	110	1,973	817	226	6
...	...	...	...	128	3,144	...	3,144	3,144	...	...	1,727	1,074	343	...
...	...	...	...	128	2,911	...	2,911	2,911	...	...	1,602	995	314	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	17	11	10	5	17	17	11	10	9	8	...	...	...	...
19	22	12	2	4	22	22	12	2	20	2	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	3	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,202	4,610	3,878	8,871	220	26,980	9,082	11,483	26,928	312	153	16,307	8,340	1,768	100
6,932	4,968	4,123	7,517	208	24,49[illegible]	8,678	9,741	23,242	272	188	14,712	7,755	1,531	32
606	12	67	819	1,409	79,921	12	20,448	79,921	...	128	39,188	32,631	7,320	654
744	39	62	1,026	1,353	74,206	39	19,842	74,206	...	142	36,479	30,013	6,642	930
760	815	92	235	21	835	815	92	235	636	180	...	6	...	13
653	629	80	225	16	721	647	80	225	509	200	2	...	...	10
4,175	24	318	5,729	315	9,523	24	1,059	9,391	...	124	3,417	3,900	1,778	304
3,999	5	355	5,408	305	9,082	5	1,505	8,345	...	124	3,138	3,793	1,810	217
...	...	...	...	1	62	62	...	...	...	4	15	30	13	...
...	...	...	...	1	55	...	...	25	...	2	15	26	12	...
...	...	...	...	1	159	77	...	82	2	8	87	45	17	...
...	...	...	...	1	152	74	...	78	2	6	84	47	13	...
29	17	32	32	4	206	17	206	206	...	7	89	89	21	...
29	14	36	36	4	197	14	197	197	...	6	105	66	20	...
134	4	34	185	6	191	4	34	185	4	22	90	49	26	...
99	2	25	103	4	110	2	25	103	2	10	36	40	22	...
18	...	...	...	4	98	12	6	18	...	1	2	92	1	2
35	...	...	...	4	102	...	...	...	...	1	1	98	...	2
14,145	6,894	5,825	17,210	2,227	125,906	14,800	41,163	123,888	1,074	677	63,921	47,440	11,710	1,084
13,[illegible]96	6,865	5,851	15,489	2,133	116,070	13,359	38,285	112,992	885	801	58,673	43,847	10,666	1,198

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL

1		2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b
									EXPEN	
		Government Institutions.							Aided	
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.										
Arts Colleges—										
English	1883-84	44,054	...	...	2,760	...	...	46,814	5,400	...
	1882-83	44,685	...	...	1,941	...	...	46,626	6,900	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—										
Teachers	1883-84	13,174	3,605	...	...	...	...	16,779	...	...
	1882-83	12,413	3,568	...	...	...	...	15,981	...	...
Secondary Education.										
High and Middle Schools—										
For Boys ... ... English ...	1883-84	1,34,558	6,407	3,519	25,026	11,200	2,065	1,82,775	37,557	60
	1882-83	1,27,880	6,221	2,824	21,671	9,784	2,401	1,70,781	37,041	30
For Boys ... ... Vernacular ...	1883-84	372	32,985	...	4,188	15,401	60	53,006	...	...
	1882-83	3,877	33,267	...	4,381	15,707	13	57,245	...	...
For Girls ... ... English ...	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,940	...
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	...
For Girls ... ... Vernacular ...	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.										
Primary Schools—										
For Boys ... ... English ...	1883-84	32,111	9,437	2,712	37,802	40,396	1,569	1,24,027	41,675	...
	1882-83	31,814	6,930	2,204	34,488	37,264	1,387	1,14,347	38,319	6
For Boys ... ... Vernacular ...	1883-84	1,324	2,38,960	120	17,493	24,990	1,794	2,84,681	960	...
	1882-83	976	2,33,810	...	17,374	24,703	1,460	2,78,323	966	...
For Girls ... ... English ...	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,199	...
	1882-83	480	...	...	...	340	140	960	25,043	...
For Girls ... ... Vernacular ...	1883-84	2,224	8,190	251	1	7,800	528	18,994	16,568	1,231
	1882-83	2,221	7,824	125	1	6,979	536	17,686	16,213	1,287
Schools for Special or Technical Training—										
School of Art	1883-84	14,476	...	...	...	...	...	14,476	...	...
	1882-83	12,599	...	...	...	...	...	12,599	...	...
Medical School	1883-84	50,404	...	...	...	3,502	2,074	55,980	...	...
	1882-83	55,700	...	...	...	2,458	916	59,074	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters	1883-84	3,078	8,885	...	...	...	...	11,963	2,700	...
	1882-83	3,132	8,922	...	...	...	...	12,054	2,700	...
Ditto Mistresses	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,008	...
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,712	...
Industrial Schools	1883-84	120	384	...	...	715	480	1,699	189	...
	1882-83	...	384	...	...	660	310	1,354	300	...
University	1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	...
	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	...
Direction	1883-84	44,172	...	...	...	...	...	44,172	...	...
	1882-83	42,068	...	...	...	...	...	42,068	...	...
Inspection	1883-84	66,937	57,530	181	...	...	155	1,24,803	...	...
	1882-83	66,803	56,192	...	...	60	279	1,23,334	...	...
Scholarships ... ... Colleges ...	1883-84	11,095	3,352	236	...	269	3,796	18,748	*1,214	...
	1882-83	9,976	3,864	423	...	82	4,786	19,131	222	...
Scholarships ... ... Schools ...	1883-84	27,923	44,876	2,317	26	9,421	2,077	86,640	4,959	1,167
	1882-83	27,080	42,195	1,908	...	7,328	2,154	80,665	4,244	1,222
Buildings	1883-84	8,602	42,053	...	...	35,940	...	86,595	6,776	...
	1882-83	16,261	47,907	...	...	35,853	...	1,00,021	13,700	...
Miscellaneous	1883-84	†—9,636	...	...	...	...	†68,916	†59,280	3,039	...
	1882-83	9,152	...	...	...	293	59,308	68,753	5,388	...
TOTAL ...	1883-84	4,44,988	4,56,664	9,336	87,296	1,49,634	83,514	12,31,432	1,90,280	2,458
	1882-83	4,67,117	4,51,144	7,484	79,856	1,41,511	73,890	12,36,416	1,85,390	2,495

* Includes Rs. 575 on account of Scholarships given in the Oriental College, Lahore.

† Receipts of Book Depôt and Educational Press

dix C.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DITURE.									AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
Institutions.									*Government Institutions.*		*Aided Institutions.*	
Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
... ...	403 193	1,200 900	8,627 5,346	15,630 13,339	49,454 51,585	12,990 8,380	62,444 59,965	3·73 3·68	362 14 0 431 11 0	341 8 0 413 12 0	679 9 0 1,482 2 0	234 13 0 766 11 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13,174 12,413	3,605 3,568	16,779 15,981	1·00 0·98	364 9 0 285 6 0	284 4 0 221 10 0	... ...	... ...
2,392 2,392	15,576 13,647	3,994 3,915	33,773 30,861	93,352 87,886	1,72,115 1,64,921	1,04,012 93,746	2,76,127 2,58,667	16·50 15·92	55 9 0 61 15 0	40 14 0 46 6 0	67 0 0 75 10 0	26 15 0 31 7 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	372 3,877	52,634 53,368	53,006 57,245	3·17 3·52	16 1 0 18 9 0	0 2 0 1 4 0	... ...	... ...
... ...	2,876 2,440	... ...	3,140 2,631	8,956 6,721	2,940 1,650	6,016 5,071	8,956 6,721	0·54 0·41	... ...	... ...	331 11 0 292 3 0	108 14 0 71 12 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	110 ...	220 ...	110 ...	110 ...	220 ...	0·01 ...	... ...	... ...	55 0 0 ...	27 8 0 ...
2,572 2,572	25,135 19,167	2,530 2,498	27,680 26,359	99,502 86,921	73,786 70,133	1,49,833 1,31,135	2,23,619 2,01,261	13·36 12·38	7 5 0 7 10 0	1 14 0 2 2 0	11 7 0 10 5 0	4 13 0 4 1 0
844 848	53 ...	600 600	4,001 5,166	6,458 7,074	2,284 1,936	2,88,855 2,83,461	2,91,139 2,25,397	17·40 17·53	3 14 0 4 0 0	0 0 3 ...	7 10 0 6 13 0	1 2 0 0 15 0
... ...	24,903 17,824	1,220 590	25,098 24,593	85,420 68,950	34,199 25,523	51,221 43,487	85,420 69,010	5·10 4·24	... 68 9 0	... 34 5 0	100 15 0 92 11 0	40 7 0 34 2 0
682 576	115 94	3,693 3,452	29,530 33,901	61,819 55,473	18,792 18,434	62,021 54,725	80,813 73,159	4·83 4·49	11 2 0 4 14 0	3 0 0 0 10 0	8 9 0 10 3 0	2 0 0 3 0 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14,476 12,599	... ...	14,476 12,599	0·87 0·77	249 9 0 257 2 0	249 9 0 257 2 0	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50,404 55,700	5,576 3,374	55,980 59,074	3·35 3·63	337 13 0 361 2 0	303 10 0 359 6 0	... ...	... ...
... ...	80 90	... ...	5,630 6,307	8,410 9,097	5,778 5,832	14,595 15,319	20,373 21,151	1·22 1·30	73 14 0 77 4 0	19 0 0 20 1 0	254 13 0 259 15 0	81 13 0 77 2 0
... ...	135 180	... 150	1,574 2,723	12,712 14,767	11,003 11,712	1,709 3,055	12,712 14,767	0·76 0·98	... ...	... ...	75 11 0 121 1 0	65 8 0 96 0 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	526 537	716 837	300 200	2,115 1,891	2,415 2,191	0·14 0·13	20 11 0 17 9 0	1 7 0 ...	34 1 0 21 7 0	8 9 0 7 11 0
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21,000 21,000	21,000 21,000	... ...	21,000 21,000	1·26 1·29	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	44,172 42,068	... ...	44,172 42,068	2·64 2·58	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	66,937 66,803	57,866 56,531	1,24,803 1,23,334	7·46 7·58	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	1,237 601	2,551 823	12,409 10,198	8,890 9,756	21,299 19,954	1·27 1·22	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4 10	493 413	2,717 2,677	5,808 5,263	15,190 13,829	32,882 31,324	68,948 63,170	1,01,830 94,494	6·09 5·81	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6,776 13,700	15,378 29,961	77,993 83,760	93,371 1,13,721	5·58 6·99	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... 100	3,039 5,486	— 6,597 14,538	68,916 59,701	62,319 74,239	3·72 4·57	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
6,536 5,898	69,769 54,048	15,954 14,782	1,56,744 1,42,390	4,41,841 4,05,003	6,35,368 6,52,507	10,37,905 9,73,498	16,73,273 16,26,005	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Rs. 68,916. Expenditure on Book Depôt and Educational Press, Rs. 55,340, or Rs. 13,576 less. Other expenditure Rs. 3,940.

Appendix D.

Return showing the Result of Prescribed Examinations during the official year 1883-84.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examinees.				Number Passed.				Percentage of Passed Scholars on Total Number on Rolls at beginning of the year.	
Nature of Examination.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts and M. O. L.	2	...	2	4	...	3	7	1	...	2	3	20·0	...
Bachelor of Arts and B. O. L.	2	...	2	16	...	15	31	8	...	5	13	21·6	...
First Arts and Intermediate	2	1	3	51	3	32	86	27	2	10	39	22·9	25·0
Schools—													
Matriculation ...	11	14	25	242	163	*151	556	119	70	* 37	226	25·4	34·2
Middle School Examination. Boys ...	170	25	195	1,377	324	*400	2,101	935	154	*145	1,234	18·2	15·9
Middle School Examination. Girls ...	...	1	1	...	8	3	11	...	1	1	2	...	4·8
Upper Primary School Examination. Boys ...	1,307	49	1,356	6,061	619	...	6,680	4,144	480	...	4,624	29·1	30·1
Upper Primary School Examination. Girls † ...	12	16	28	27	55	...	82	14	33	...	47	9·2	19·0
Lower Primary School Examination. Boys ...	1,462	292	1,754	12,358	1,024	...	13,382	8,935	785	...	9,720	11·9	9·0
Lower Primary School Examination. Girls † ...	73	34	107	137	178	...	315	31	99	...	130	0·9	1·6

* Including students from Government and Aided Institutions, such as Normal Schools, which do not specially prepare candidates for these examinations, and schools not under regular inspection and situated mostly in Native States.

† Sixteen out of 18 who passed the Upper Primary School examination, and 69 out of 89 who passed the Lower Primary School examination, were Europeans.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1883-84.

LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS.

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